



« \_\_\_\_\_ »  
( \_\_\_\_\_ )  
, \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_  
, \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_  
- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ )  
141 - \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_  
( \_\_\_\_\_ )

,  
\_\_\_\_\_  
“06” \_\_\_\_\_ 2021

1. \_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ )  
\_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ )  
688 25.08.2021 .
2. \_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) 15.12.2021
3. \_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) \_\_\_\_\_ ,  
Owen 150, \_\_\_\_\_ 51;  
\_\_\_\_\_ 100.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ )  
1. \_\_\_\_\_ ; 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
; 3. \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ ; 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
; 5. \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. \_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ )  
1. \_\_\_\_\_ ; 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
; 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
; 4. \_\_\_\_\_ ; 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
; 6. \_\_\_\_\_ ;
7. \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ .

6. ( )

|  |   |  |   |
|--|---|--|---|
|  | , |  | , |
|  | , |  |   |
|  |   |  |   |
|  |   |  |   |

7. 06.09.20

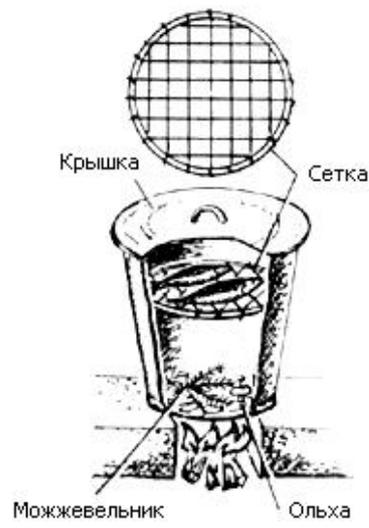
| / | ( )                      | ( )      |      |
|---|--------------------------|----------|------|
| 1 | 1. ;<br>2. ;<br>1, 2, 3. | 27.10.21 | 30%  |
| 2 | 3. ;<br>4, 5.            | 24.11.21 | 60%  |
| 3 | 4. ;5.<br>6, 7.          | 15.12.21 | 100% |

$$( ) \frac{\frac{\quad}{( )} \quad \frac{\quad}{( )}}{\frac{\quad}{( )} \quad \frac{\quad}{( )}}$$

|         |       |    |
|---------|-------|----|
|         | ..... | 5  |
| 1.      | ..... | 6  |
| 1.1.    | ..... | 16 |
| 2.      | ..... | 17 |
| 2.1.    | ..... | 18 |
| 2.2.    | ..... | 19 |
| 2.3.    | ..... | 20 |
| 2.4.    | ..... | 22 |
| 2.5.    | ..... | 23 |
| 3.      | ..... | 31 |
| 3.1.    | ..... | 31 |
| 3.2.    | ..... | 33 |
| 3.3.    | ..... | 35 |
| 4.      | ..... | 51 |
| 4.1.    | ..... | 51 |
| 4.2.    | ..... | 55 |
| 4.3.    | ..... | 58 |
| 4.4.    | ..... | 59 |
| 4.5.1   | ..... | 60 |
| 4.5.1.1 | ..... | 60 |
| 4.5.1.2 | ..... | 67 |
| 4.5.1.3 | ..... | 69 |
| 4.5.1.4 | ..... | 71 |
| 4.5.1.5 | ..... | 74 |
| 4.5.1.6 | ..... | 74 |
| 5.      | ..... | 76 |
| 5.1.    | ..... | 76 |
| 5.2.    | ..... | 78 |
| 5.3.    | ..... | 79 |
|         | ..... | 80 |
|         | ..... | 81 |
|         | ..... | 82 |
|         | ..... | 83 |



1.



. 1 -

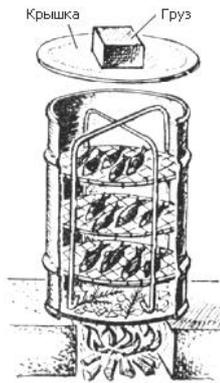
1

2.



( !)

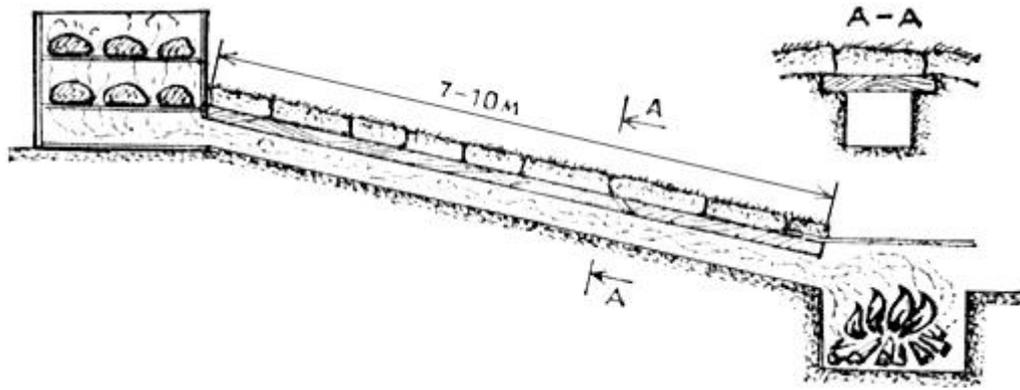
30...60



.3 -

80

100



.4 -

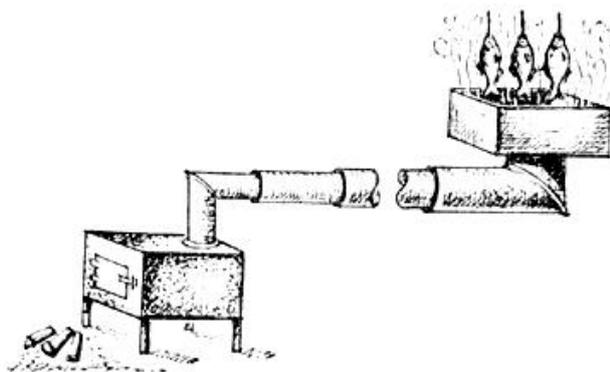
- 100 100 150 150 .

7..10

- 4..6

35 .

50..60 .



.5 - -

4...6



· , ,  
· ,  
· - ,  
· ,  
· ( ) ,  
( ) . , ,  
· ,  
· «  
» - , - .  
· ,  
( ) .  
·  
· ,  
· , 10% 5000  
· ,  
200 ,  
· , ( ) , ,  
· , , ,  
( ) : ,  
,  
· ,

66%

: 14 20%

4-

2,6-

( )





## 1.1.

,

.

-

,

,

-

.

,

,

-

,

,

.

( )

.

.



## 2.1.

6

- ;
- ;
- .

$t = 19-20^\circ$  ,

0,5-2

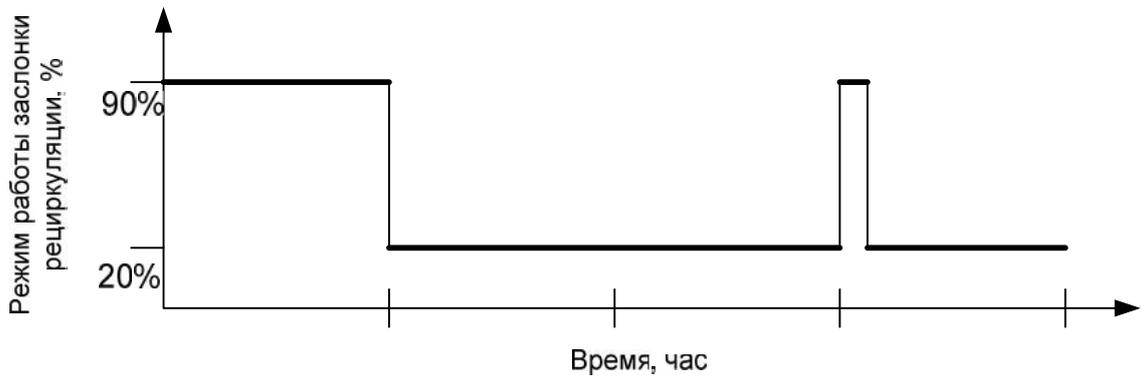
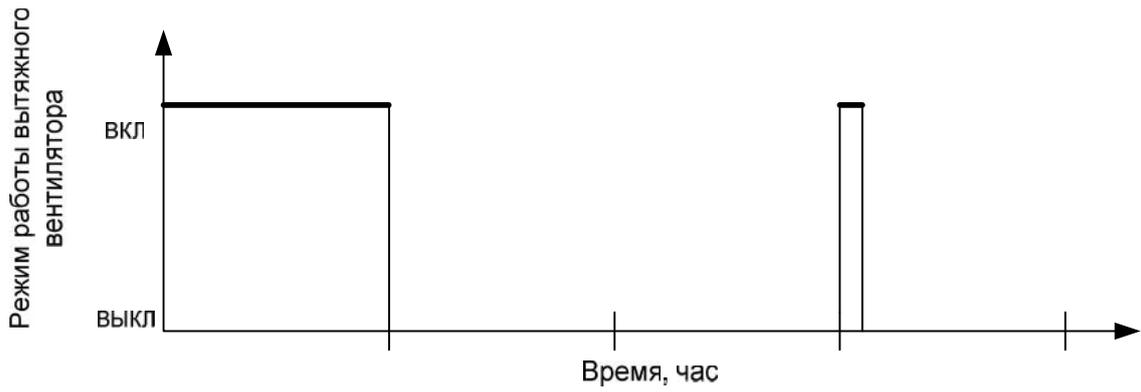
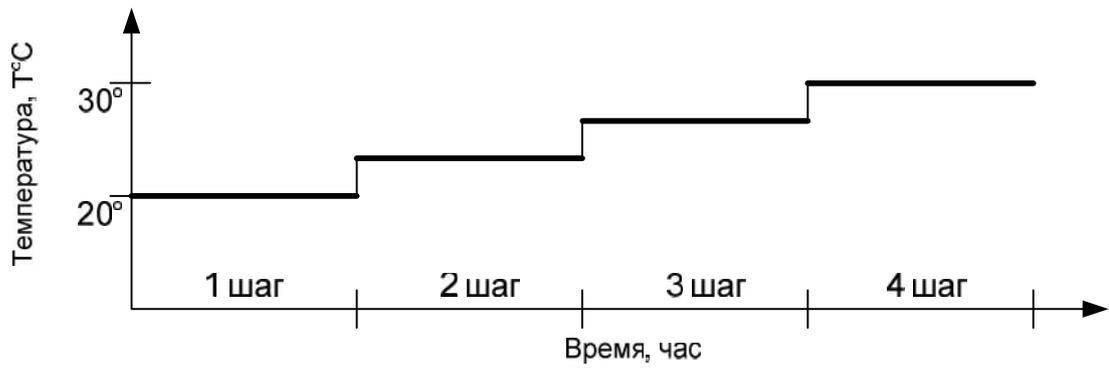
2-3°

20 %.

( , , ) ,

2-3° , ,

0,5 1 ,



. 6 -

## 2.2.

,  
 .  
 ( , , . ),  
 , , .  
 :  
 50 - 90

° 30 ,  
3 .

80 - 120 °C 0,5

·  
:  
J ;  
J ;  
J , ;  
J ;  
J ;  
J ;  
J ;

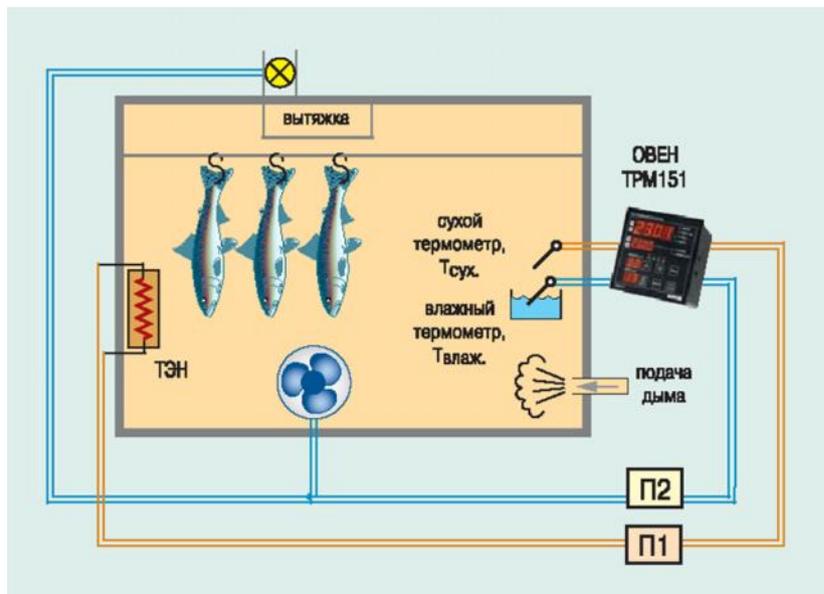
### 2.3.

—  
, ,  
· ,  
:  
, ,  
, ,  
· ,  
· ,  
, ,  
· ,  
· ,

-

151.

,  
( . 4). 151 ,  
:  
, ,  
151  
- , (ON/OFF)  
- .  
151  
( ) .  
,  
.  
151:  
• ;  
• ( ,  
);  
•  
;  
• .  
151 ,  
( ,  
. ). 151  
:  
, ,  
, ,  
. 151 ,  
, ,  
.  
, .



.7 -

151 ( 1, 2 - )

2.4.



$$A = \frac{M_{H_2O}}{V}$$

$$n_{H_2O} = n_0 \cdot \frac{p_{H_2O}}{p_0} \frac{T_0}{T} \left( \frac{1}{\text{cm}^3} \right)$$

— ,  $n_0 = 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$  ,  $p_0 = 760 \text{ mmHg} = 1013 \text{ hPa}$   
 $T_0 = 273,1 \text{ K}$  .  
 100%.

$$\varphi\% = \frac{A}{A_{\text{max}}} \cdot 100.$$

$$\log \rho_{\text{max}} = A + B \log \frac{1}{T} + C \log T.$$



Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.

