

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ  
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**

**ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ  
ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ**

**«РОССИЙСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ  
ИМЕНИ А.Н. КОСЫГИНА  
(ТЕХНОЛОГИИ. ДИЗАЙН. ИСКУССТВО)»**

**МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ НАУЧНАЯ  
СТУДЕНЧЕСКАЯ КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ**

**«Инновационное развитие  
легкой и текстильной промышленности»  
(ИНТЕКС-2018)**

**СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ**

**ЧАСТЬ 3**

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( -2018)  
**17-19                      2018 .**

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378:001:891  
74.58:72  
43

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3. – .: « . . . », 2018. – 252 .

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ISBN 978-5-87055-623-9

« . . . », 17-19 2018 .  
( . . . ), . . . , . , .

378:001:891  
74.58:72

ISBN 978-5-87055-620-8 ©

ISBN 978-5-87055-623-9 « . . . » ( . . . )»,  
2018 © , 2018

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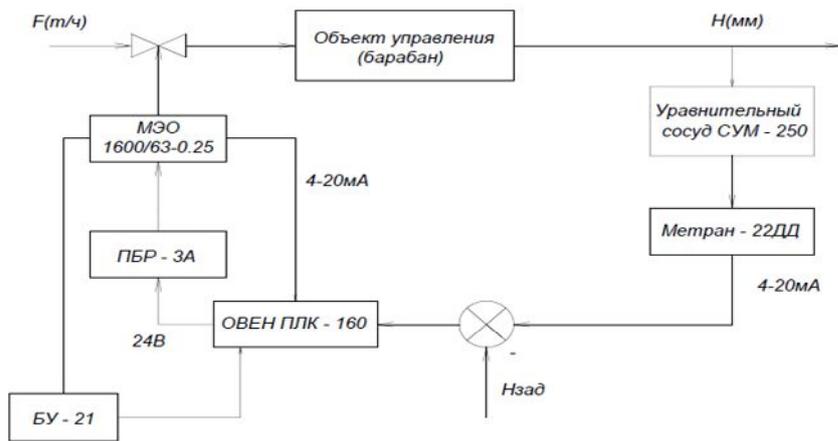
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1600/63-0.25. ( )

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Ethernet RS-485.

Debug RS-232,

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©

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InfoBot Systems ( ), ; RoboCV X-MOTION;  
 RONAVI R02, Ronavi Robotics,  
 : Chuck, 6 River Systems (6RS), ; Kiva, Kiva  
 Systems ( Amazon Robotics); Symbotic, Symbotic, ; TORU  
 Cube, Magazino,

( . . 1).



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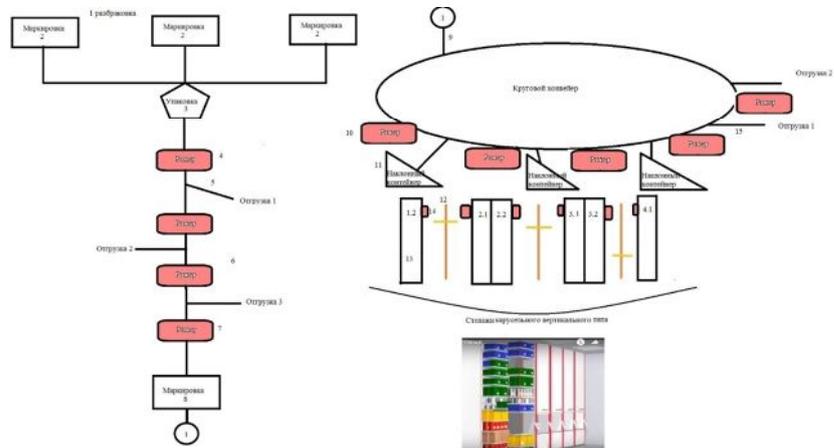
UPC

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13 (EAN-13).

RFID (Radio Frequency Identification –

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RFID-

RFID

RFID-

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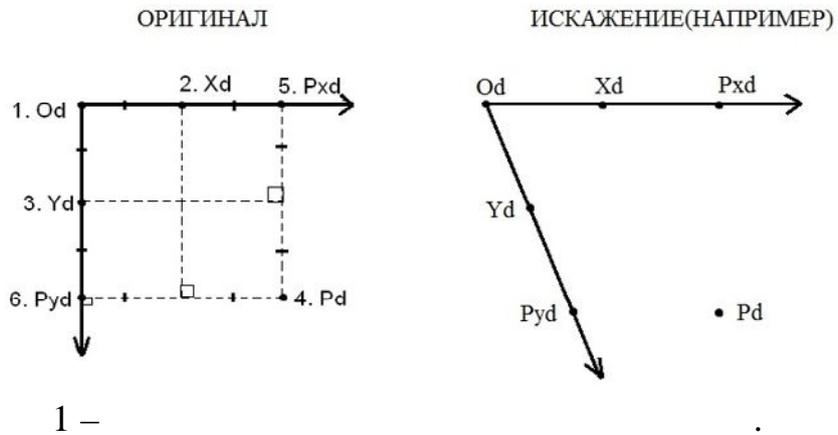
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F, F1, F2, ... , Fn, F0,

( . 1).



( . 2),

$$P' = \begin{pmatrix} x' w' \\ y' w' \\ z' w' \\ w' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} d & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & d & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & d \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{u}_1 & 0 \\ \bar{u}_2 & 0 \\ \bar{u}_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & -x_0 w_0 \\ -y_0 w_0 \\ -z_0 w_0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & w_0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x w \\ y w \\ z w \\ w \end{pmatrix}$$

2 -

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C++.

1. · · · · · :  
· - · · · · · , 2000. - [172,  
368 ].
2. · · · · · , · · · · · - · · · · · :  
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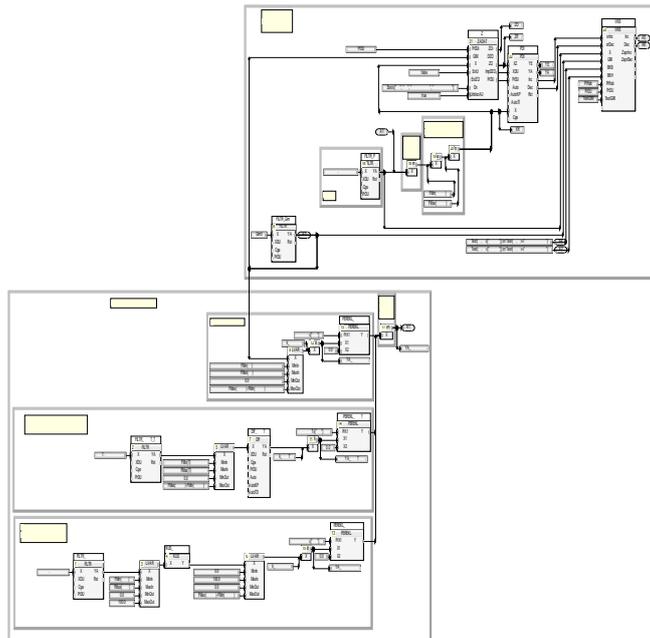
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(PR1=1)

