

## TRANSFORMATORLAR ELEKTR ENERGIYASINI SAMARALI TAQSIMLASH VA ISTE'MOLCHILARGA YETKAZIB BERISH

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Qishloq va suv xo'jaligida energiya ta'minoti yo'nalishi*

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**Anatatsiya:** Transformatorlar elektr energiyasini samarali taqsimlash va iste'molchilarga yetkazib berish orqali qishloq va suv xo'jaligida hal qiluvchi rol o'ynaydi. Ushbu maqolada biz ushbu tarmoqlarda ishlataladigan transformatorlarning turlarini, quvvatlarini va tanlash mezonlarini o'rganamiz.

**Kalit so'zlar:** transformator, chulg'am, chastota, quvvat transformator, kuchkanish transformator

### **Transformatorlarning turlari**

Qishloq va suv xo'jaligida asosan uch turdag'i transformatorlar qo'llaniladi:

1. Tastikga o'rnatilgan transformatorlar: Ular yer darajasida o'rnatish uchun mo'ljallangan va bir fazali va uch fazali tizimlarda qo'llaniladi.
2. Quruq tipdag'i transformatorlar: Bular yuqori quvvatlari va turli kuchlanish darajalari uchun, ayniqsa, ixtisoslashtirilgan qurilish loyiҳalarida qo'llaniladi.
3. Qutbga o'rnatilgan transformatorlar: Odatda yordamchi ustunlarga o'rnatiladi, ular kichikroq quvvat ehtiyojlari uchun ishlataladi.

### **Transformator quvvati**

Transformatorning quvvati uning bardosh bera oladigan maksimal yukini ko'rsatadi. Bu birinchi navbatda transformatorning nominal kuchlanishiga va oqimiga bog'liq. Masalan, quruq turdag'i transformatorlar 400 dan 2500 kVA gacha bo'lgan quvvatlar uchun ishlab chiqarilishi mumkin.

### **Transformatorlarni tanlash**

Transformatorni tanlashda quyidagi omillarni hisobga oling:

- Talab qilinadigan kuchlanishlar: Transformatorning kirish va chiqish kuchlanishlari loyiha talablariga mos kelishi kerak.
- KVA reytingi: Transformator bardosh bera oladigan maksimal yukni aniqlash uchun KVA reytingini hisoblang.

- Ish chastotasi: Transformatorning ish chastotasi kirish quvvatiga va yukning ish chastotasiga mos kelishi kerak.

- O'rnatish usuli: Transformatorni o'rnatish joyi va usuli loyiha talablariga mos kelishi kerak.

Qishloq va suv xo'jaligida energiyani samarali taqsimlash uchun transformatorlarni to'g'ri tanlash va o'lchamlarini belgilash zarur. Bu tarmoqning elektr ehtiyojlarini tizimni ortiqcha yuklamasdan qondirishni ta'minlaydi va shu bilan xavfsizlik va ishonchlilikni saqlaydi. Transformatorni tanlashda kelajakdagi kengaytirish rejalarini va transformatorni darhol almashtirishni talab qilmasdan o'sishni ta'minlash uchun yukning mumkin bo'lgan o'sishini hisobga olish ham muhimdir.

Mahalliy transformatorlar elektr taqsimlash tizimlarida hal qiluvchi rol o'ynaydi. Keling, ular qanday ishlashini, ulardan foydalanish va ularni qanday tanlashni ko'rib chiqaylik.

### **Transformatorlarning ishlash printsipi:**

Transformatorning ishlash printsipi ikki yoki undan ortiq sariqlar (shuningdek, bobinlar deb ham ataladi) o'rtasidagi o'zaro indüksiyaga asoslangan. Bu qanday ishlaydi:

1. O'zaro induktsiya: o'zgaruvchan tok (AC) transformatorning birlamchi o'rashidan o'tganda, u o'zgaruvchan magnit maydon hosil qiladi. Bu magnit maydon o'zaro induksiya tufayli ikkilamchi o'rashda kuchlanishni (elektromotor kuch, EMF) keltirib chiqaradi. Induktsiyalangan EMF magnit oqimning o'zgarish tezligiga proportionaldir.