I, :

$$I_{\lambda} = I_0 e^{-\delta_{\lambda} N l},$$

I –

; N –  
( ); 1 –

« »,



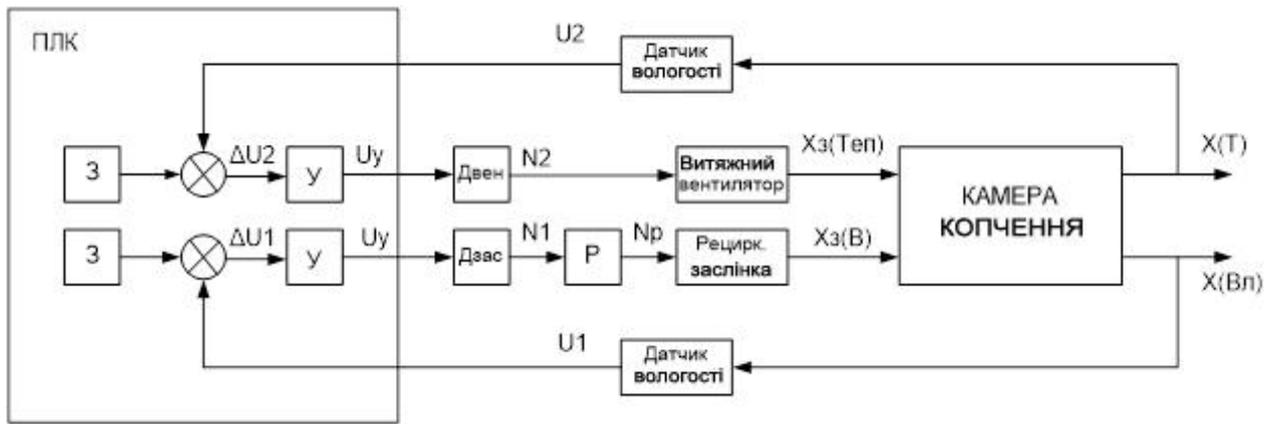




### 3.

#### 3.1.

( . 8).



. 8 -

( ), , ( ).

( ).

( ) ( ).

( $U_1$   $U_2$ ).

с

( ).

( )

( )

( ).

[3].

$$W_{fpAX} \frac{K_c}{T_1 p \Gamma 1 T_2 p \Gamma 1 A}$$

$$T_1 T_2 \frac{d^2 X}{dt^2}(t) + T_1 \Gamma T_2 \frac{dX}{dt}(t) + X(t) = K^* X(t);$$

$$W(p) \times K_1 X(t) \times K_1^* X(t);$$

$$\zeta U_1 W(p) \times K_2 X(t) \times K_2^* X(t);$$

$$( ) W(p) = \frac{K_3}{T_3 p \Gamma 1} T_3 \frac{dX}{dt}(t) + X(t) = K_3^* X(t);$$

$$( ) W(p) = \frac{K_9}{T_9 p \Gamma 1} T_9 \frac{dX}{dt}(t) + X(t) = K_9^* X(t);$$

$$W(p) \times K_4 X(t) \times K_4^* X(t);$$

$$W(p) \times K_5 X(t) \times K_5^* X(t);$$

$$\zeta U_2 W(p) \times K_7 X(t) \times K_7^* X(t);$$

$$W(p) \times K_6 X(t) \times K_6^* X(t);$$

$$W(p) = \frac{K_8}{p} \frac{dX}{dt}(t) = K_8^* X(t);$$

(1):

$$x'(p) \times \frac{x'(p)}{x'(p)} \times \left( \frac{ke^{Z_1 p}}{p(T_3 p \Gamma 1)(T_2 p \Gamma 1)(T_1 p \Gamma 1)} \right) : \left( 1 \Gamma \frac{k_1 ke^{Z_1 p}}{p(T_3 p \Gamma 1)(T_2 p \Gamma 1)(T_1 p \Gamma 1)} \right) \times \frac{ke^{Z_1 p}}{p(T_3 p \Gamma 1)(T_2 p \Gamma 1)(T_1 p \Gamma 1) \Gamma k_1 ke^{Z_1 p}};$$

$$x'(p) X \frac{x'(p) k e^{Z_0 p}}{p(T_3 p \Gamma 1)(T_2 p \Gamma 1)(T_1 p \Gamma 1) \Gamma k_1 k e^{Z_0 p}},$$

$k X k_2 k_3 k_4 k_5 k_c$

(2):

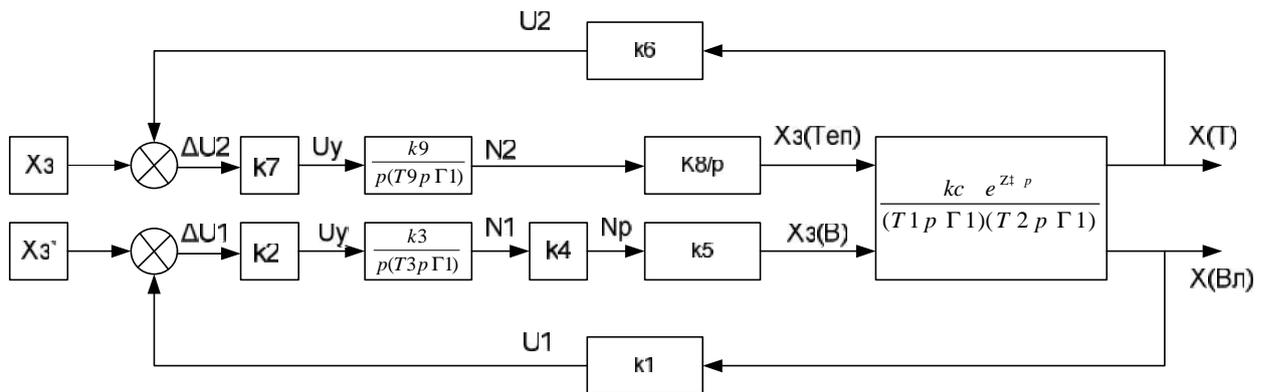
$$x(p) X \frac{x(p)}{x(p)} X \left( \frac{k e^{Z_0 p}}{p(T_1 p \Gamma 1)(T_2 p \Gamma 1)} \right) : \left( 1 \Gamma \frac{k_6 k e^{Z_0 p}}{p(T_1 p \Gamma 1)(T_2 p \Gamma 1)} \right) X$$

$$X \frac{k e^{Z_0 p}}{p(T_1 p \Gamma 1)(T_2 p \Gamma 1) \Gamma k_6 k e^{Z_0 p}};$$

$$x(p) X \frac{x(p) k e^{Z_0 p}}{p(T_3 p \Gamma 1)(T_2 p \Gamma 1)(T_1 p \Gamma 1) \Gamma k_6 k e^{Z_0 p}},$$

$k X k_7 k_8 k_c$

(. 9).



. 9 -

### 3.2.

$$W'(p) X \frac{k e^{Z_0 p}}{p(T_1 p \Gamma 1)(T_2 p \Gamma 1)(T_3 p \Gamma 1)} X \frac{200 e^{Z_{300} p}}{p(900 p \Gamma 1)(3600 p \Gamma 1)(0.5 p \Gamma 1)};$$

$k \times k_2 k_3 k_4 k_5 k_c \times 2 \ 100 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \times 200$

- :

$$W_p(p) \times \frac{k_p (T_u p \Gamma 1)(T p \Gamma 1)}{T_u p} ;$$

$k_p=0.28; T_u=T_2=3600 ; \tau=900$

$$W'(p) \times \frac{28e^{Z300p}}{p^2 3600(0.5p \Gamma 1)} .$$

, .

:

$$W_k(p) \times \frac{Tp}{Tp \Gamma 1} ;$$

,  $\tau=0.5$

:

$$W'(p) \times \frac{14e^{Z300p}}{p3600(0.5p \Gamma 1)^2}$$

.

$$W(p) \times \frac{ke^{Zt_0p}}{p(T_1 p \Gamma 1)(T_2 p \Gamma 1)} \times \frac{100e^{Z300p}}{p(3600p \Gamma 1)(900p \Gamma 1)} ,$$

$k \times k_7 k_8 k_c \times 100 \ 1 \ 1$

- .

$$W_p(p) \times \frac{k_p (T_u p \Gamma 1)(T p \Gamma 1)}{T_u p}$$

$k_p=0.16; T_u=3600 ; \tau=900$

$$W(p) \times \frac{16e^{Z300p}}{p^2 3600}$$

:

$$W_k(p) \times \frac{Tp}{Tp \Gamma 1} ;$$

, =0.5

:

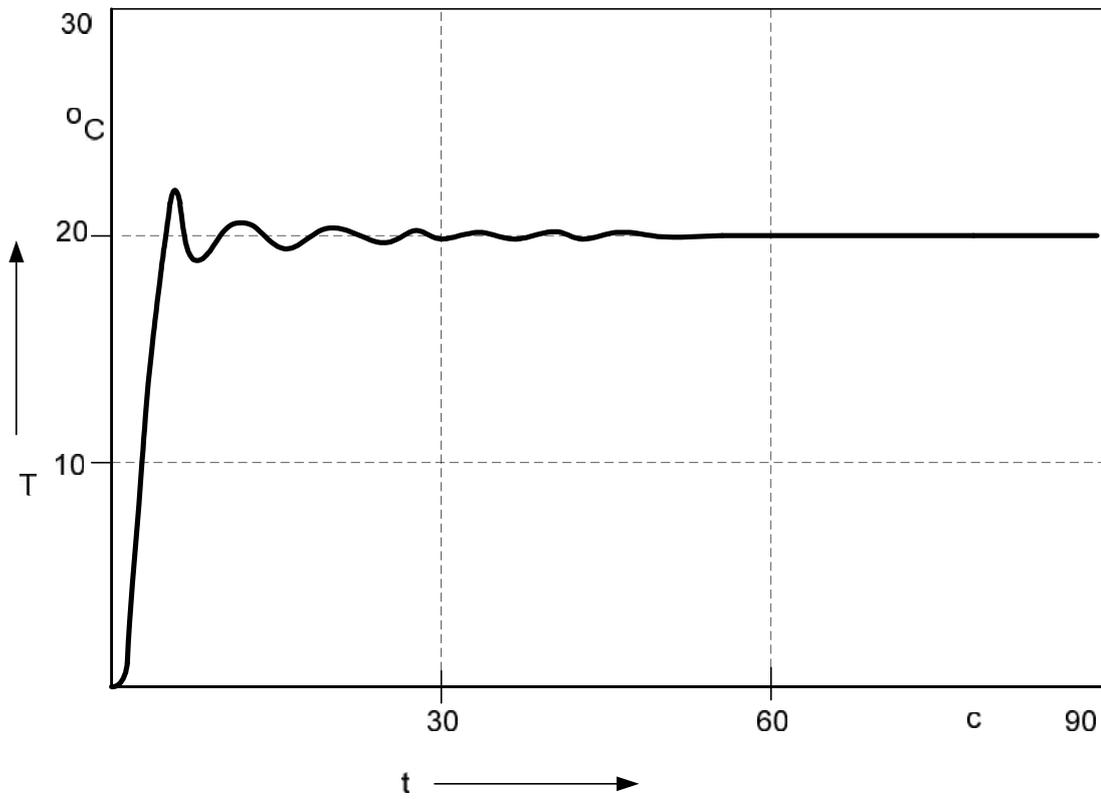
$$W(p) X \frac{8e^{z300p}}{p3600(0.5p \Gamma 1)}$$

### 3.3.

Matlab SimuLink.

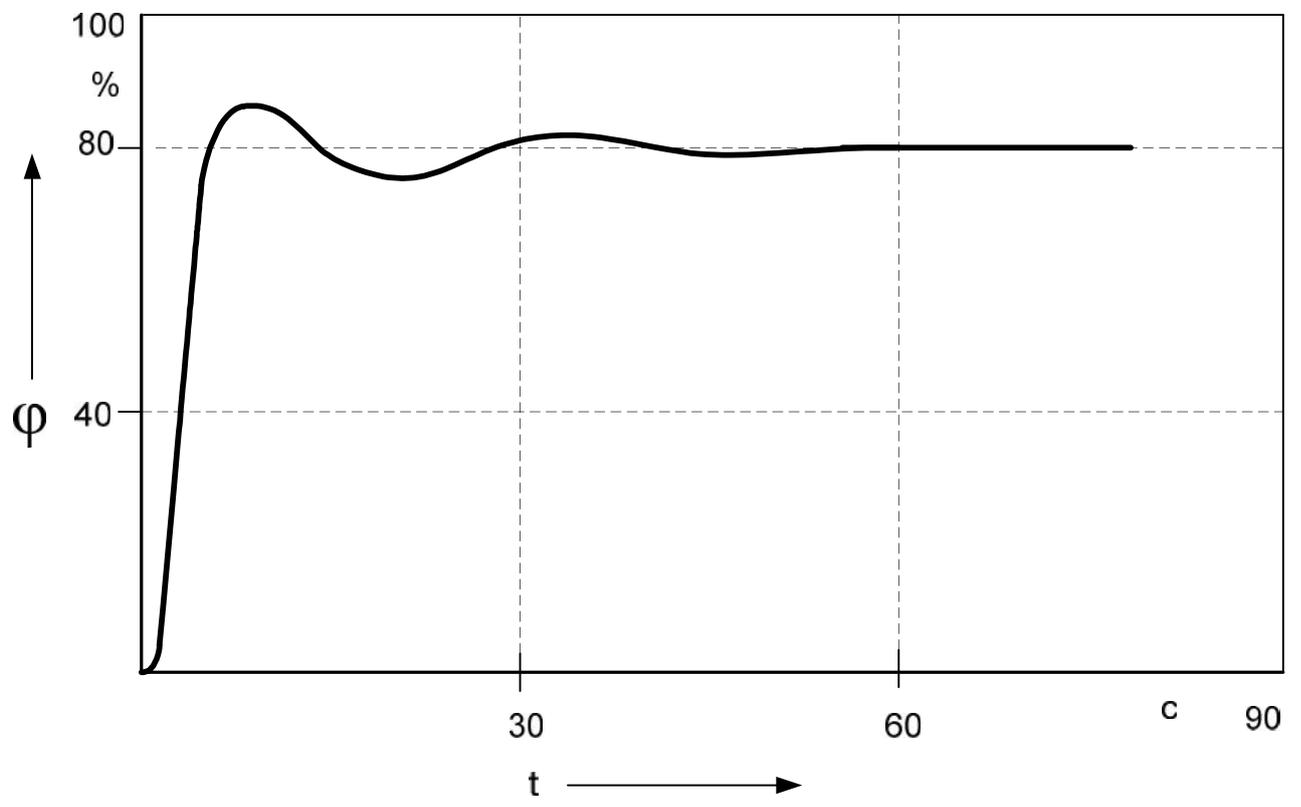
( )