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1. [ ]// 3 (23) , 2017. .  
 159-166. © . . , 2018

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 [1] SQLite

FactoryGWM\_Number –  
 operName –  
 FactoryPK\_Number –  
 DatePK\_Number –  
 PartPK\_Number –

PlaceGWM\_Number –

measureNumber –

resist –

« »

ostVoltage –

errorFlag –

temperature –

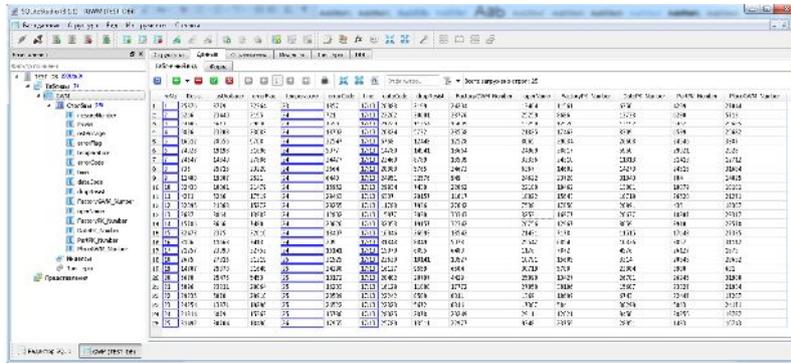
errorCode –

time –

dataCode –

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SQLiteSTUDIO 3.1.1.



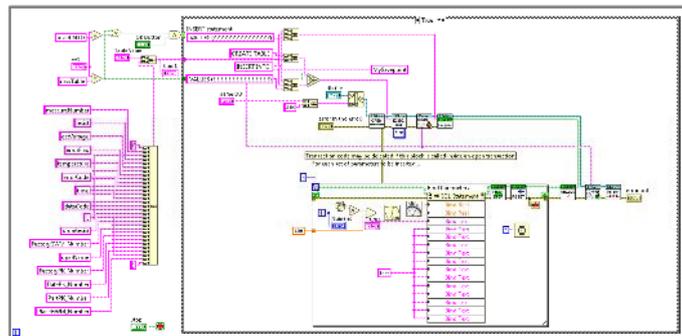
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LabView

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LabView.



2 –

SQL

SQL,

Ethernet

: RS485, RS232,

(Modbus)

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WAGO-I/O-SYSTEM

ETHERNET.

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LabVIEW

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SQL  
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© , 2017. – . 77-84.  
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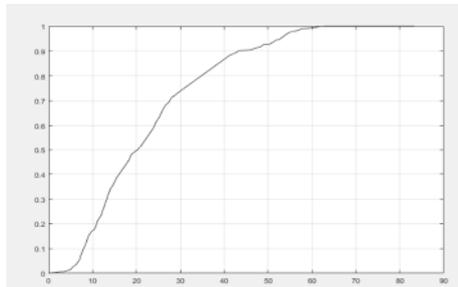
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160-180° . 800-850° .

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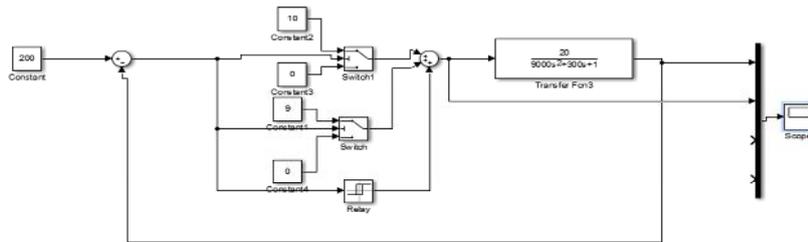
нная пер  
1 экспер  
а управ. ния:

$$W_{oy}(s) = \frac{1}{209s^2 + 31s + 1}$$

[1, с. 72].

2

### MATLAB



2 –

( ) - 150.

Simulink PLC Coder MathWorks. IEC 61131.

Simulink PLC Coder [2].

MATLAB, 2010a.

CoDeSys v2.3,

Simulink PLC Coder,

1.

[ ] / . . , . . //

2.

. - , 2017. - . 71-77.

[ ] / . . , . .

// : . - 3, 2012. -

: <http://slmatlab.ru/news/PLC Modeling Simulink.pdf>

© . , . . , 2018

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[1, 2].

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[3, 4].

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«Neophot-2»

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«Sony-DSC-W12»

1200 DPI.

[5].

62-64 HRC.

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1. [ ]// - 1999.
  2. [ ]// - 2009.
  3. [ ]// - 2015.
  4. [ ]// - 2010.
  5. [ ]// - 2014.
- © . . . . . , 2018

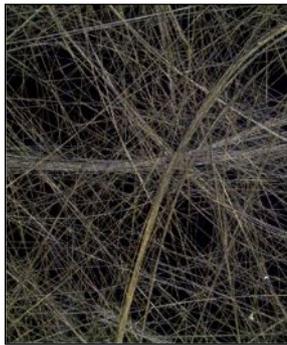
[1].

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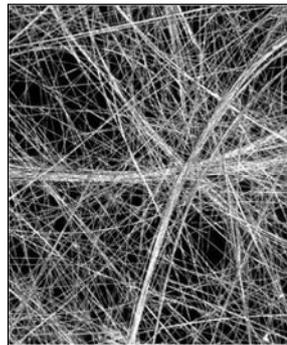
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 [3].



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[1].  
Motoman ES165

MatLab SimMechanics.

SolidWorks  
SimMechanics

3D-

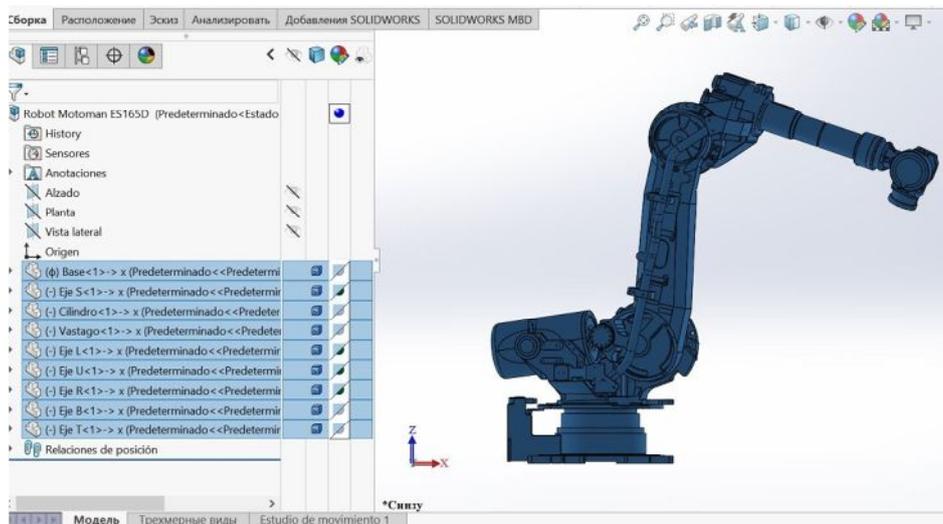
MatLab

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«Motoman ES 165».  
Motoman ES165 [2] –

SolidWorks.