2. Voltajni o'zgartirish: birlamchi o'rash quvvat manbaiga, ikkilamchi o'rash esa yukga ulanadi. Transformator birlamchi va ikkilamchi o'rashlar orasidagi aylanish nisbati asosida kuchlanish darajasini oshiradi yoki pasaytiradi. Ikkilamchi o'rash birlamchi o'rashga qaraganda ko'proq burilishlarga ega bo'lsa, bu kuchaytiruvchi transformator. Aksincha, agar birlamchi o'rash ko'proq burilishlarga ega bo'lsa, bu pastga tushadigan transformator.

3. Oqimning o'zgarishi: Ikkilamchi o'rashdagi oqim burilishlar nisbatiga teskari proportionaldir. Ko'taruvchi transformator kuchlanishni oshirganda oqimni kamaytiradi va aksincha.

4. Chastota o'zgarmaydi: Transformator ish paytida kontaktlarning zanglashiga olib keladigan chastotasini o'zgartirmaydi. U past chastotali va yuqori chastotali AC uchun teng darajada yaxshi ishlaydi.

5. To'g'ridan-to'g'ri kuchlanish yoki oqim: Transformator doimiy kuchlanish yoki doimiy oqim darajasini oshira olmaydi yoki pasaytira olmaydi. U faqat AC bilan ishlaydi.

### **Transformatorning qurilishi:**

Transformator bir necha qismlardan iborat:

1. Yadro: Yadro magnit oqim uchun yo'lni ta'minlaydi. U laminatlangan temir yoki boshqa magnit materiallardan tayyorlanishi mumkin.
2. Birlamchi o'rash: Birlamchi bobin quvvat manbaidan AC kuchlanishini oladi.
3. Ikkilamchi sariq: Ikkilamchi lasan yukga AC kuchlanishini etkazib beradi.
4. Yog ': Transformatorlar ko'pincha sovutish va izolyatsiyalash uchun yog'ga botiriladi.
5. Konservator: Yog 'kengayishiga va qisqarishiga imkon beruvchi transformatorga ulangan tank.
6. Buchholz Relay: Transformatordagagi nosozliklarni aniqlaydigan himoya qurilma.
7. Vulkalar: sariqlarni tashqi davrlarga ulash uchun izolyatsiyalangan terminallar.

Foydalanish va tanlash:

Mahalliy transformatorlar turli maqsadlarga xizmat qiladi, jumladan:

- Voltajni o'zgartirish: ular mahalliy taqsimlash uchun kuchlanish darajasini moslashtiradi.
- Izolyatsiya: Ular birlamchi va ikkilamchi davrlar orasidagi elektr izolyatsiyasini ta'minlaydi.
- Tarqatish: Ular elektr energiyasini uylarga, korxonalarga va sanoatlarga taqsimlaydi.

Mahalliy transformatorni tanlashda quyidagi omillarni hisobga olish:

- Voltaj reytingi: Illovangiz uchun mos kuchlanish darajasiga ega transformatorni tanlang.
- Yuklash hajmi: transformator kutilgan yukni bardosh bera olishiga ishonch hosil qiling.
- Samaradorlik: energiya yo'qotishlarini minimallashtirish uchun samarali transformatorlarni qidiring.
- Sovutish usuli: Transformatorlar havo bilan sovutilgan yoki yog 'bilan sovutilgan bo'lishi mumkin.
- Izolyatsiya darjasasi: xavfsizlik va ishonchlilik uchun izolyatsiya sinfini ko'rib chiqing.

**Xulosa** qilib aytganda, mahalliy transformatorlar energiyani samarali taqsimlash, kuchlanishni sozlash va kundalik hayotimizda elektr izolyatsiyasi uchun zarurdir. Transformatorning quvvati uning bardosh bera oladigan maksimal yukini ko'rsatadi. Bu birinchi navbatda transformatorning nominal kuchlanishiga va oqimiga bog'liq. Masalan, quruq turdagи transformatorlar 400 dan 2500 kVA gacha bo'lган quvvatlar uchun ishlab chiqarilishi mumkin.

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