:



. 10 -

50

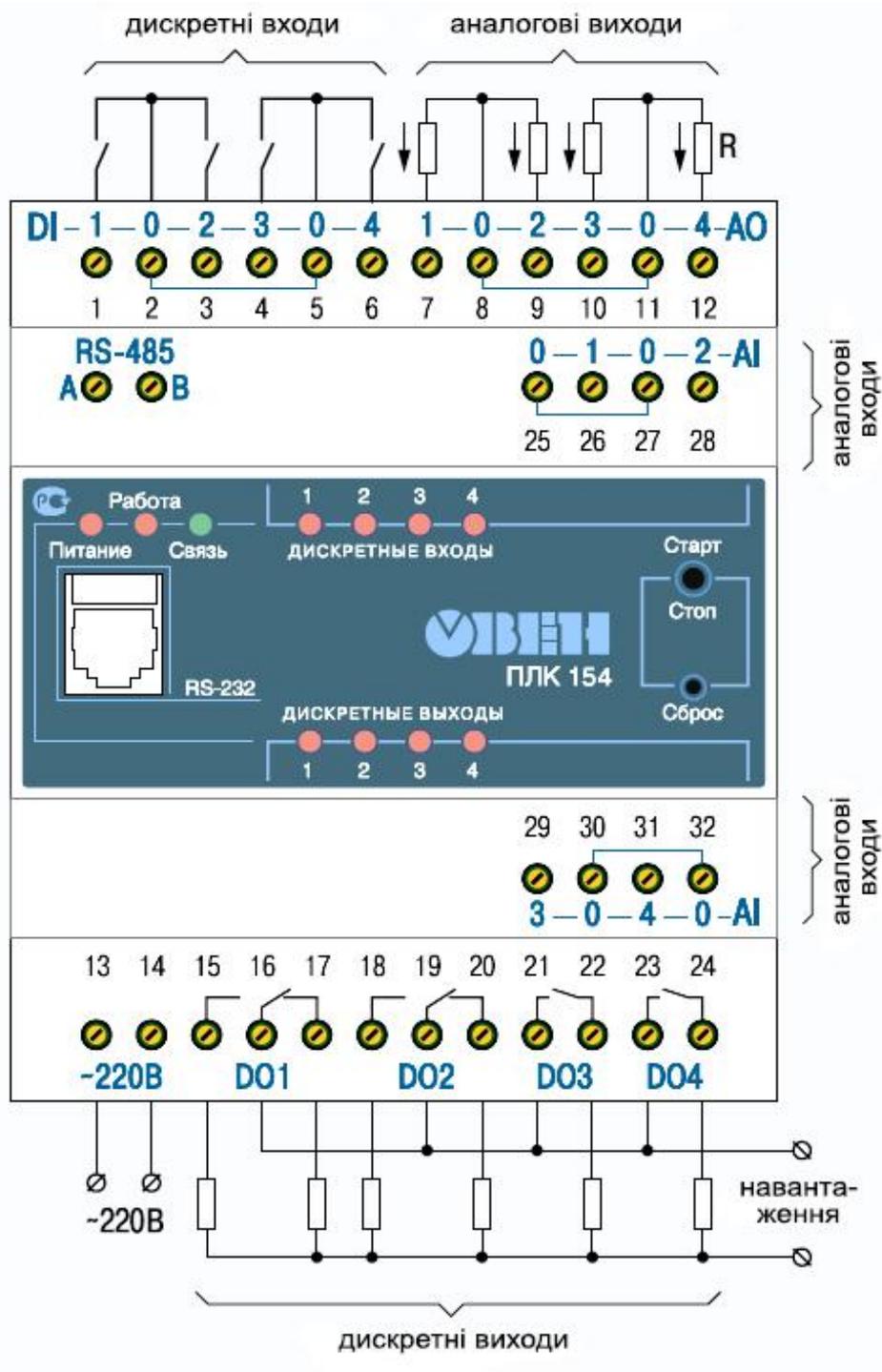


. 11 -









. 12 -

150

150:

- ~90...264 , 47...63 .

- 6 .

-

10

- IP20.

- 32-x

RISC

200

ARM9.

' - 8 .  
,

- 3 ,

(Flash ' , ) ,

- CoDeSys 2.3 -

( ) ,

- IL, ST, LD, SFC, FBD + CFC.

- 4 (10 - 1 ) ,

- 4 - 0(4)...20 , 0...5 ,

0...1 , 0...10 , 0...5 .

- 4 ( / 4 220 50 cos - 0,4).

- 4 ( 4...20 0...10 ,

),

- RS-485, RS-232, internet 10/100 bps,

RS - , 115200 bps,

- RS-232, internet,

- / ,

- .

, CoDeSys

CodeSys,

/

:  
 Z , GSM- ,  
 ,  
 , Modbus,  
 Modbus TCP DCON;

Z  
 ;  
 Z  
 ( ) .  
 3- .



. 13 -

3-

2.

3-

|   |  |
|---|--|
|   |  |
|   |  |
| : |  |

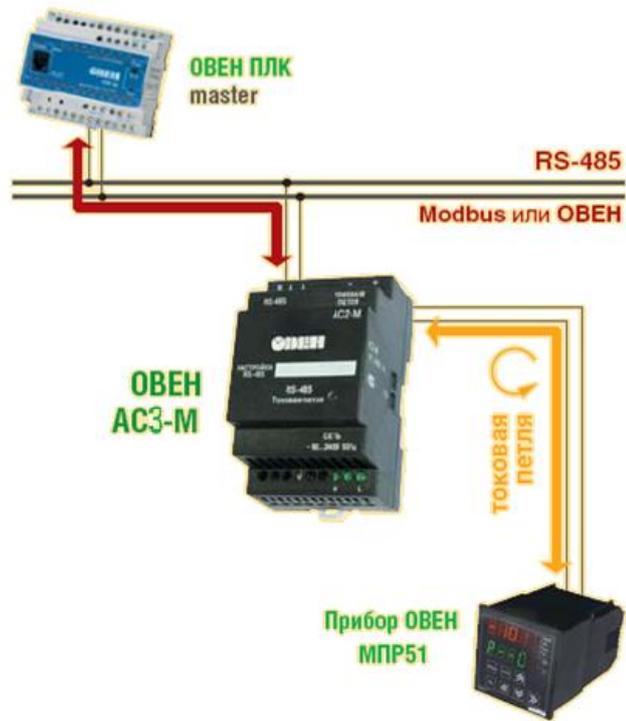
|                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| -<br>3- -220)<br>-<br>( 3- -024 ) | (<br>85...245 , 47...60<br>10...30<br>0,5<br>1500          |
| RS-232                            |  |
| ,<br>,                            | + - 5...15<br>+ - 9...11<br>3<br>115200 /<br>TxD, RxD, GND |
| RS-485                            |  |
| ,<br>,                            | 0,2...5<br>1,5...5<br>1200<br>32<br>A(D+), B(D-)           |

51- 4.

MODBUS

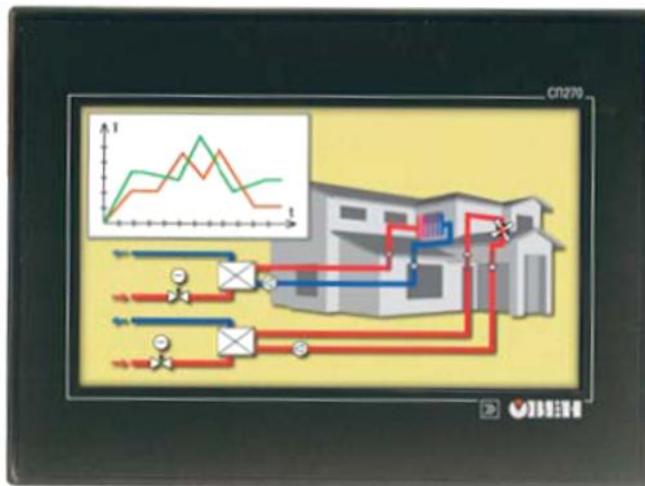
51- 4

RS-485.



. 14 -

- 270 [14].



. 15 -

270

270:

- 22...26 ,

-24 .

- 5 .

- TFT,178 (7) , ( ).

- 480 234.

, - RS-232 (2 ), RS-485 (1 ),

, / - RS-232, RS-

485.

- RS-232.

- Master, Slave.

, (Flash-RAM) - 4 .

, (SDRAM) - 4 .

- .

270

« - »,

( ) ,

,  
.

,

270

« 200».

270 :

Z ,

, ( , , , ,

. .);

Z , ' ;

Z / ;

/ ,

;

Z

(

)

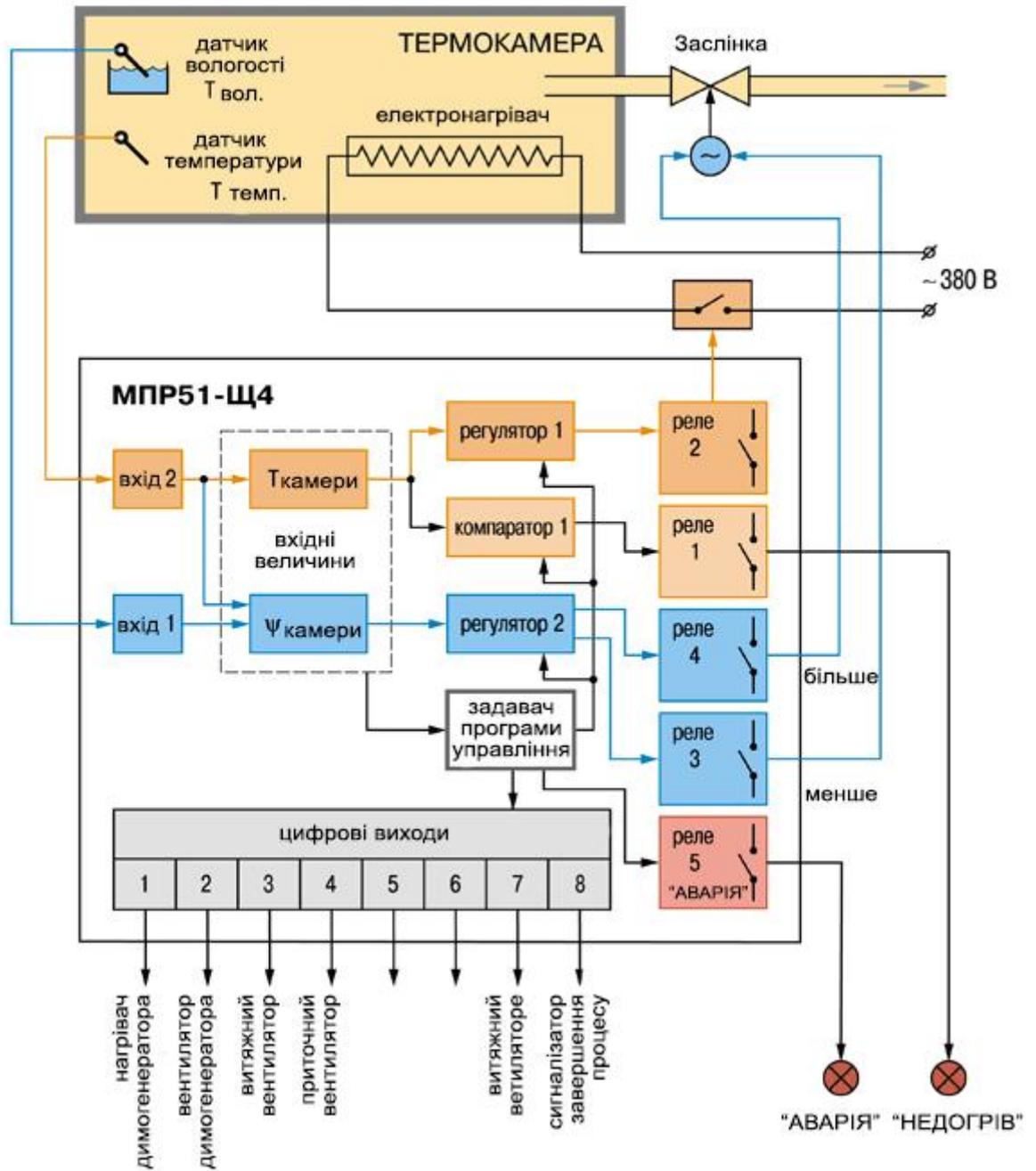
;

Z

Master Slave.

51- 4.