SolidWorks ( . 1).  
SolidWorks ( ) [3] –



1 – 3D-

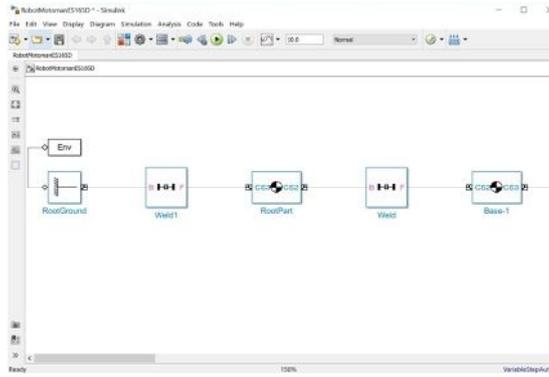
Motoman ES165

SolidWorks.

Motoman ES 165

(XML)

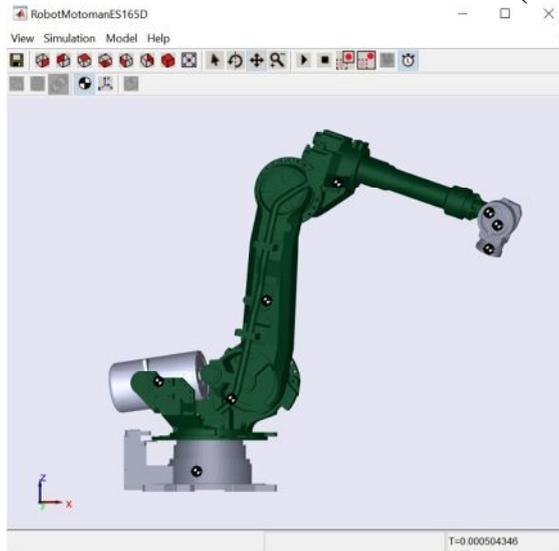
MatLab SimMechanics –  
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 MatLab  
 SimMechanics. Motoman ES165.  
 ( ) Motoman ES165,  
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 MatLab SimMechanics.  
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 3D- SolidWorks  
 MatLab SimMechanics [4].  
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 SolidWorks.  
 ( ) Motoman ES165.  
 SolidWorks «Export/ SimMechanics First Generation» –  
 ( ) MatLab SimMechanics.  
 , ,  
 SolidWorks  
 SimMechanics First Generation [5]. ,  
 , CAD  
 XML,  
 SimMechanics ( MathWorks,  
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 ,  
 XML, .xml;  
 MatLab  
 XML .xml;  
 , MatLab,  
 ( )  
 ) SimMechanics.  
 «mech\_import (‘ ’)»,  
 «mech\_import (‘Robot Motoman ES165.xml’)» –  
 SimMechanics.  
 3D-  
 MatLab SimMechanics,  
 ( .2).



2 – Motoman ES165.

3D-

MatLab SimMechanics ( .3).



3 – 3D- Motoman ES165

MatLab SimMechanics.

Motoman ES165,

SolidWorks

( ) 3D-  
MatLab

SimMechanics.

( )

Simulink

Coder [6]. Simulink Coder

C C++

Simulink MatLab.

Simulink,

MatLab Simulink.

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1. <http://mirznanii.com/a/38276/sistema-upravleniya-promyshlennym-robotom>.
2. Motoman ES165 Robot, <http://grabcad.com/library/motoman-es165d-robot-1>.
3. <http://seniga.ru/index.php/sapr/ssapr/62-solidworks>, SolidWorks».
4. Controlling Arm Robot using PID Matlab Simmechanics, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xl8m8sHUEKk>.
5. SimMechanics, <http://matlab.ru/products/simmechanics>.
6. Simulink Coder, <http://matlab.ru/products/simulink-coder/simulink-coder-rus.pdf>.

© . . . . . , 2018

“ ” . . . . .  
 ( . . . . . )

Matlab.

1957

[2].

$n=0,1,2,\dots$   $Y[n-m], Y[n-m+1], Y[n-m+2], \dots, Y[n]$

$$Y(n+1) = Y(n) + \nabla Y(n) + \nabla^2 Y(n) + \nabla^3 Y(n) + \dots + \nabla^l Y(n) \quad (1)$$

$Y(n)$

$$\nabla Y(n) = Y(n) - Y(n-1) \quad (2)$$

$$\nabla^2 Y(n) = Y(n) - 2Y(n-1) + Y(n-2) \quad (3)$$

$$\nabla^3 Y(n) = Y(n) - 3Y(n-1) + 3Y(n-2) - Y(n-3) \quad (4)$$

$$\nabla^4 Y(n) = Y(n) - 4Y(n-1) + 6Y(n-2) - 4Y(n-3) + Y(n-4) \quad (5)$$

(1)

(2-5),

N

( )

$-15^\circ$  ;  $=120^\circ$  ;  $100^{-3/}$  ;  $= 90^{-3}$  ;  
 $- 15^\circ$  ;  
 $98^\circ$  ;  
 $49^\circ$  .

[1]:

$$\frac{mc}{Fk} \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dt} + \theta = \theta_0 \quad (6),$$

$m$  – ;  $k$  – коэффициент  
 $\left[ \frac{\text{...}}{\text{...}^2} \right]$  ;  $F$  – ;  $r^2 \theta$  –  
 ;  $\theta_0$  –  
 [с],

« ».

$$T \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dt} + \theta = \theta_0 \quad (7)$$

(7) :

$$W = \frac{1}{Tp + 1} \quad (8)$$

$$W = \frac{1}{T_1 p^2 + (T_2 + T_1) p + 1} \quad (9)$$

$$(1 + 2)$$

$$15 \cdot 5$$

$$1,5$$

$$30$$

$$90 \cdot \frac{3}{100} \left( \frac{3}{100} \right) = 0,9 = 54$$

$$t_1 = t_2 = 27$$

$$t = 21^\circ$$

$$= 0,1$$

$$= 1,1$$

$$20$$

$$10$$

/

$$\frac{25 \cdot 945}{50}$$

5%.  $t_2=600$  .  $49^\circ$  ,  
 $2,5^\circ$  .

$t_1=350$  ,

.  $1,5^\circ$   $2,5^\circ$

$86^\circ$  .

$t = 49^\circ$

2 , 5%  
1,2

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1.

Matlab.

- , 2016

. 256 .

2.

. 2. 1999 .

©

. . , 2018



их визуальной контрольной панели в  
 петче форма) [1]:  
 контроля, называемых СОИ (системы с образ

$$T_{\text{ч}}^? = \sum_{t=1}^k \Delta t_i n_i + \sum_{i=1}^k \Delta \tilde{t}_i n_i + t_c + \sum_{i=1}^m t_{mi} n_i + \Delta \tilde{t}_л,$$

$k$  – число элементов, отображающих текущую информацию;  $\Delta t_i$  – время  $i$ -го периода;  $\Delta \tilde{t}_i$  – время с одного глаза (спонной);  
 $t_c$  – время;  $m$  – количество;  $t_{mi}$  – время;  $n_i$  – количество;  $\Delta \tilde{t}_л$  – время на

55 / 50-70 / [3].

