

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ СХІДНОУКРАЇНСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ім. Володимира Даля ANTALYA AKEV UNIVERSITY TASHKENT INSTITUTE OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY ГРУПА КОМПАНІЙ «ПЛАЗМАТЕК» ГО «ФУНДАЦІЯ «ПРОСТІР» ГО "АСОЦІАЦІЯ ФАРМАЦЕВТІВ УКРАЇНИ" ПрАТ "ХІМПРОЕКТ"

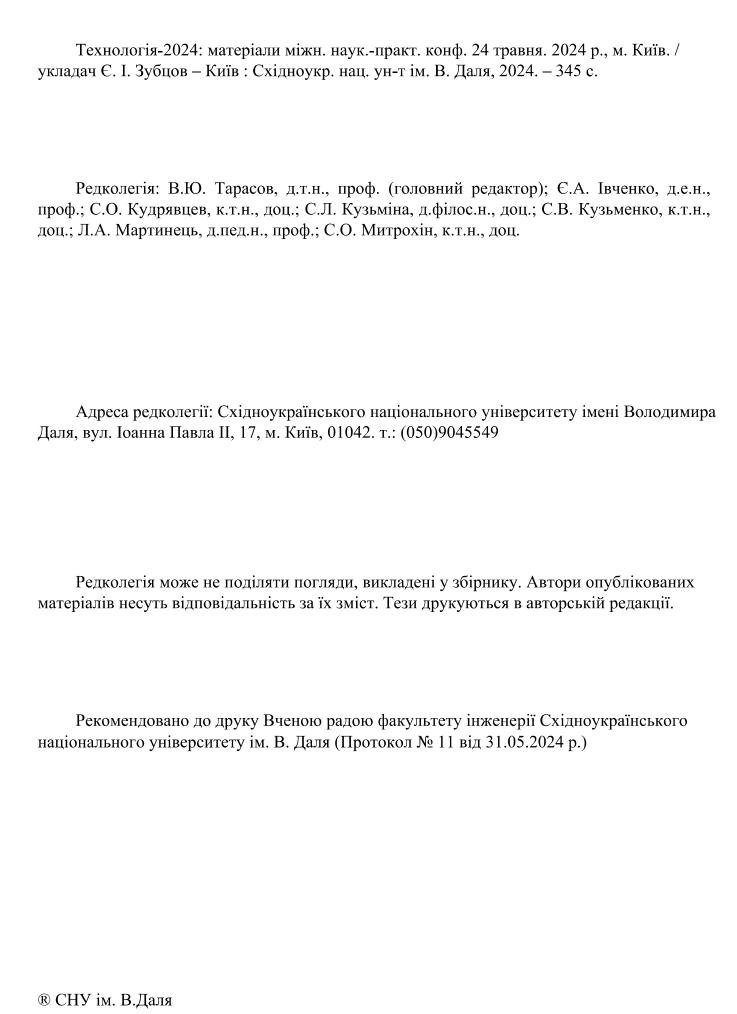
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cannot provide at high speeds is provided by pneumatic braking, resulting in poor energy efficiency. Thus, the problem lies in the limitations of the engine characteristics.

In the event that there are no trains that can receive regenerative electricity, storage batteries are used for absorption. The stored energy is then reused during the next acceleration of the train to reduce the energy consumption of the inverter. Two possible locations of storage batteries are on the vehicle and along the track (Fig.).



Figure 1. Regenerative electricity transmission scheme

The inverter operates under light load in such a way as to reduce the regenerative current. Despite the fact that this minimizes the rise in the voltage of the filter capacitor, the power of regenerative braking is reduced, and accordingly, the production of regenerative energy is less.

With regenerative braking at an effective speed, the operating range of regenerative braking is extended to higher speeds by using batteries to increase the DC voltage of the inverter, thereby increasing the output power of the motor and inverter without changing the current through the various components.

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SYSTEM OF DECENTRALIZED TRACTION ELECTRICAL SUPPLY FOR HIGH-SPEED TRAINS

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Ukraine's desire for European integration requires the introduction of high-speed transport and measures to modernize power lines. High-speed transport can be implemented with the help of direct and alternating current traction power supply systems, which are being implemented in Ukraine, but to ensure constant speeds, it is necessary to increase the power consumption of the traction network, primarily in the electrical part of DC [1, 2].

The existing centralized DC power supply systems cannot always provide the power required for high-speed trains [3]. The main limitations are the voltage drop on the current receivers and the reduction of mechanical strength due to the heating of the catenary conductors. In addition, one of the most important requirements for traction power sources is the power reserve factor. However, these requirements cannot be met without improvement, modernization and design of the electric traction system.

In order to meet the necessary demand for electricity and ensure the operation of high-speed trains, it is necessary to take all possible measures to increase the power supply on certain routes. For this reason, power supply systems with decentralized traction load are increasingly being used.

One of the main differences between centralized and decentralized power systems is the number of units in the substations and the ways to reserve their power. With centralized power supply, the number of blocks is at least two. With decentralized power supply, all substations are unified. At the same time, in the first scheme, a reserve is provided in case of unit shutdown, and in the second - in case of substation shutdown. In order for a distributed power supply with one disconnected substation to provide normal traffic modes, it is necessary for the substations to be located much closer to each other than in a centralized power supply scheme. Accordingly, the capacity of each substation will be smaller, and their number will be larger. Therefore, such a scheme becomes expedient under the condition of maximum unification of traction substations.

The concept of decentralized power supply ensures high efficiency and reliability and eliminates the need for power supply devices. The system can use the existing rolling stock and does not require significant costs for the modernization of the contact network. In a decentralized power supply system, the cross-section of the catenary wires is much smaller, which leads to a reduction in power and voltage losses. In addition, the protection of the contact network against short-circuit currents, potentials of the rails relative to the ground and, as a result, the risk of destruction of underground structures due to leakage currents is significantly improved.

The introduction of a system of decentralized traction power supply can provide the necessary power of the traction network in accordance with the standardized voltage levels in conditions of high-speed traffic. At the same time, the total power of traction substations decreases and the utilization ratio of this power increases.

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СТВОРЕННЯ ЕФЕКТИВНОЇ КОМП'ЮТЕРНОЇ МЕРЕЖІ ДЛЯ ЛІКАРНІ

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Зростаюча потреба в оптимізації управління медичною інформацією та покращення надання медичних послуг у лікарнях потребує нових технологій, зокрема створення ефективної комп'ютерної мережі.

Мета роботи полягає у розробці та впровадженні комп'ютерної мережі у лікарні для покращення доступності медичної інформації та оптимізації робочих процесів медичного персоналу.

Аналіз потреб лікарні в сфері мережевих технологій включає в себе визначення потрібної пропускної здатності, масштабуванні мережі, резервного забезпечення та інші параметри. Визначення вимог до мережі і обладнання враховує не лише технічні аспекти, а й вимоги до безпеки, доступності та швидкості передачі даних.

Оптимальна архітектура мережі, така як локальна чи розподілена, була вибрана з урахуванням специфіки лікарні, кількості користувачів, типів підключень (провідних та бездротових), а також потреб у віддаленому доступі до даних.