16



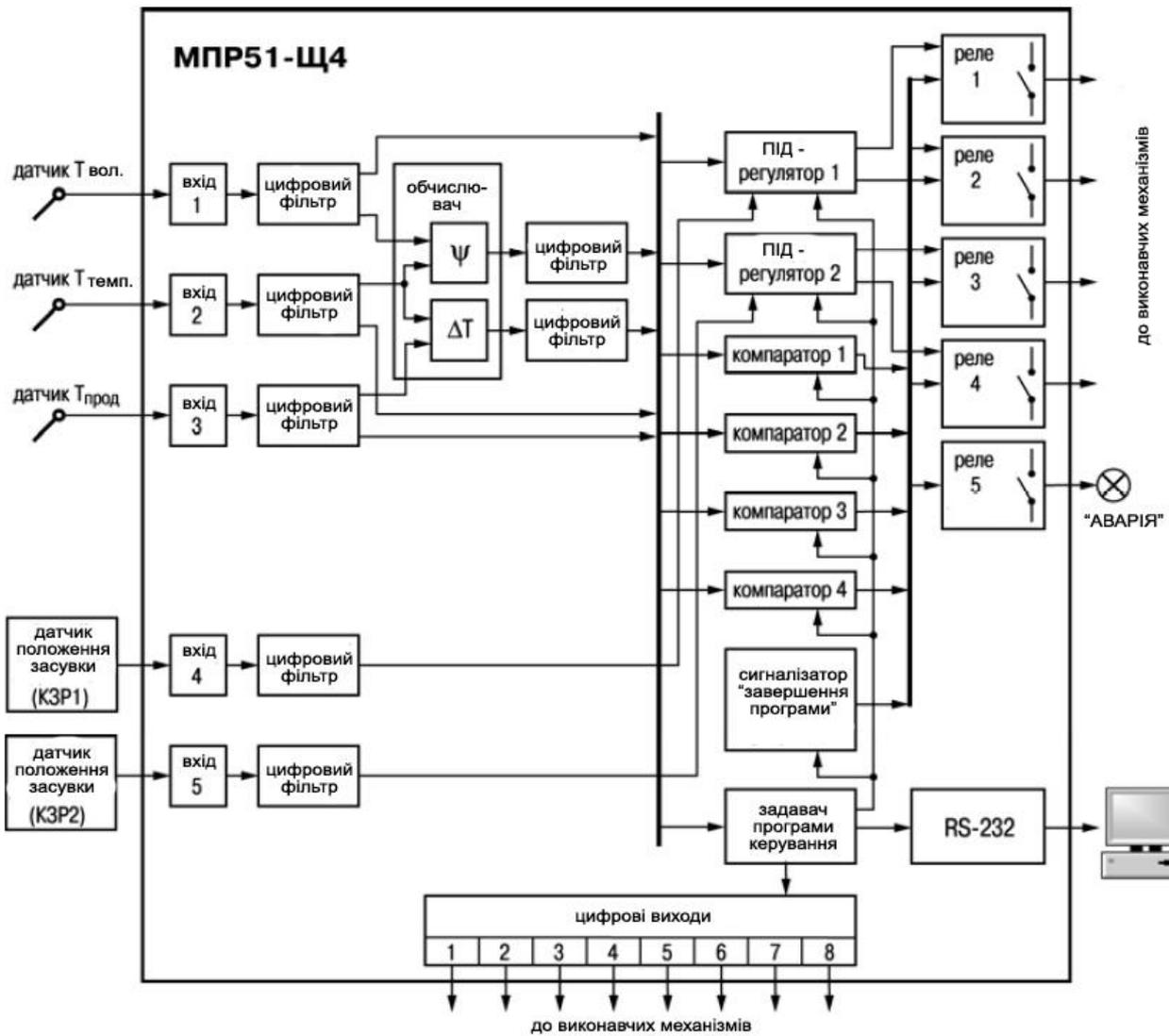
. 16 -

51- 4



|                       |            |
|-----------------------|------------|
|                       |            |
|                       | :          |
| .                     | 150...245  |
| .                     | 47...63    |
|                       | 210...300  |
|                       | 12         |
|                       | 3          |
|                       | :          |
| )                     | -50...+200 |
| )                     | -80...+750 |
|                       | 0.1        |
|                       | 0.5        |
|                       | 2          |
| , %                   | 0...100    |
| , %                   | 1          |
|                       |            |
| « » ,                 | +10...+95  |
| , %                   | 1...99     |
| , %                   | 1          |
|                       |            |
| ) « » +10...+49,9 , % | 5          |
| ) « » +50...+95 , %   | 4          |
| ,                     | 6,5        |
|                       |            |
|                       | 2          |
|                       | 0...4      |
|                       | 5          |
|                       | 8          |

|                          |         |
|--------------------------|---------|
|                          | 1...120 |
|                          | :       |
| ) 220 , cos 0,4; =30 ) ( | 4       |
| ) =50 ) (                | 200     |



. 18 -

51- 4

100

:



. 19 -

100

100:  
-200° ...+750 .

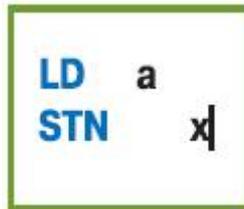
0,1°.

## 4.

### 4.1.

CoDeSys 3.0, ( ).  
5 : IL, LD, FBD,  
ST, SFC. -  
(POU).

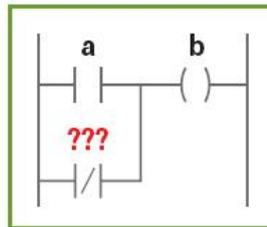
, . CoDeSys  
5 , :  
)IL (Instruction List) -  
Siemens STEP7.  
, « ».



. 20 -

)LD (Ladder Diagram) -

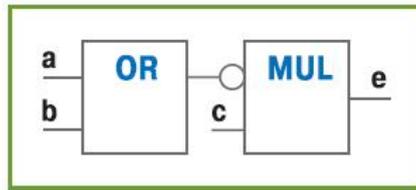
« » « »



. 21 -

FBD (Functional Block Diagram) -

( )



. 22 -

CoDeSys

CFC.

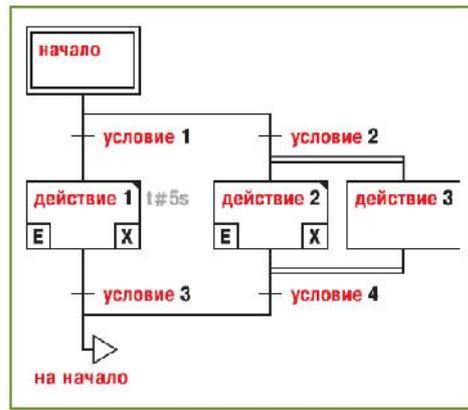
ST (Structured Text) -

(C++, Pascal). ST

```
a:=a+1;  
FOR y THEN  
b:=b*3.14;  
END_IF;
```

. 23 -

SFC (Sequential Functional Chart) -



. 24 -

CoDeSys

CodeSys,

Z

, GSM

, Modbus,

Modbus TCP DCON;

Z

;

Z

( )

CoDeSys

LD.

( ) - ,

LD

FBD. , LD

POU.

LD

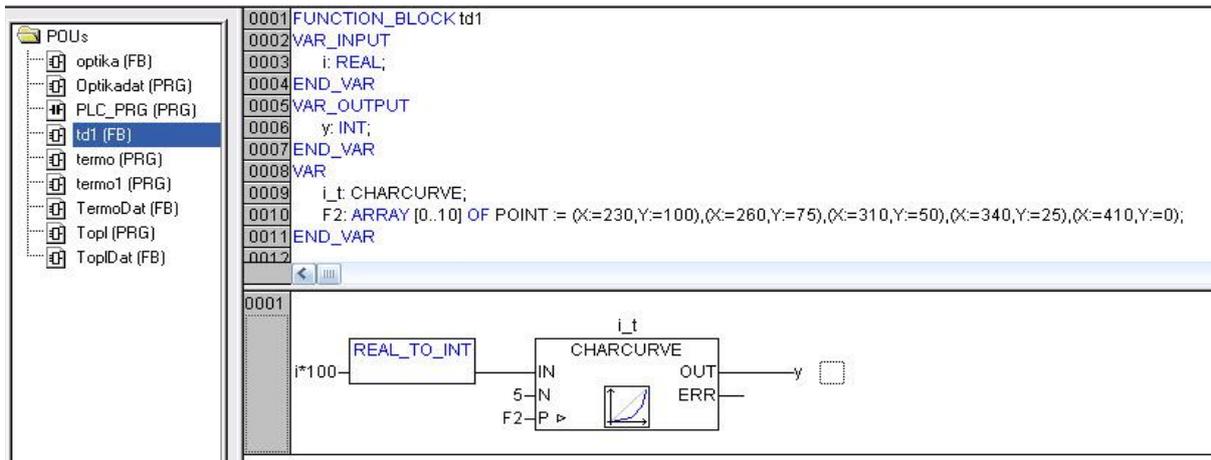
"ON"

"OFF",

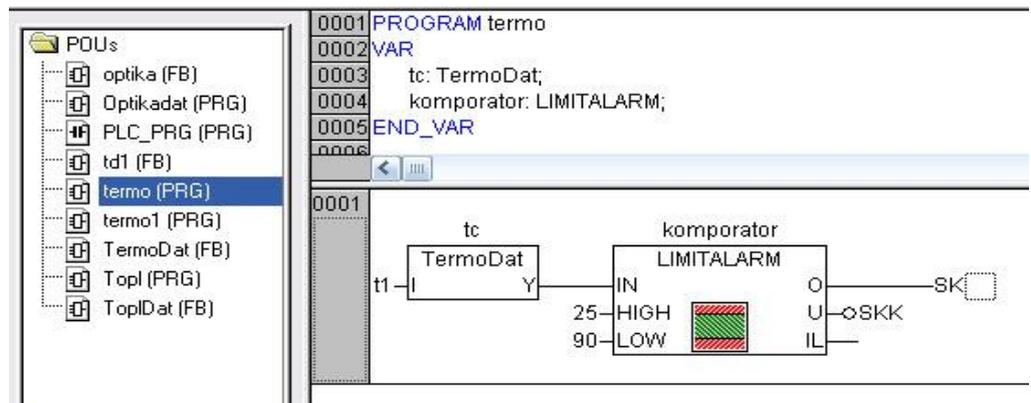
TRUE FOLSE.

TRUE,

("OFF").



. 25 -

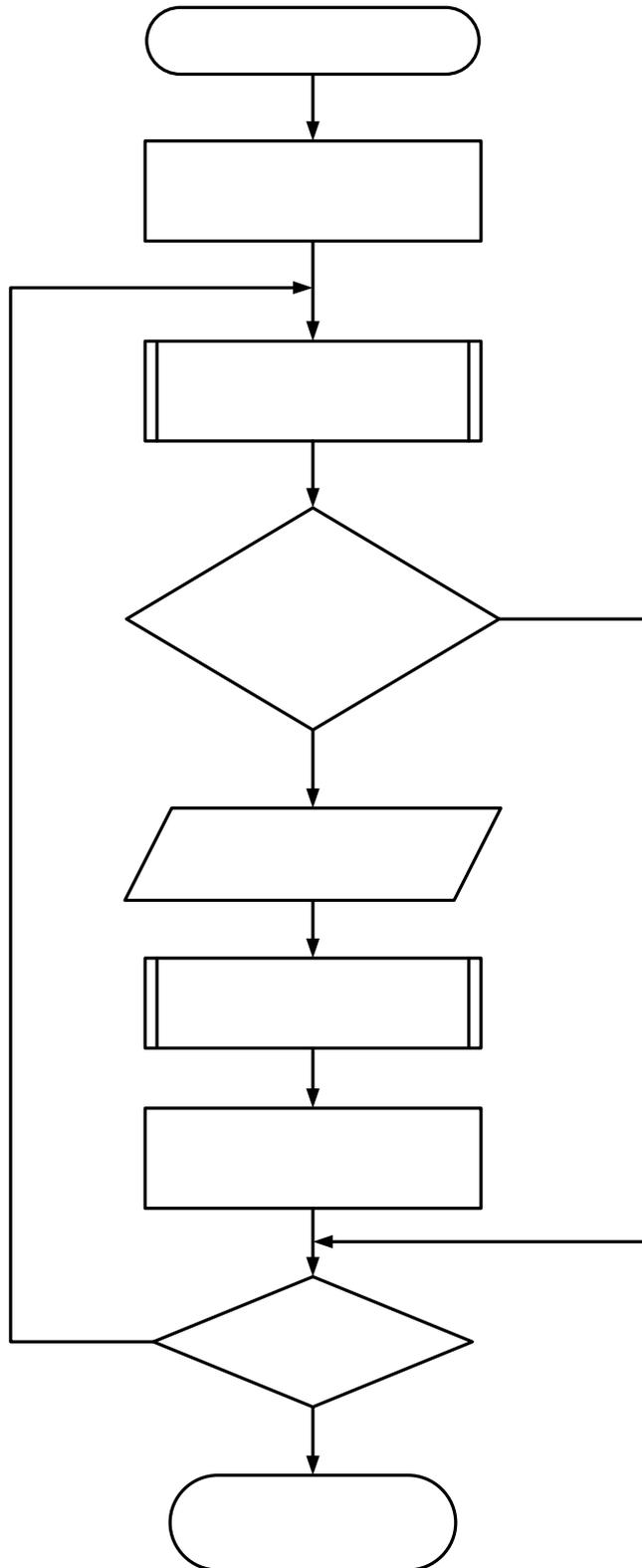


. 26-

1

4.2.

( - )



. 27 - -

( 1) - , /

« » ( 3).