SCADA

$T_i = T_{iog} + T_{ip}$  [2],  $T_{iog} -$   
 $i-$  ;  $T_{ip} -$   $i-$   
 ния ;  $\Rightarrow$  льности ;  
 временной напря  
 $S_{ij} = \frac{\sum_{l=i+1}^n T_{lj} B_1 = 1}{T_{ц} - T_{i \text{ затр}}}$  [2],  $S_{ij} -$  коэффициент  
 $i-$   $j-$  ;  $\sum_{l=i+1}^n T_{lj} B_1 = 1 -$   
 $i-$  ;  $B_1 -$  ;  $B=1$  ;  $B=0 -$   
 ) ;  $T -$  ,  
 (  $(i+1)-$   $j-$  ;  $n -$   
 ;  $i -$  ;  $j -$

55 / .

1. « ... » , 1977, 192 .
2. « ... » , 2001. – 356 .
3. « ... » , 1976.
4. Rasmussen J. The human as a system component. – New York: Academic Press, 1980.

• ” • •  
( . . )

( . 1).



1 –

( . 2).



2 –

( . 3)

```

1 Source,CH1
2 Second,Volt
3 -16.38399875000,0.00080,
4 -16.38199750000,0.00320,
5 -16.37999875000,0.00320,
6 -16.37799875000,0.00080,
7 -16.37600000000,0.00320,
8 -16.37399875000,0.00080,
9 -16.37199750000,0.00160,
10 -16.36999875000,0.00320,
11 -16.36799750000,0.00160,
12 -16.36599875000,0.00320,
13 -16.36399875000,0.00320,
14 -16.36200000000,0.00080,
15 -16.35999875000,0.00080,
16 -16.35800000000,0.00320,
17 -16.35599875000,0.00320,
18 -16.35400000000,0.00080,
19 -16.35199875000,0.00320,
20 -16.35000000000,0.00080,
21 -16.34800000000,0.00080,
22 -16.34599875000,0.00320,
23 -16.34400000000,0.00320,
    
```

3 –

CSV.

( . 4):

CSV.

CSV

MatLab



4 –

Java ( . 5),

```

int i, ent = 0;
boolean n = true;
String fw1 = "D:\\csv_files\\1.csv", fw2 = "D:\\csv_files\\1_n.csv";
FileInputStream fin;
FileOutputStream fout;

try {
    fin = new FileInputStream(fw1);
    fout = new FileOutputStream(fw2);
}
catch(FileNotFoundException exc){
    System.out.println("Файл не найден.");
    return;
}

do{
    i = fin.read();
    if((char)i == '\n' && ent < 2) {
        ent++;
    } else if((char)i == ',' && n && ent == 2) {
        fout.write(';');
        n = false;
    } else if((char)i == '\n' && !n && ent == 2) {
        n = true;
    } else if(i != -1 && ent == 2) fout.write((char)i);
}while(i != -1);
    
```

5 –

Java.

( . 6),

CSV  
MatLab

	A	B
	Second	Voltage
	NUMBER	NUMBER
1	-16.383998...	0.00080
2	-16.381997...	0.00320
3	-16.379998...	0.00320
4	-16.377998...	0.00080
5	-16.376000...	0.00320
6	-16.373998...	0.00080
7	-16.371997...	0.00160
8	-16.369998...	0.00320
9	-16.367997...	0.00160
10	-16.365998...	0.00320

Matlab.

6 –

CSV

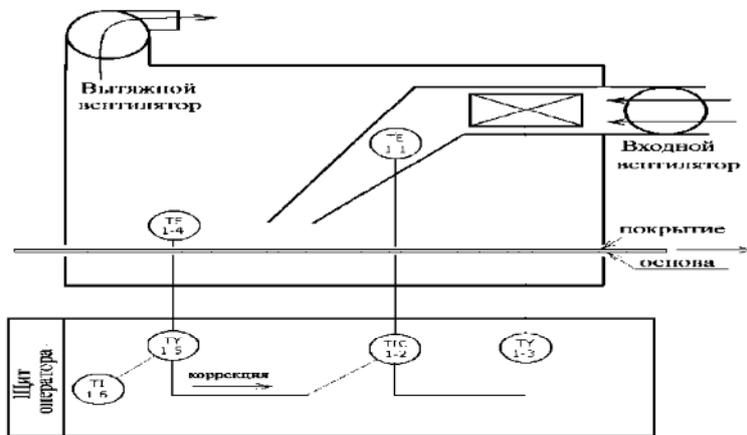
MatLab

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 1. , Java:  
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 © . , . . , 2018

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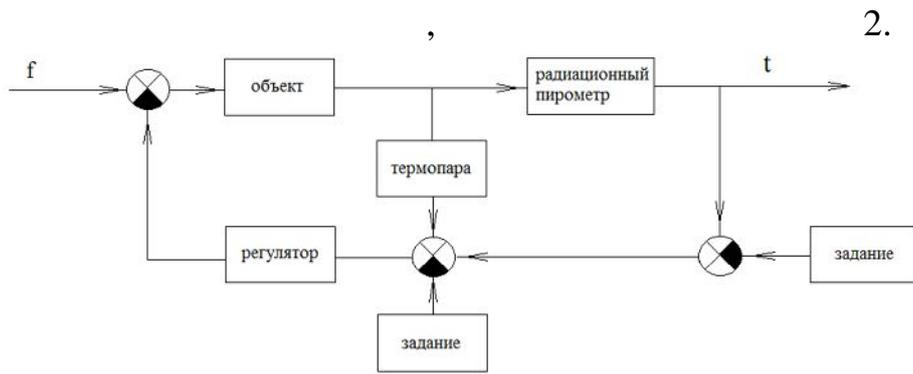
(1-1), (1-4),  
TIC(1-2),

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Y(1-5)

TI(1-6)

- TY(1-3).  
(1-1)

(1-4) Y(1-5),  
TIC(1-2).



2 -

2.

) -50.8-1. 80°

600°

-50.8-1

0,5	0,3	0,2
1,0	0,5	0,3
1,5	1,5	1,0
2,0	2,0	1,5
3,0	2,5	2,0
4,0	4,0	3,0
4,6	5,0	3,5
5,0	6,0	5,0
6,0	8,0	6,0

-50.8-1

0,5

200°







2025 .

[2].

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[8]

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[6]

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[14] ( . 1).



1 –

( . 2).



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[15]

product – mono for legs)

(the mono-positioning of the legs rehabilitation – Mono for legs.

Adobe Illustrator ( . 3 )

AutoCAD ( . 3 , ).



3 –

« , » ,

1.

( 30 2017 ) URL.: <http://docs.cntd.ru/document/9014513>



13. . URL: <https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/>
14. « » 2011-2025  
. <http://government.ru/programs/215/events/>
15. . <https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/>  
© . . . . . , 2018

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1. «...» 2004. – 304 .
2. ... , 2008. – 112 с.  
© ... , 2018

Excel

Microsoft

[1].

( )  
Windows,

SQLite, (MySQL, NeDB,  
PostgreSQL),

( ) , SQLite

35

Visual C# 6.0,

Framework 4, .NET  
Windows Presentation Framework,

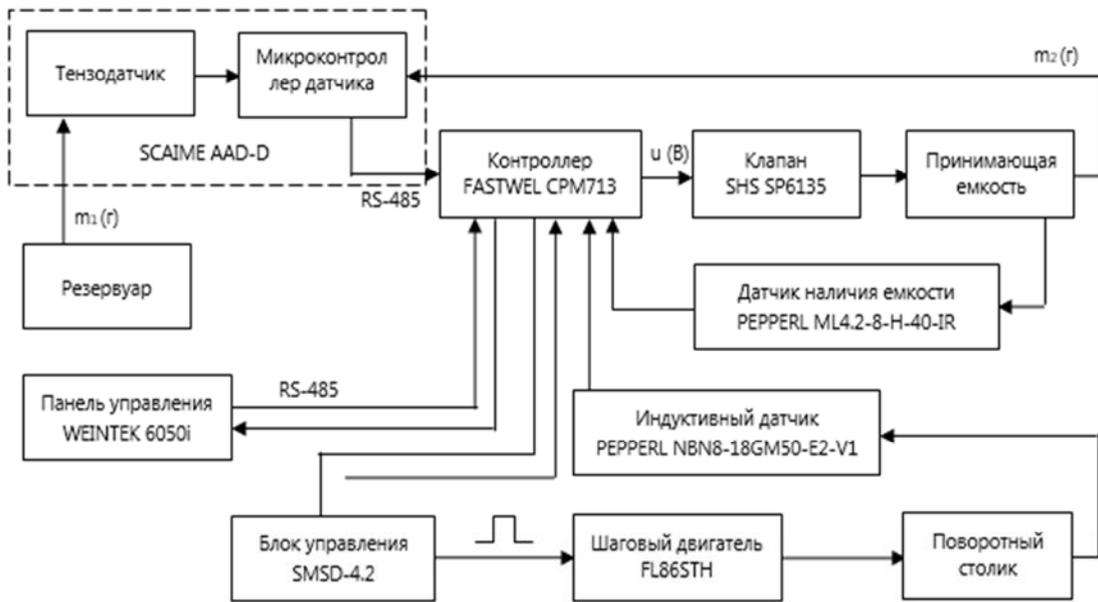
Windows,

1. / , . . . , . . . :  
, 2006. – 77 . © . . , 2018

[1].

Scaime AAD-D.

1. Scaime  
 AAD-A,  
 2  
 [2].  
 – 5  
 RS-485



1 –  
 2. Fastwel CPM 713,  
 [3].  
 Fastwel DIM 717;  
 Fastwel DIM 719;  
 Fastwel NIM-741;  
 Fastwel OM-752.  
 3. SP61355 « »  
 4. 200

5. Pepperl+Fuchs ML4.2-8-H-40-IR

6. Pepperl+Fuchs NBN8-18GM50-E2-V1,

7. Weintek 6050i,

8. FL86STH, « » -

SMSD - 4.2

Y1

N ( )

Y2.

Y3

Y3

Y2.

Y3

Y2,

Ob1 = true

Poisk0 = true.

OD1 = true,

X2 = true.

Y3 .

Y3 = Y3,

X2 = false,

Step1 = true -

ID = true

OD1=false,

N2





$1 - \dots$  ; ) ; ) ; ) ; ) ; )  
 $2 - \dots$  ; ) ; ) ; ) ; ) ; )  
 ; ) .  
 $j, B_j$  j  
 ( )  
 $i, \dots$  - ( ,..., ).  
 $1 - \dots$  , i  
 ( ) , i  
 $3 ( \dots )$  , 10,  
 10  
 .  
 {a<sub>ij</sub>}  
 ( ) ,  
 i ( ) , j, j j ( )  
 « »).  
 {a<sub>ij</sub>},  
 : ( ) ( ) ,  
 ( ) [1, c.200].  
 , «  
 » maximin<sub>j</sub> a<sub>ij</sub>.  
 « ».  
 , rij = bj -  
 a<sub>ij</sub>,  
 - b<sub>j</sub>  
 .  
 : S = min<sub>i</sub> max<sub>j</sub> rij.  
 .  
 -  
 H = max<sub>j</sub> { min<sub>i</sub> a<sub>ij</sub> + (1 -  
 h) max<sub>i</sub> a<sub>ij</sub> } c «  
 » h = 0,5.  
 ( ) -  
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1 ( ) 6,  
2 ( - ) - 5, j, j,

1. « » //

« ( -2016), 05-07 2016 . 1. - .: « » , 2016. - . 189-190.

2. . //

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- « (11-12 2017 ). .6. - .: . . , 2017. - .1479 - 1482.

3. .: . 2004. 206 . © . . , . . , 2018

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170675 [1,

.1].

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; 5, 16, 25, 36 –

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; 6, 13, 22, 33 –

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; 9, 18, 27, 37

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; 10, 19, 28, 38 –

; 11, 20, 29,

39 –

; 12, 21, 32 –

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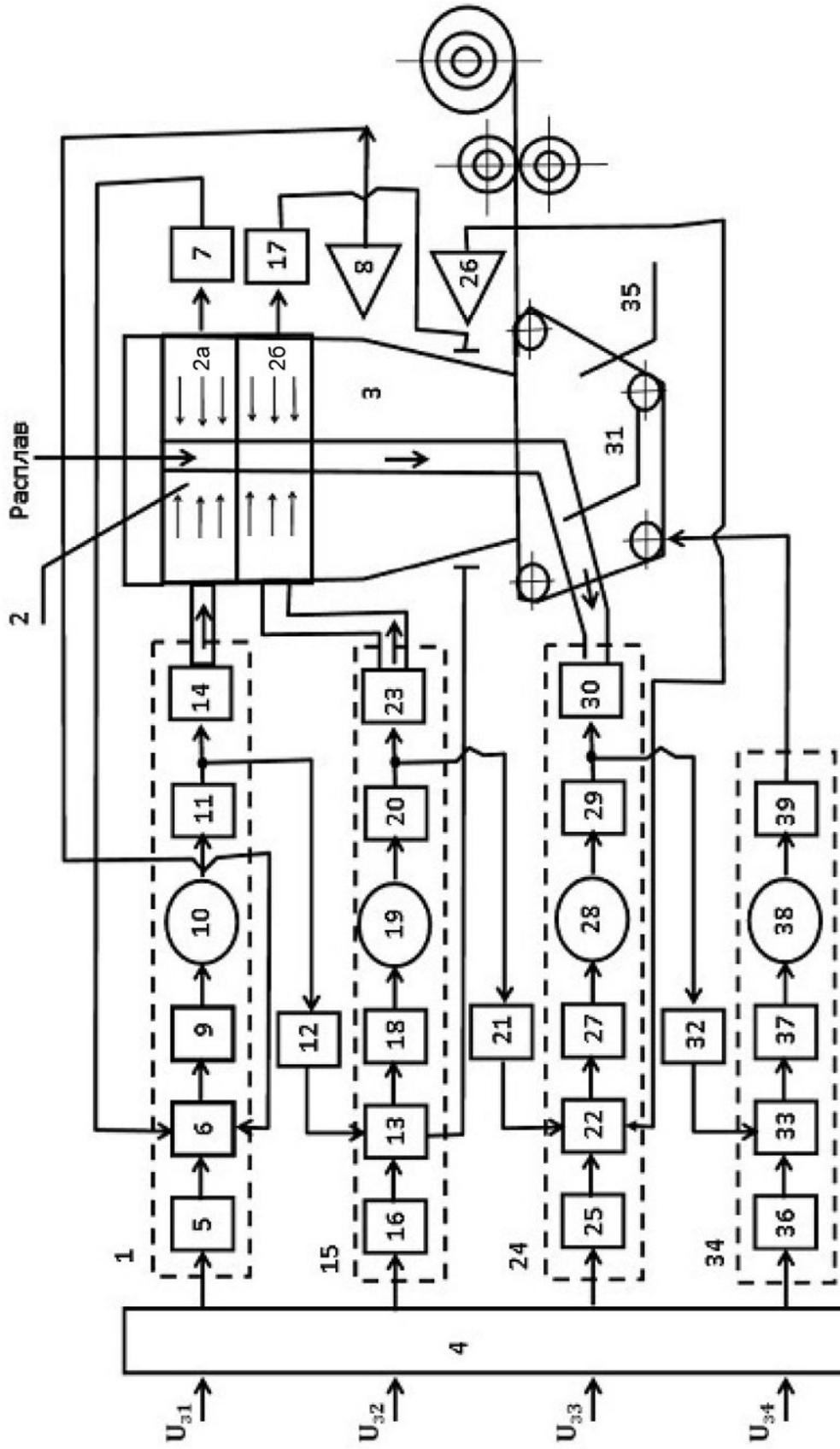