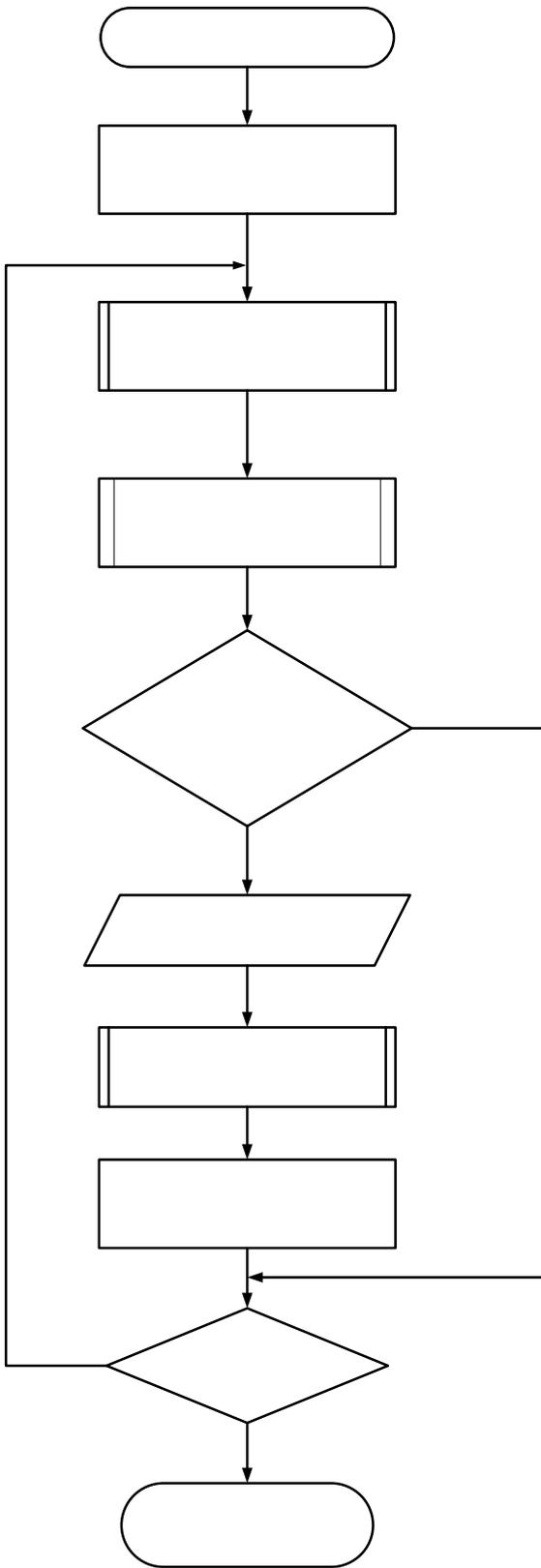
$q=0,01$  .

( 6)

( 9).

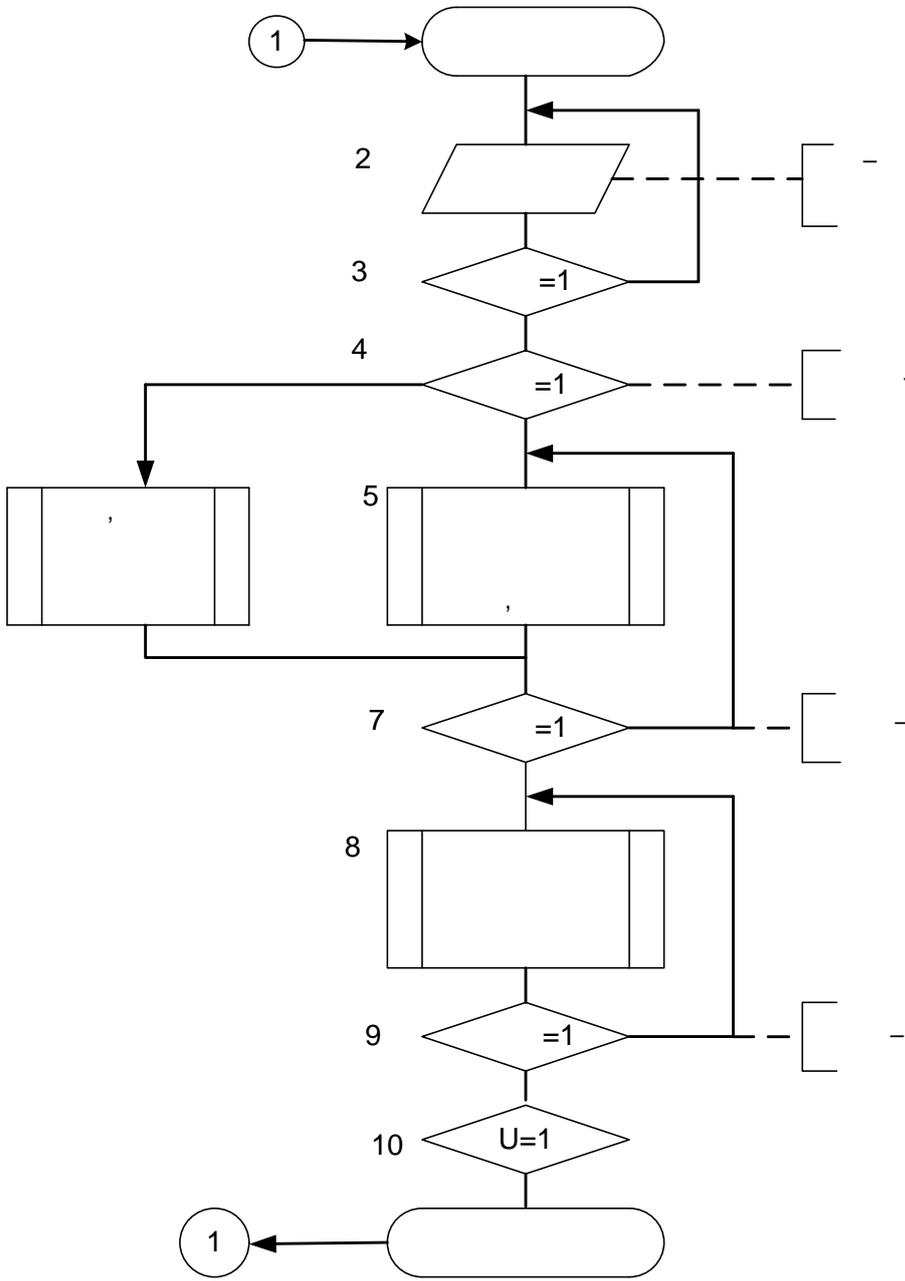
( ).

28.



. 28 - -

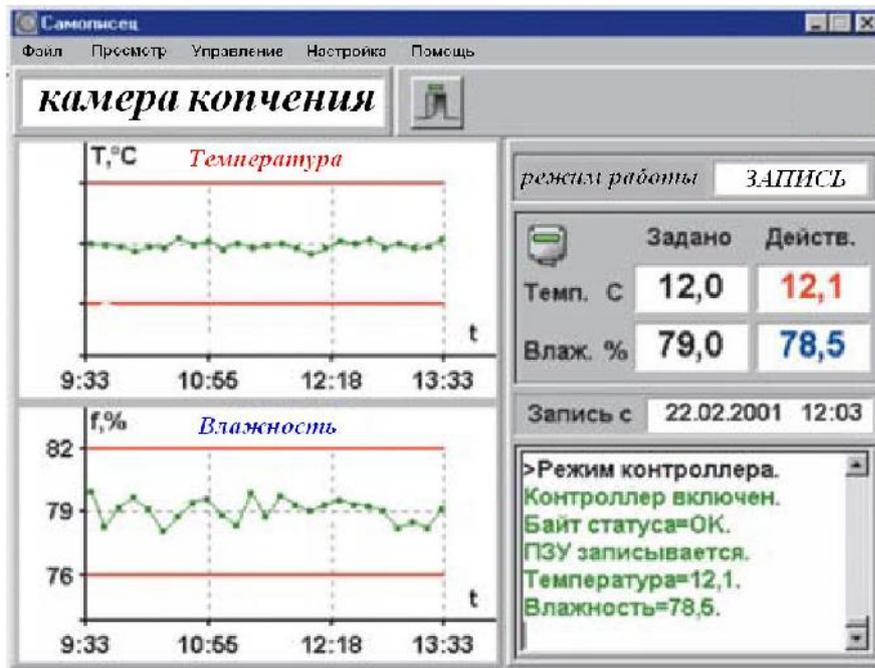




. 29 - -

4.4.

30



. 30 -

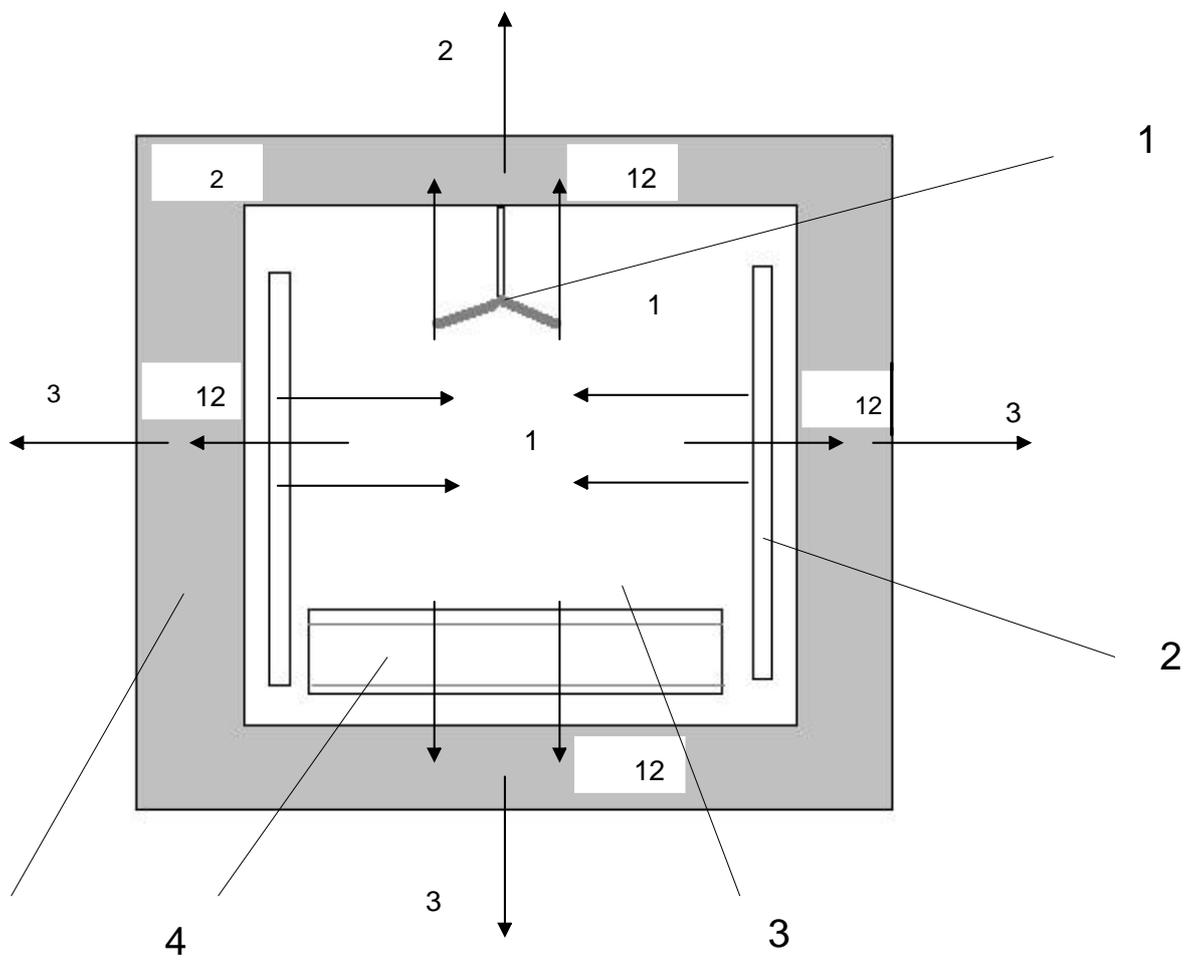
## 4.5.1

### 4.5.1.1

. 4.5.1.

Q -

4.5.2.



- 1 - ;
- 2 - ;
- 3 - ;
- 4 - ;
- 5 - .

4.5.2 -

1 - , 12 -

, 2 -

1 -

, 2 -

- ;  
 - ;  
 - ;  
 - ;  
 - , - ,

4.5.1.

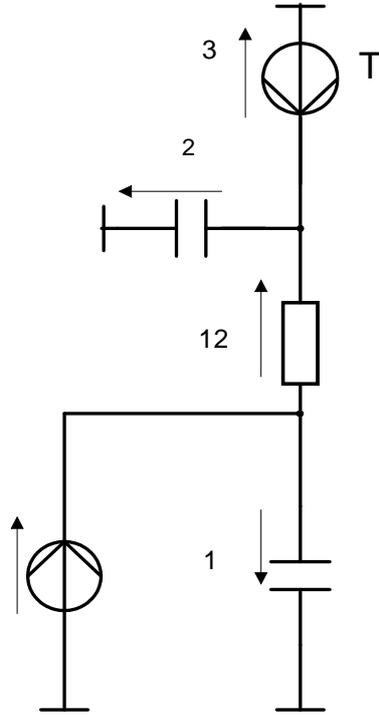
4.5.1

| 1     | 2         | 3                     | 4                  |
|-------|-----------|-----------------------|--------------------|
|       | <i>l1</i> |                       | 1.5                |
|       | <i>h1</i> |                       | 0.8                |
|       | <i>l2</i> |                       | 1.2                |
|       | <i>h2</i> |                       | 1.2                |
|       | <i>l3</i> |                       | 1.8                |
|       | 1         | $\frac{\quad}{\quad}$ | $1.051 \cdot 10^3$ |
|       |           | $\frac{\quad}{3}$     | 1.4                |
| / ) ( | 2         | $\frac{\quad}{2}$     | $10 \div 12,5$     |
|       | 2         | $\frac{\quad}{\quad}$ | $0,58 \cdot 10^3$  |
|       |           | $\frac{\quad}{3}$     | $0.83 \cdot 10^3$  |

[16],

,

. 4.5. 4.5.