Рисунок 1. – Базовый вариант структурной схемы устройства для управления процессом охлаждения,

(15) – U 2  
 (24)

(32) – U 4.

(12), (21), (32),

[2, .8]:

I 70° – 35° .

II 35° – 18° .

(8),  
 ( ), (7)

(2),

(6),

U 1. (1)

I ,

II (17),

(23) (15).  
 (24)  
 (1) (15)

I II ,

(12) (21).

(26)

(35).  
 (1) (15) I II  
 ( ), (24)



[1, .6].

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« -21- » « -31- 4» – «CR-24», «CR-33» :  
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. . [1, .133].

3-

10-12 ,

( , »), ( , ),  
« » , « » [2, .133].

«CR-24»

[3, .134]:

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 (Intelligent control),

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[2, .137]:

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RGB,

JavaScript,

HTML + CSS.

RGBAnalyse.js.

OpenCV

JavaScript.

( RGB HTML ),

1. David H. Hubel. Eye, brain and vision. – Scientific American library a division of help. – New York.

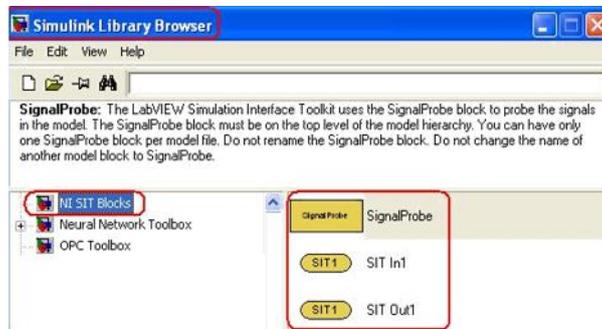
2. . . . , . . . . , . . . . . – : . . . . , 2008. – 192 .

( . . . )

COM

(Delphi, C++),  
 – MatLAB LabVIEW.

MatLAB LabVIEW Simulink  
 NI SIT (Simulation Interface Toolkit).  
 NI SIT Blocks, Simulink  
 ( SIT In1) ( SIT Out1) (. 1).

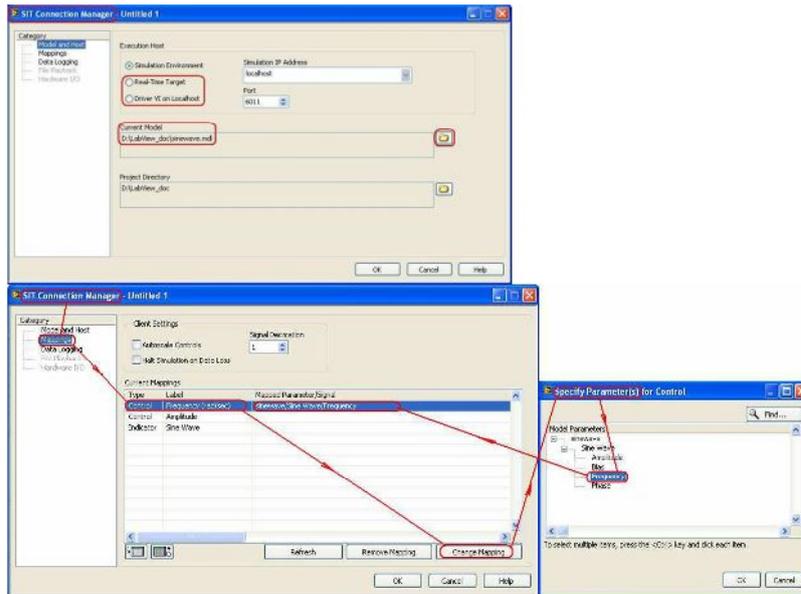


1 – Simulation Interface Toolkit Blocks.

: « >

Simulation > Configuration Parameter».

LabVIEW MatLAB  
 SIT Connection Manager,  
 .mdl «Current Model»,  
 Simulink LabView  
 (. 2).



2 –

Simulink LabVIEW.

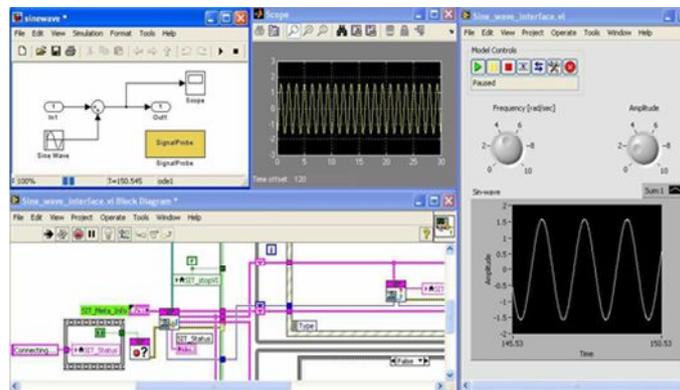
Simulink

LabView,  
(Frequency)

(Amplitude).

LabView,

MatLAB ( . 3).



3 –

MatLAB LabVIEW.

LabVIEW,

MatLAB

1. Building a LabVIEW User Interface for a Simulink® Model with LabVIEW Simulation Interface Toolkit [ ]/

<http://www.ni.com/white-paper/3057/en/>

2.

–2014. – 6.

©

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**LD  
PIC16F648A**

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[1].

[2]  
PIC16F648A.

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PIC16F648A

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61131-3.

LD,

(1- )

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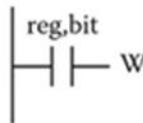
Ld r.

Ld . 1.

W. LD

0 ( 1), (W) 0

( 1).

Таблица истинности		Символ языка LD	Схематический символ
IN	OUT		
reg,bit	W		
0	0		
1	1		

1 –

ld.

ld

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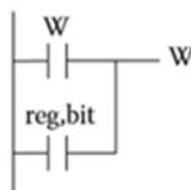
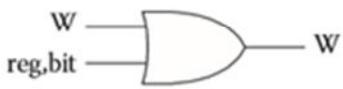
```
ld macro reg,bit
movlw 0
btfsc reg,bit
movlw 1
endm
```

Or

. 2.

W,  
W.

reg

Таблица истинности			Символ языка LD	Схематический символ
IN1	IN2	OUT		
W	reg,bit	W		
0	0	0		
0	1	1		
1	0	1		
1	1	1		

2 –

or.

or

:

```
or macro reg,bit
movwf Temp_1
movlw 0
btfsc reg,bit
movlw 1
iorwf Temp_1,w
endm
```

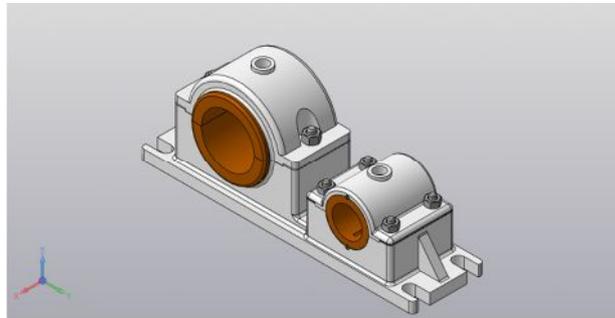
LD,

61131-3,

1. . . . . , 2011. – 1136 .
  2. Uzam M. Building a Programmable Logic Controller with a PIC16F648A Microcontroller. – CRC Press, 2014. – 373 c.
- © . . . . . , 2018

**3D- FUSION**

( . . . . . )



1 – 3D-

3D-

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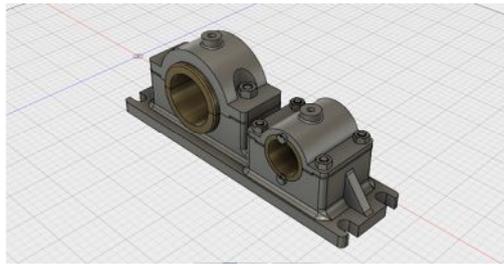
Fusion 360.

3D-

Fusion 360

Fusion 360

3D-



2 – 3D-c

Fuzion 360.

Fuzion 360,

3D-

Fusion 360

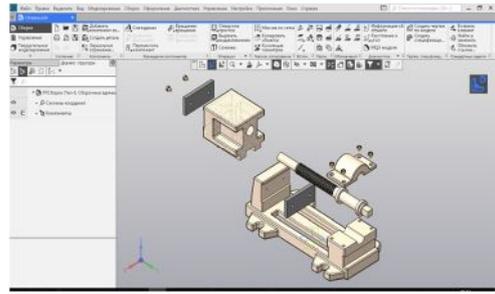
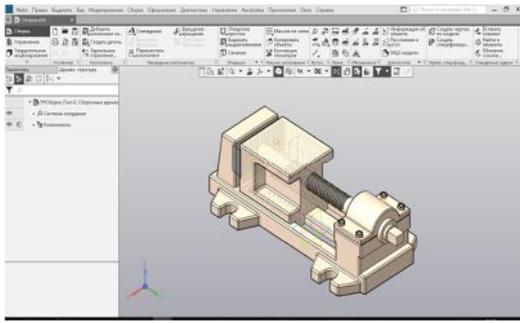
Fusion

3D-

Fusion

1. . - . 2014. : - : . 396
2. <https://www.autodesk.com/products/fusion-360/students-teachers-educators>.





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« . ».

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3D.

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1. . – . 2014. : - : . 396.
2. . . , . .

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 , 2013 . , 251 .  
 © . . , . . , 2018

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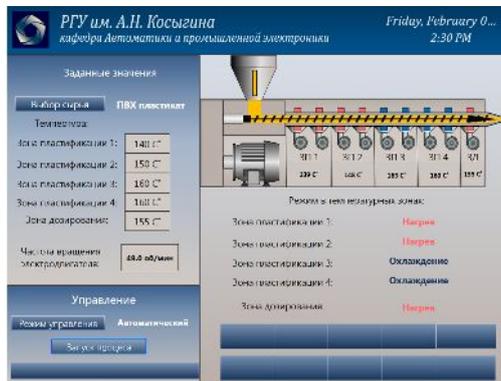
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Fastvel I/O SCADA- Genesis 64.

1).

OPC -



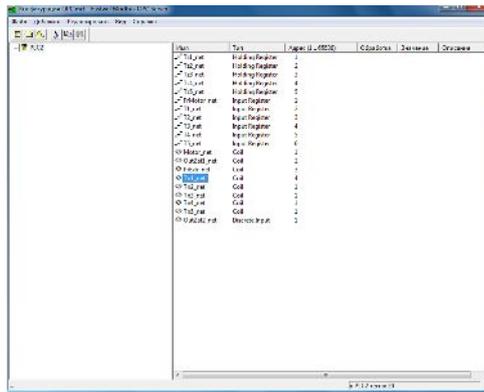
1.

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OPC-

OPC. OPC-

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FrMotor\_net -

T1\_net - T5\_net -

Motor\_net -

OutZat1\_net -

OutZat2\_net -

PrExtr\_net -

Tn1\_net - Tn5\_net -

1. . . . . / . . . . .  
( . . . . . ) - . . . . . , 2006. - 400 .
2. . . . . , . . . . .  
(2- . . . . .) [ . . . . . ] / . . . . .  
(Troubleshooting the Extrusion Process) - . . . . . , 2011. - 368 .
3. . . . .  
[ . . . . . ] / . . . . . , 2005. - 480 .
4. . . . . : . . . . .  
; . . . . . - 4-e . - . . . . . [ . . . . . ] / . . . . .  
2008. - 768 .

• ” • ” • •  
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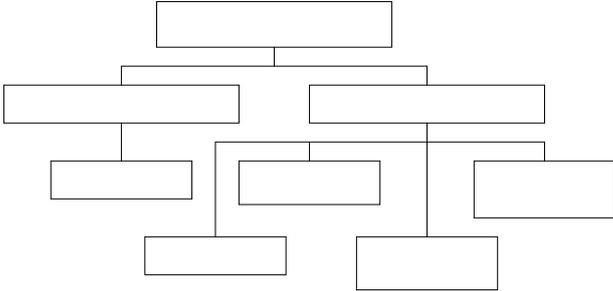
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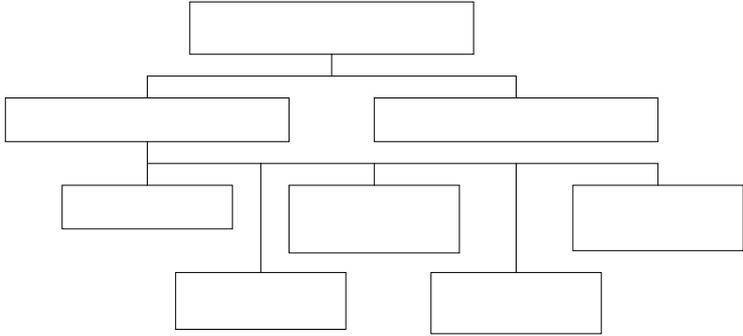
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( .1).