4.5.3

:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & Z_{11} X_{11} ; \\
 & Z_{12} X_{21} ; \\
 & Z_{21} X_{12} ; \\
 & Z_{22} X_{22} ; \\
 & Z_{31} X_{13} ; \\
 & Z_{32} X_{23} .
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{4.5.1}$$

— , ° ;

1 — , ° ;

2 — , ° ;

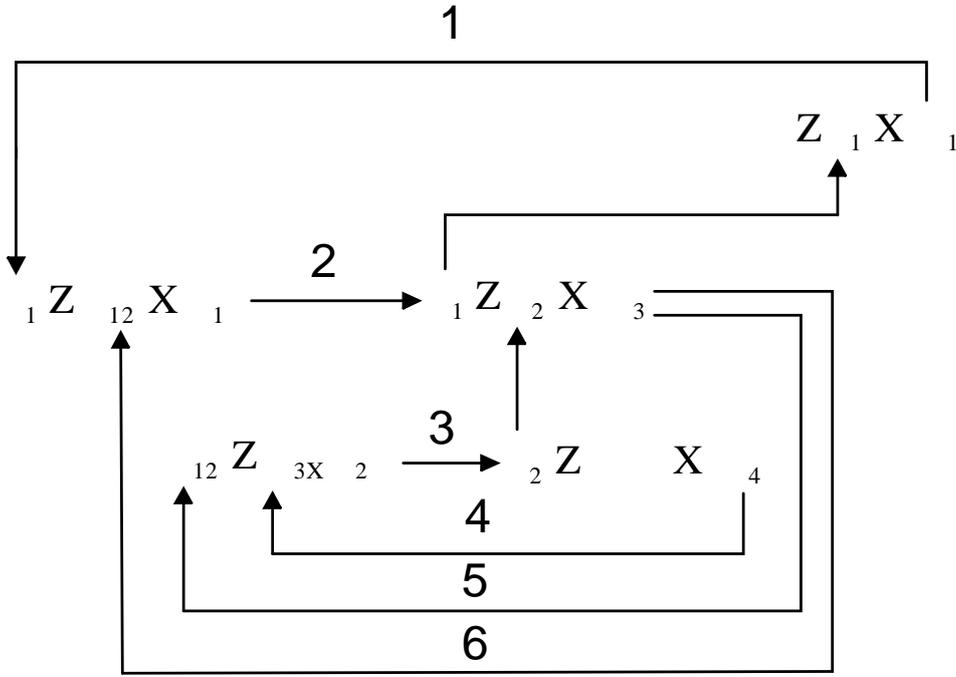
— , ° ;

1 — , ° ;

2 — , ° ;

(4.5.1)

4.5.4.



4.5.4\_-

4.5.2,

4.5.2\_-

|                                      |                             |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1                                    | 2                           |
| $Xr_1 \quad 1 \quad 1$               | $W1 = 1 \cdot 1$            |
| $1 \quad XC_1 \quad \frac{dT_1}{dt}$ | $W_3 X \frac{1}{1 \cdot P}$ |
| $2 \quad XC_2 \quad \frac{dT_2}{dt}$ | $W_4 X \frac{1}{2 \cdot P}$ |
| $2 \quad Xr_2 \quad 4 \quad 4$       | $W5 = 2 \cdot 4$            |

|  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| ${}_{21}\text{Xr}_{2 \quad 3 \quad 3}$ | $W6 = {}_2 \cdot 3$ |
| ${}_{21}\text{Xr}_{2 \quad 3 \quad 3}$ | $W7 = {}_2 \cdot 3$ |

1 - , 2;

2 - , 2;

3 - , 2;

1 -

2 - ,  $\overline{{}_2 \uparrow}$ ;

2 -

1 - ,  $\overline{{}_2 \uparrow}$ ;

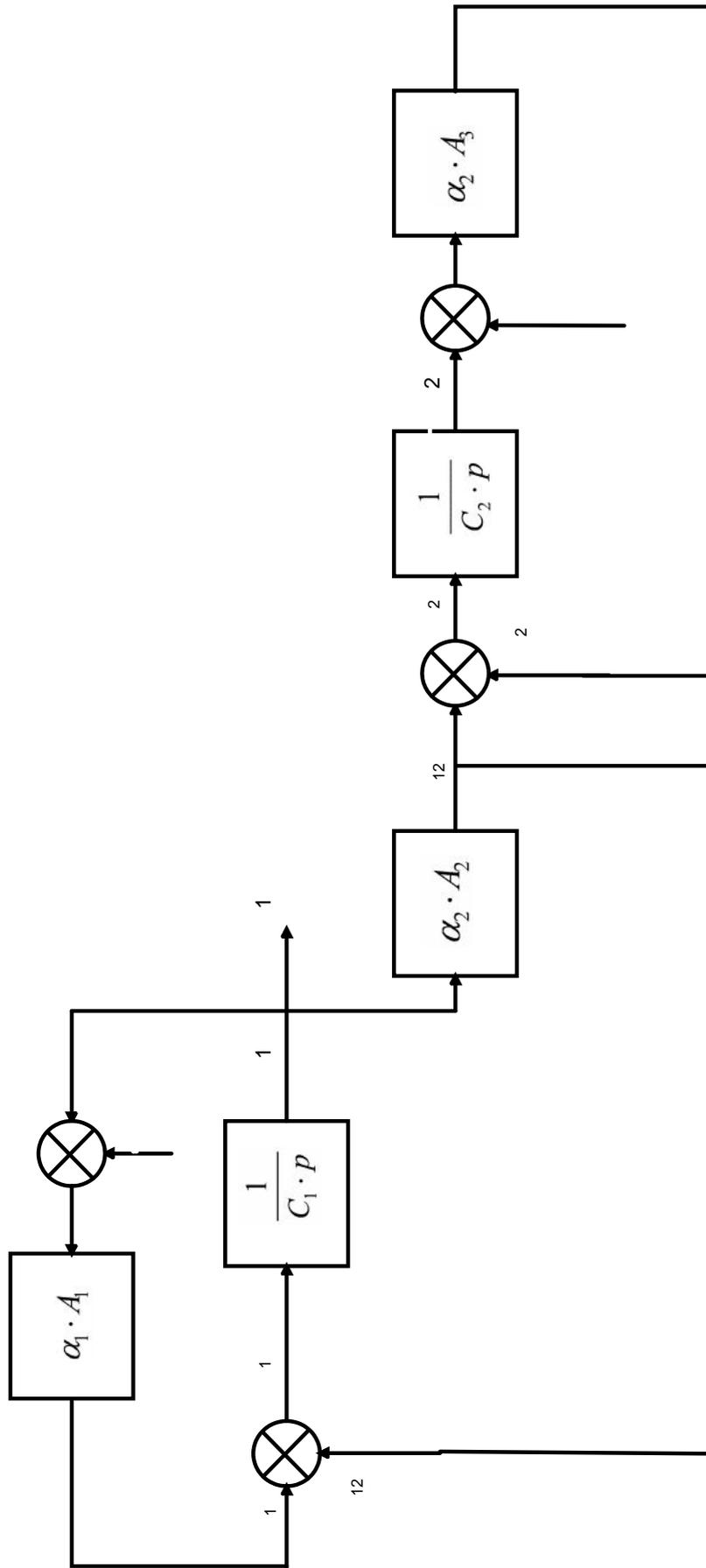
1 -

2 - ,  $\overline{\uparrow}$ ;

2 -

1 - ,  $\overline{\uparrow}$ .

( .4.5.5).



4.5.1.2

4.5.4.5.

4.5.3 -

|     |           |                             |            |
|-----|-----------|-----------------------------|------------|
|     |           |                             |            |
| 1   | 2         | 3                           | 4          |
| ,   | <i>l3</i> |                             | 9          |
| ,   | <i>D</i>  |                             | 0.04       |
| .   | <i>m</i>  |                             | 64         |
| ( ) |           | $\frac{\Gamma}{\Gamma}$     | 0.4·103    |
|     |           | $\frac{\Gamma^2}{\Gamma^2}$ | 110        |
|     |           |                             | 35         |
|     |           | $\int z1$                   | 0.1 · 10-3 |
|     | <i>I</i>  | $\frac{\Gamma}{\Gamma^2}$   | 7.5-11     |

[11].

:

$$P X I^2 R y, \tag{4.5.2}$$

I- , ;  
 R - , ;  
 - .

:

$$R X R_0 (1 \Gamma r \zeta T ), \tag{4.5.3}$$

R0 - 20 , ;

r -

, [ z1;

- , ° .

:

$$R_0 X \dots \frac{l_3}{S}, \tag{4.5.4}$$

... - ,  $\frac{2}{S}$ ; 13 - , ;

S- , 2.

, , ,

.

, ,

:

$$Q X I^2 R y dt, \tag{4.5.5}$$

, ,

.

:

$$Q X m \zeta T, \tag{4.5.6}$$

Q - , , ,

- ,  $\frac{1}{T}$ ;

$\zeta T$  - Q ;

m - , .

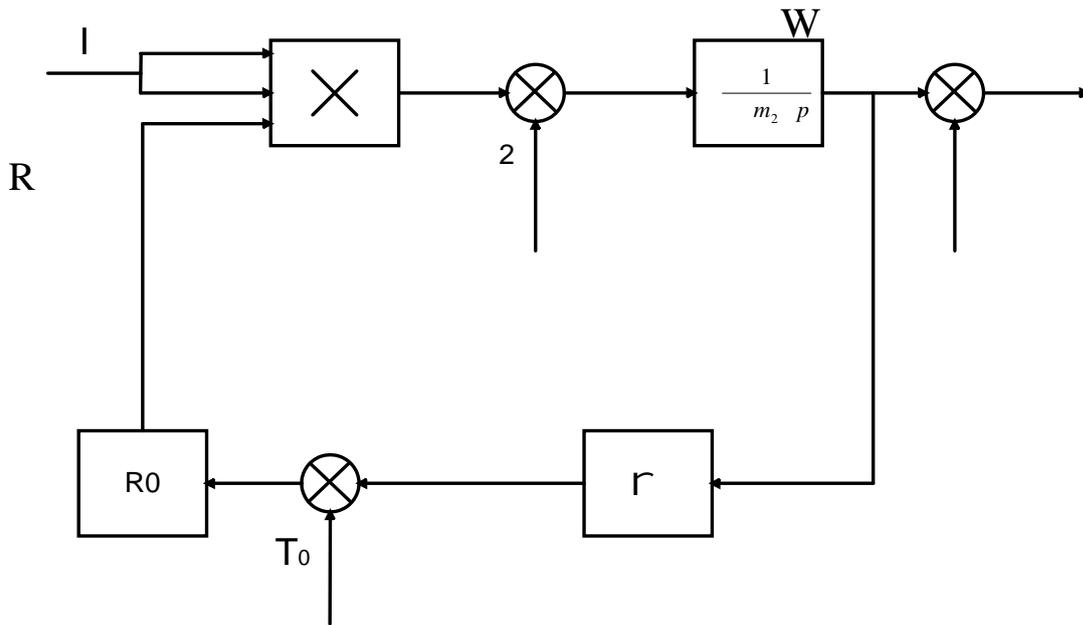
, ,

:

$$Q_1 X_1 dt, \tag{4.5.7}$$

Q1 - , .

. 4.5.6.



. 4.5.6-  
( 4.5.6) ( 4.5.7)

:

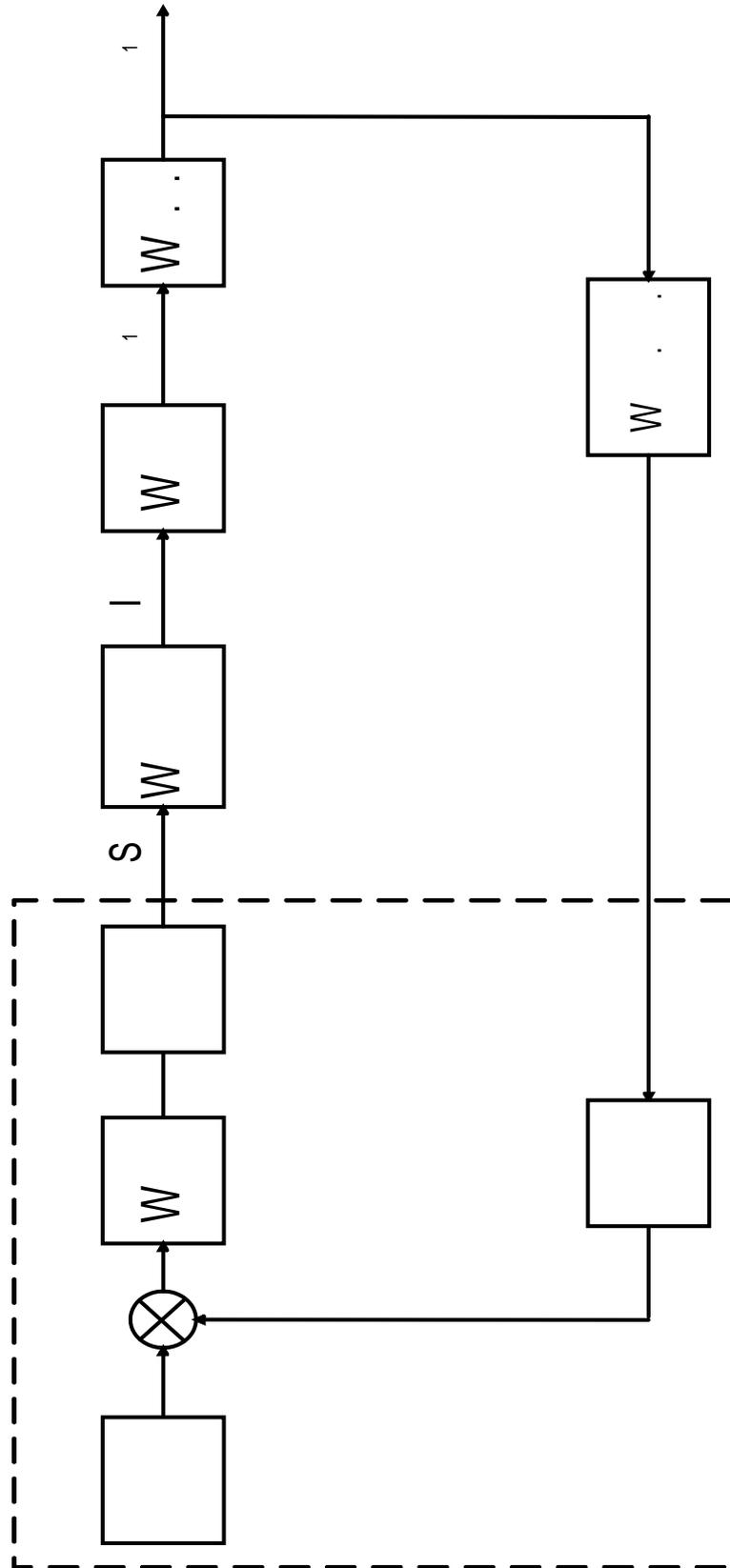
$$W \quad X \frac{1}{m \quad p}, \quad (4.5.8)$$

m - , - ;

### 4.5.1.3

4.5.7.

W . . - ; W . . -  
; W - ;  
W . . - ; . -  
, ; W . . -



.. 4.5.7 -



:

$$C_1 X_1 \dots V_1, \tag{4.5.12}$$

V1 - , <sup>3</sup>;

l- ,  $\overline{\quad}$ ;

... - ,  $\overline{\quad}$ ;

l - ,  $\overline{\quad}$ .

4.5.1:

$$V_1 X l_1 h_1 l_2, \tag{4.5.13}$$

l<sub>1</sub> - , ;

l<sub>2</sub> - , ;

h<sub>1</sub> - , . . .

4.5.1 ( 4.5.12, 4.5.13)

:

V<sub>1</sub> X1.5 0.8 1.2 X1.44 , 3;

:

C<sub>1</sub> X1051 1,4 1,44 X2118.82 ,  $\overline{\quad}$ .

,

:

$$C_2 X_2 \dots V_2, \tag{4.5.14}$$

V2 - , <sup>3</sup>.

2 - ,  $\overline{\quad}$ ;

... - ,  $\overline{\quad}$ ;

2 – , ,  $\overline{\Gamma}$ .

4.5.1:

$$V_2 \times l_1 \cdot h_2 \cdot l_3 \cdot ZV_1, \quad (4.5.15)$$

V1 - , <sup>3</sup>;

$l_1$  - , ;

$h_2$  - , ;

$l_3$  - , . . .

4.5.1 ( 4.5.15)

:

$$V_2 \times 1.5 \cdot 1.2 \cdot 1.8 \cdot Z1.44 \times 1.8, \quad 3;$$

(4.5.14):

$$C_2 \times 580 \cdot 1290 \cdot 1.8 \times 1336320, \quad \overline{\Gamma}.$$

4.5.1

,

4.5.2,

:

$$W1 = 0.0018 \cdot 14 = 0.0504;$$

$$W_3 \times \frac{1}{2118.82 \cdot p};$$

$$W_4 \times \frac{1}{1336320 \cdot p};$$

$$W5 = 12.5 \cdot 9 = 112,5;$$

$$W6 = 12.5 \cdot 6 = 75;$$

$$W7 = 12.5 \cdot 6 = 75.$$

( 4.5.8)

4.5.3 :

$$W = X \frac{1}{400 \cdot 64 \cdot p} X \frac{1}{25600 \cdot p}.$$

### 4.5.1.5

, , .  
 4÷20 .  
 (D ) 0÷1000° .  
 ,  
 - ( ).  
 ( ) 0  
 ÷ 1000° . ,

$$W = X \frac{1}{T}, \quad (4.5.16)$$

- , ° ;  
 T . - , ° .

(4.5.16) :

$$W = X \frac{1000}{1000} X 1.$$

### 4.5.1.6

- ( - ),

,

« ».

,

· , ,

.

:

$$S X \frac{t}{T}, \quad (4.5.17)$$

t - , ;

- , .

.

,

:

$$W = X \frac{I}{100}, \quad (4.5.18)$$

I - , ;

. -

( 4.5.3)

:

$$W = X \frac{35}{1000} \times 0.035, \quad / .$$



|          |              | ，               | ·     | ，                | · |
|----------|--------------|-----------------|-------|------------------|---|
| 1.       | 150          | <b>7 740,00</b> | 1     | <b>7 740,00</b>  |   |
| 2.       | 110-8        | <b>4200,00</b>  | 1     | <b>4 200,00</b>  |   |
| 3.       | 8            | <b>1920,40</b>  | 1     | <b>1920,40</b>   |   |
| 4.       | - 151- 4     | <b>1885,60</b>  | 1     | <b>1885,60</b>   |   |
| 5.       | 15           | <b>984,00</b>   | 2     | <b>1968,0</b>    |   |
| 6.       | 1            | <b>406,10</b>   | 1     | <b>406,1</b>     |   |
| 7.       | Ethernet 1 . | <b>11 880,0</b> | 1     | <b>11 880,0</b>  |   |
| 8.       | -5e 4 2 0,52 | <b>8,5</b>      | 600 . | <b>5100,0</b>    |   |
| 9.       | - 10/0,7     | <b>20650</b>    | 1     | <b>20650</b>     |   |
| 10.      | 100          | <b>3307</b>     | 1     | <b>3307</b>      |   |
| 11.      | -500         | <b>300000</b>   | 1     | <b>300000</b>    |   |
| <b>:</b> |              |                 |       | <b>359 057,1</b> |   |

:

$$.= ( \dots + \dots ) \cdot 10\%$$

$$.= (17080 + \mathbf{359\ 057,1} + \mathbf{51240}) \cdot 10\%$$

$$= 470\,114,81 \text{ .}$$

$$= \text{ . . .} + \text{ . . .} + \text{ . . .} + \text{ . . .}$$

$$= 17\,080 + 359\,057,1 + 51\,240 + 42\,737,71 = 470\,114,81 \text{ .}$$

:

5.1.2 -

|   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
|   | , .               |
|   | 17 080,00         |
|   | 359 057,1         |
|   | 51 240,00         |
|   | 42 737,71         |
| : | <b>470 114,81</b> |

,

, :

$$= 470\,114,81 \cdot 3 = 1\,410\,344,43$$

5.2.

,

,

,

$$8760 / \text{ .}$$

,

$$\text{ , } 184 \text{ .}$$

/

$$3,02 \text{ .}$$

, :

$$= 8760 \cdot 0,184 \cdot 3,02 = 4868,00$$

### 5.3.

, ,  
 (2019 .) . (2020 .)  
 , 1,7 .  
 1,6 -  
 .  
 1  
 180,00 ( ).

:

$$= 10000 \cdot 180 = 1\,800\,000 .$$

:

$$+ / = ,$$

-

, ;

-

, .

$$1\,410\,344,43 + 4868,00 / 1\,800\,000 = 0,79 .$$

$$= 0,8 .$$

$$. = 0,8 \cdot 12 . = 10 .$$

,

10 .

:

1.

470 114,81 .;

2.

;

3.

4 868,0 .;

4.

1 800 000

;

5.

10 .

·  
:  
- ,  
,  
;  
-  
150,  
·  
·  
· , ' ,  
· «  
»  
·

1. . . . / . . . . - . :  
, 2000. - 144 .
2. . . . / . . . . - . : , 1993. -  
145 .
3. . . . :  
. / . . . . - - - : , 1997. - 126  
.
4. . . . / . . . . - . :  
, 1985. - 560 .
5. . . . 2 . . 1.  
/ , . . - . : , 1979. - 480 .
6. 6-6202-7120-170-22.  
.: , 1984 - 60 .
7. [ ]. - :  
<http://www.owen.ru/mpr51/charact.htm> ( Owen). - .  
. . . . , .
8. [ ]. - :  
[http://www.syst.ru/mkr2/in\\_out.htm#ainor-rtd](http://www.syst.ru/mkr2/in_out.htm#ainor-rtd) ( ). - .  
. . . . , .
9. . . . : - / . .  
, . . . . - . : , 2008. - 208 .
10. / . .  
. - . : , 1996 - 289 .



### 3. Mathematical model of the control object

#### 3.1. Definition of mathematical model of control object

In this paper we consider a chamber for smoking fish. The functional diagram of the camera as an object of control can be represented as follows.

Adjustment occurs in two circuits. Input parameters or control parameters are heat (heat) emitted by the heater and air (B). The amount of heat and air supplied to the chamber is regulated by means of units (c). The magnitude of the impact is determined by PLC. The initial parameters of the chamber are temperature (T) and humidity (VL). We will adjust the parameters of the smoking chamber by adjusting these parameters. The output signals are recorded by thermometers, then converted by sensors into voltage (U1 and U2). Then the signals are sent to the appropriate adders, where the comparison of values with the specified. The difference between these values is amplified by amplifiers (n). The adjusted and amplified value on humidity arrives in the engine (Dzas) of a recirculation gate. Engine speed through the gearbox (p) will be converted into valve deviation (zaz). The damper, in turn, regulates the humidity in the chamber. When the humidity is higher than specified, the steam must be released - the damper opens, and vice versa. The temperature in the chamber is regulated by means of an exhaust fan, ie when the set temperature is exceeded. rounds the fan turns on, the air goes out, the temperature drops and vice versa. If the temperature does not increase due to the signal from the PLC, the heating element is switched off.

Let's make transfer functions and differential equations for links, for this purpose we will use the data given in [3]. Most often the object of this class is represented in the form of the following transfer functions:

$$\text{- smoking chamber } W(p) = \frac{K_c}{(T_1 p + 1)(T_2 p + 1)} \Rightarrow$$

$$T_1 T_2 \frac{d^2 X_{\text{ВЛХ}}(t)}{dt^2} + (T_1 + T_2) \frac{d X_{\text{ВЛХ}}(t)}{dt} + X_{\text{ВЛХ}}(t) = K_c * X_{\text{еХ}}(t) ;$$

$$\text{- humidity converter } W(p) = K_1 \Rightarrow X_{\text{ВЛХ}}(t) = K_1 * X_{\text{ВХ}}(t) ;$$

$$\text{- voltage amplifier } \Delta U_1 W(p) = K_2 \Rightarrow X_{\text{ВЛХ}}(t) = K_2 * X_{\text{ВХ}}(t) ;$$

$$\text{- engine (Dzas) } W(p) = \frac{K_3}{T_3 p + 1} \Rightarrow T_3 \frac{d X_{\text{ВЛХ}}(t)}{dt} + X_{\text{ВЛХ}}(t) = K_3 * X_{\text{еХ}}(t) ;$$

- engine (Dven)  $W(p) = \frac{K_9}{T_9 p + 1} \Rightarrow T_9 \frac{dX_{\text{BHX}}(t)}{dt} + X_{\text{BHX}}(t) = K_9 * X_{\text{eX}}(t)$ ;
- reducer  $W(p) = K_4 \Rightarrow X_{\text{BHX}}(t) = K_4 * X_{\text{BX}}(t)$ ;
- choke  $W(p) = K_5 \Rightarrow X_{\text{BHX}}(t) = K_5 * X_{\text{BX}}(t)$ ;
- voltage amplifier  $\Delta U_2$   $W(p) = K_7 \Rightarrow X_{\text{BHX}}(t) = K_7 * X_{\text{BX}}(t)$ ;
- temperature converter  $W(p) = K_6 \Rightarrow X_{\text{BHX}}(t) = K_6 * X_{\text{BX}}(t)$ ;
- fan  $W(p) = \frac{K_8}{p} \Rightarrow \frac{dX_{\text{BHX}}(t)}{dt} = K_8 * X_{\text{eX}}(t)$ ;

Let's make the equation of dynamics of system on the channel giving and managing influence.

For humidity control circuit (1 circuit):

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{x'_3}(p) &= \frac{x'(p)}{x'_3(p)} = \left( \frac{ke^{-\tau_0 p}}{p(T_3 p + 1)(T_2 p + 1)(T_1 p + 1)} \right) : \left( 1 + \frac{k_1 ke^{-\tau_0 p}}{p(T_3 p + 1)(T_2 p + 1)(T_1 p + 1)} \right) = \\ &= \frac{ke^{-\tau_0 p}}{p(T_3 p + 1)(T_2 p + 1)(T_1 p + 1) + k_1 ke^{-\tau_0 p}}; \\ x'(p) &= \frac{x'_3(p) ke^{-\tau_0 p}}{p(T_3 p + 1)(T_2 p + 1)(T_1 p + 1) + k_1 ke^{-\tau_0 p}}, \end{aligned}$$

where  $k = k_2 k_3 k_4 k_5 k_c$

For temperature control circuit (2 circuits):

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{x_3}(p) &= \frac{x(p)}{x_3(p)} = \left( \frac{ke^{-\tau_0 p}}{p(T_1 p + 1)(T_2 p + 1)} \right) : \left( 1 + \frac{k_6 ke^{-\tau_0 p}}{p(T_1 p + 1)(T_2 p + 1)} \right) = \\ &= \frac{ke^{-\tau_0 p}}{p(T_1 p + 1)(T_2 p + 1) + k_6 ke^{-\tau_0 p}}; \\ x(p) &= \frac{x_3(p) ke^{-\tau_0 p}}{p(T_1 p + 1)(T_2 p + 1) + k_6 ke^{-\tau_0 p}}, \end{aligned}$$

where  $k = k_7 k_8 k_c$

Then the block diagram of the smoking chamber as a control object will look like (Fig. 9).

Fig. 9 - Block diagram of the smoking chamber

### 3.2. Calculation of control device settings

For the first circuit.

$$W'(p) = \frac{ke^{-\tau_0 p}}{p(T_1 p + 1)(T_2 p + 1)(T_3 p + 1)} = \frac{200e^{-300p}}{p(900p + 1)(3600p + 1)(0.5p + 1)};$$

where  $k = k_2 k_3 k_4 k_5 k_c = 2 \cdot 100 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 200$

We apply the PID regulator:

$$W_p(p) = \frac{k_p(T_u p + 1)(T_D p + 1)}{T_u p};$$

$$k_p = 0.28; T_u = T_2 = 3600 \text{ s}; T_D = 900 \text{ s}$$

$$W'(p) = \frac{28e^{-300p}}{p^2 3600(0.5p + 1)}.$$

SAC is unstable, get rid of one degree of astatism. To do this, enter the differential correction signal according to the transfer function:

$$W_k(p) = \frac{T_p}{T_p + 1};$$

Under the condition that  $T = 0.5\text{s}$  transfer function SAC temperature control will take the form:

$$W'(p) = \frac{14e^{-300p}}{p 3600(0.5p + 1)^2}$$

*For another circuit.*

$$W(p) = \frac{k e^{-\tau_0 p}}{p(T_1 p + 1)(T_2 p + 1)} = \frac{100 e^{-300p}}{p(3600p + 1)(900p + 1)},$$

where  $k = k_7 k_8 k_c = 100 \cdot 1 \cdot 1$

We apply the PID regulator.

$$W_p(p) = \frac{k_p(T_u p + 1)(T_D p + 1)}{T_u p}$$

$$k_p = 0.16; T_u = 3600 \text{ s}; T_D = 900 \text{ s}$$

$$W(p) = \frac{16e^{-300p}}{p^2 3600}$$

Enter the differential component by mistake:

$$W_k(p) = \frac{T_p}{T_p + 1};$$

When a similar condition is met, that  $T = 0.5\text{s}$ , the pre-reading function of the ACS humidity control will take the form:

$$W(p) = \frac{8e^{-300p}}{p 3600(0.5p + 1)}$$

### 3.3. Control system modeling

To assess the adequacy of the obtained model and verify the operability, we model the system in the Matlab SimuLink environment. To do this, in turn on each

channel (temperature circuit and humidity circuit) will give a step signal and record the values obtained.

For temperature circuit:

From the graph we see that the transient time is 50 seconds, and the temperature circuit is quite inertial. This is because the temperature cannot be set immediately.

For the humidity circuit:

From the graph we see that the time of the transition process is also quite large, as there is a direct dependence on temperature.

As a result of modeling, we became convinced that the mathematical model of the smoking chamber is stable, so it makes sense to consider this model as a real system.

Smoking chambers of fish processing enterprises, as a rule, use relay systems to stabilize the temperature of the smoke-air mixture and smoke formation, and less often - the humidity of the mixture. Such systems are not able to provide not only the optimal course of the smoking process in stages, but also simply maintain the parameters of the process with the required accuracy:

) the temperature of the smoke-air mixture - within  $\pm 1$  ° C;

) humidity of smoke-air mixture - within  $\pm 5\%$ ;

) smoke temperature - within  $\pm 10$  ° C;

) the speed of the smoke-air mixture - not less than 2 m / s;

) smoke concentration - constant, which allows, on the one hand, to speed up the process of obtaining finished products without reducing its quality, and on the other hand, to reduce the cost of electricity and wood to produce smoke.

Maintaining the optimal smoking parameters during the whole process allows you to most effectively saturate the fish with smoking components, giving the finished product the best taste, aroma and color. Additional difficulties for controlling the smoking process create random, but no less significant changes in parameters:

) raw materials, depending on the type, size, degree of processing, place and time of catch, storage and transportation;

- ) wood, depending on the species of wood, size and humidity of sawdust;
- ) environment.

As a result, the variations in the parameters of the control object are so large that to talk about the optimal control of the smoking process without the use of adaptive control systems is simply meaningless. The decision of all listed problems can be received as a result of application of the control system developed by us with the regulators adjusted on average or found out empirically value of parameters.

object.

In addition, the use of digital system allows you to create a holistic, informative and user-friendly interface of the technologist operator. The real effect of the operation of such a system can be obtained by saving electricity consumption, reducing the cycle time, improving the quality of products.

Successful entrepreneurs have long used automata in their activities, which control the actuators and mechanisms. Systems built on such machines are very reliable and easy to maintain, but their use is limited by the algorithms embedded in them, which can not be changed or adapted to changing technologies. The use of devices with rigid logic increases the cost of the whole project, because you have to add intermediate relays, time relays and other similar devices to implement various functions of the technological process, not specified in the algorithm of control machines.

Thanks to programmable logic controllers (PLCs) nowadays it is possible to solve many tasks relatively easily and inexpensively with one device. Specialists of many companies from all PLC manufacturers on the market chose the devices of Russian manufacturers - ARIES. With the use of programmable controllers control capabilities have significantly expanded, now you can create the necessary software algorithms, adjust them to the tasks and requirements of a particular process, replace one PLC a large number of control and measuring devices.

With the advent of the possibility of describing the algorithm of the entire system in one device, the need for additional control devices disappears, which significantly reduces the cost of the whole project. It should also be noted that cheap

twisted pair is used to connect the controls, and the elements themselves are close to the actuators, which reduces the number of connecting cables and increases the reliability of the system, the accuracy of registered and regulated parameters. Such projects are simple to design, easy to set up and relatively low cost.

In developing the project, we tried to establish a wide range of possibilities for its application - not only in the process of smoking - but also in other facilities where climate control systems are used (greenhouses, shops, climate test chambers, etc.).

The main functional features of the complex:

- ) simplified control of chamber equipment;
- ) temperature measurement;
- ) humidity measurement;
- ) control of chamber equipment is carried out both on average value of temperature and humidity, and on measured value at any point;
- ) control of cooling, heating, humidification and dehumidification modes in the automatic mode according to the set program;
- ) control of supply and ventilation units and drives of air supply and exhaust valves in the automatic mode according to the set program taking into account outside air temperature;
- ) smooth adjustment of speed of rotation and duration of inclusion of motors of supply fans depending on temperature.

In the development of the automation system as the main programming device was taken controller ARIES - PLC 150.

For automation, a domestic controller was selected that fits the project parameters and has passed Russian certification [14].

ARIES PLC 150 - the programmable logic controller with discrete and analog inputs and outputs:

*Technical characteristics of PLC150:*

Supply voltage - ~ 90 ... 264 V, 47 ... 63 Hz.

Power consumption - 6 watts.

Backup power - the built-in battery can withstand power outages for up to 10 minutes without rebooting.

Degree of protection of the case - IP20.

The CPU is a 32-bit 200 MHz RISC processor based on the ARM9 core.

The amount of RAM is 8 MB.

The amount of non-volatile memory for storing programs and archives - 3 MB (Flash memory, specialized file system),

The programming environment - CoDeSys 2.3 - is distributed free of charge (included),

Programming languages - IL, ST, LD, SFC, FBD + additional CFC language.

Discrete inputs - 4 (10 kHz in encoder mode - 1 kHz),

Analog inputs - 4 universal - current 0 (4) ... 20 mA, 0 ... 5 mA, voltage 0 ... 1 V, 0 ... 10 V, resistance 0 ... 5 k $\Omega$ . The current and voltage sensors are connected directly and do not require matched resistors.

Discrete outputs - 4 (e / m relay 4 A at 220 V 50 Hz and  $\cos \phi = 0.4$ ).

Analog outputs - 4 (universal 4 ... 20 mA or 0 ... 10 V, software switching type of output signal),

Interfaces - RS-485, RS-232, internet 10/100 Mbps,

RS exchange rate - configurable, up to 115200 bps,

Interface for programming and debugging - RS-232, internet,

Possibility of expansion - connection of modules of input / output,

Built-in clock - real time.

A special editor built into the CoDeSys programming environment to create screens with custom mnemonics.

On the visualization screen you can add simple geometric objects, buttons, graphs, tables, histograms, input and output elements. Multiple rendering windows can be created in one project, called by buttons or other methods.

A special window in the CodeSys programming environment that allows you to configure I / O drivers and peripheral exchange on PLC interfaces.

This resource is used to configure:

Z communication of the PLC with expansion modules, GSM-modem, operator panels or other devices that connect to the controller via network interfaces and through supported protocols ARIES, Modbus, Modbus TCP and DCON;

Z setting the inputs and outputs of the PLC to connect sensors and actuators;

Z for ARIES controllers you can configure the statistics module (controller service data) and the archiver module.

The control signals from the PLC are fed to the AC3-M interface converter.

Fig. 13 - Appearance of the AC3-M interface converter

Table 2. Technical characteristics of AC3-M

| Name   | Value   |
|--|---|
| <b>Nutrition</b>   |   |
| High-voltage:<br>- variable (for AC3-M-220)<br>- constant (for for AC3-M-024)<br>Power consumption<br>Permissible voltage of galvanic<br>isolation of inputs | 85... 245 V, 47... 60 Hz<br>10... 30 V<br>not more than 0.5 VA<br>not less than 1500 V.   |
| <b>RS-232 interface</b>  |   |
| Input voltage range<br>Output voltage range<br>The length of the communication<br>line with the external device<br>Data exchange rate<br>Data lines used     | + - 5... 15 V<br>+ - 9... 11 V<br>not more than 3 m<br>up to 115,200 bps<br>TxD, RxD, GND |
| <b>RS-485 interface</b>  |   |
| Input voltage range  | 0.2... 5 V  |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Output voltage range  | 1.5... 5 V                               |
| The length of the communication line with the external device | not more than 1200 m<br>not more than 32 |
| Number of devices in the network                              | A (D +), B (D-)                          |
| Data lines used   |  |

After the converter we establish the measuring instrument-regulator of temperature and humidity of MPR51-Shch4.

Communication between the PLC and MPR51-Shch4 will be organized according to the MODBUS protocol via the RS-485 industrial data transmission protocol.

In order to control the entire system in real time, to see the readings of sensors at the moment and the ability to adjust the mechanisms, it is possible to connect the touch panel of the operator ARIES JV - 270 [14].

Fig. 15 - Appearance of the panel of the operator JV 270

*Technical characteristics of JV 270:*

DC supply voltage - 22 ... 26 V,

Rated supply voltage -24 U.

Power consumption - no more than 5 watts.

Display type - color TFT, 178 (7) diagonal, mm (in inches).

Display resolution - 480 x 234 pixels.

Used communication interfaces - RS-232 (2 channels), RS-485 (1 channel),

Interface type for communication with PLC and / or other devices - RS-232, RS-485.

The type of interface for downloading a project from a PC is RS-232.

Panel modes - Master, Slave.

Program memory (Flash-RAM) - 4 MB.

Data memory (SDRAM) - 4 KB.

Built-in real-time clocks - yes.

The operator panel with touch screen SP 270 is a device of the class "human-machine interface", designed to download the control program (project) of the PLC or other devices to which the panel is connected, monitoring and editing the parameters of operation parameters. Allows you to display on the screen the progress of the technological process and edit the values of the parameters responsible for the operation of the system.

The logic of the JV 270 panel is determined by the consumer in the process of configuration on a PC using the software "JV Configurator 200".

The JV 270 panel is designed to perform the following functions:

Z display of the state of the controlled object in real time, with the use of graphic icons (indicators, graphs, rulers, symbols of the equipment, etc.);

Z display of sensory elements, with which the operator directly controls the operation of the object;

Z control of PLC and / or other devices operation; write and read values of registers of PLC and / or other devices to which the panel is connected;

Z prompt change of the operating mode (change of the appearance of the screen and the control interface, control parameters, etc.) by downloading a new project;

Z work in Master or Slave mode.

As a result, the main measuring and regulating body is the regulator MPR51-Shch4. Figure 16 shows an exemplary diagram of the ACS.

The programmable measuring instrument-regulator of the MPR51-Shch4 type is intended for management of multistage modes of temperature and humidity of technological processes at production of meat and sausage products, in the baking industry, in incubators, at drying of macaroni, production of reinforced concrete designs, drying of wood. . according to the user-defined program.

*MPR51; Shch4 allows:*

- measure the temperature using a resistance thermocouple connected to the inputs Tsukh, Tvolog, Tprod;
- determine the current position of the valves in the presence of resistive position sensors;

- measure the relative humidity with a psychrometric sensor;
- regulate the temperature through two independent channels;
- set a regulatory program to protect it from unauthorized access;
- signal a break or short circuit in the line "device - sensor".
- register monitored settings on an IBM-compatible computer (using the ARIES AC2 interface adapter).

Fig. 17 - Programmable meter-regulator type MPR51-Shch4

Table 3 Technical data MPR51-Shch4

| Name   | Value        |
|--|--------------|
| AC supply voltage range:                                       |              |
| voltage, V   | 150... 245   |
| frequency, Hz  | 47... 63     |
| DC supply voltage range, V                                     | 210... 300   |
| Power consumption, VA, no more                                 | 12           |
| Temperature measurement channels                               |              |
| Number of channels   | 3            |
| Measurement range, C, when using:                              |              |
| ) SCM sensors  | -50... + 200 |
| ) TSP sensors  | -80... + 750 |
| Resolution, C  | 0.1          |
| The limit of the main reduced                                  | 0.5          |
| Latch position control channels                                |              |
| Number of channels   | 2            |
| Control range,%  | 0... 100     |
| Resolution, %  | 1            |
| When measuring relative humidity sensor psychrometric type     |              |
| Temperature range controlled by                                | + 10... + 95 |
| Measuring range,%  | 1... 99      |
| Resolution, %  | 1            |
| The limit of the main reduced error                            |              |
| ) at temperatures + 10... + 49.9 C<br>"dry" sensor,%, not more | 5            |
| ) at temperatures + 50... + 95 C<br>"dry" sensor,%, not more   | 4            |
| The period of measurement of input values, s, no more          | 6.5          |

| Control channels   |          |
|--|----------|
| Number of control channels   | 2        |
| Number of comparators  | 0... 4   |
| Number of output relays  | 5        |
| Number of output transistor switches   | 8        |
| The period of following the control pulses at the output of the regulator, p | 1... 120 |
| Maximum allowable load current of control devices:                           |          |
| ∫ electromagnetic relay (at 220V, cos 0,4; or = 30V), A                      | 4        |
| ∫ transistor switch (at constant voltage = 50V), mA                          | 200      |

As temperature sensors we choose the thermocouple of resistance of TSP 100 of ARIES firm:

Technical characteristics of TSP 100:

Range of measured temperatures  $-200^{\circ} \dots + 750^{\circ}$  .

Sensitivity of  $0.1^{\circ}$  .