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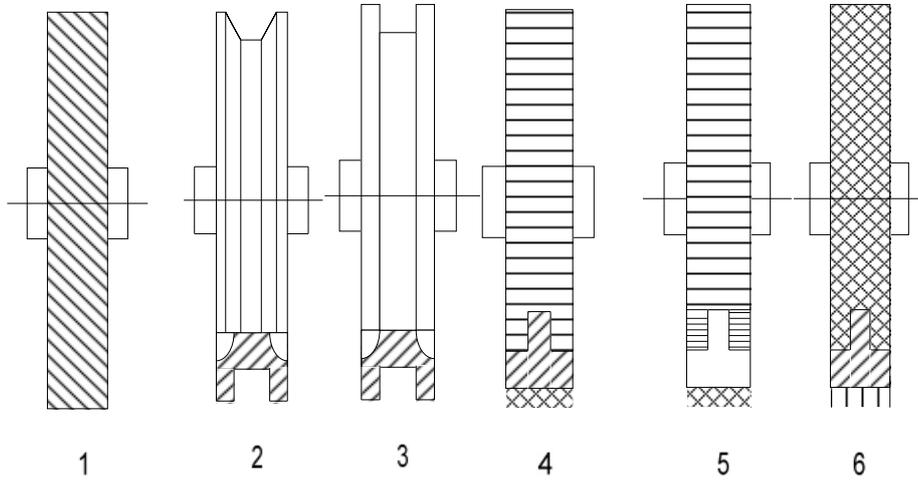
( .2).



2 -

[1, 2].

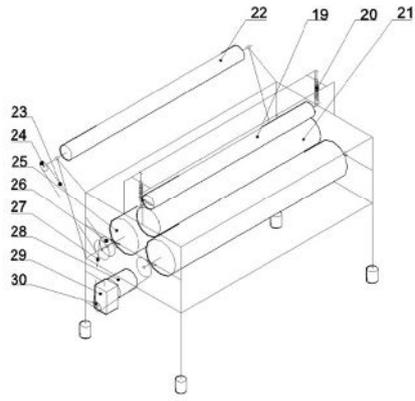
( .3).



3 - ; 1 - ; 2, ; 4 - ; 5 - ; 6 - .

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( . 4)



4 - ; 20 - ; 21 - ; 22 - : 19 -  
 ; 24 - ; 23 - ; 25 -  
 ; 26 - ; 27 - ; 28 -  
 ; 29 - ; 30 - .  
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[3].

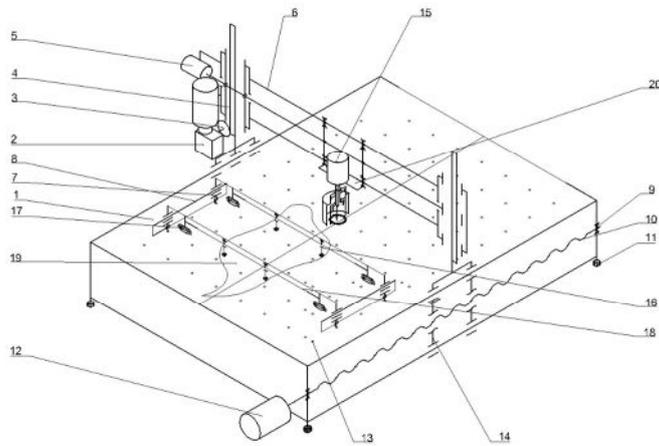
[4].



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- 1 - ; 2 - ; 3 - ; 4 - ;
- 5 - ; 6 - ; 7 - ; 8 - ;
- 9 - ; 10 - ; 11 - ;
- 12 - ; 13 - ; 14 - ;
- 15 - ; 16 - ;
- 17 - ; 18 - ; 19 - ; 20 -

[3, 5].

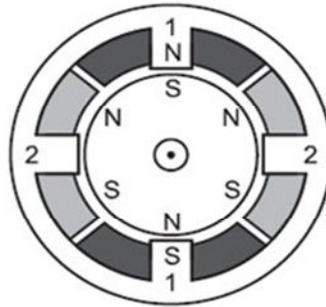
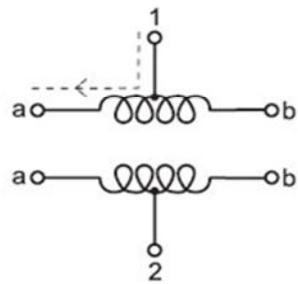
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( ) [1, 2].

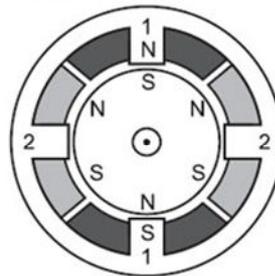
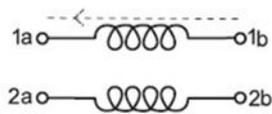
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( . 2).



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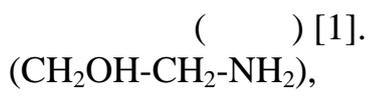
90°-180°,

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99,8% [2].



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60...80° ,

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1,8...2,0

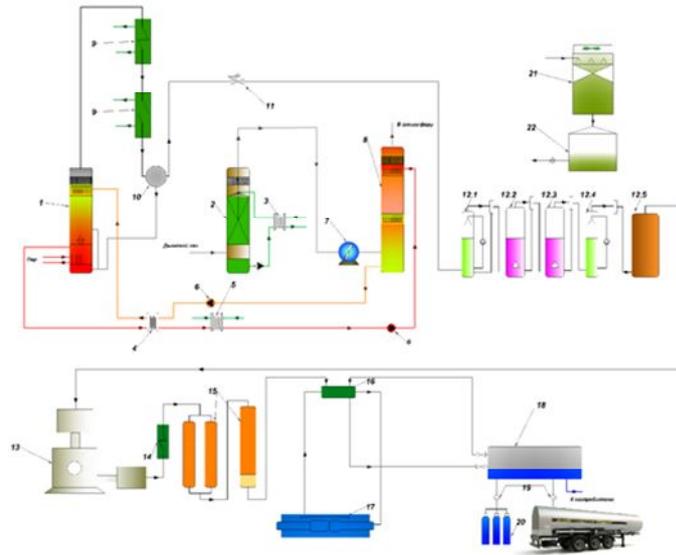
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1 – , 2 – , 3 – 2 – , 4 –  
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 , 11 – , 12 – 2,  
 13 – 2, 14 – 2 , 15 –  
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aHash (Averagehash  
dHash (Difference Hash);  
pHash (Perceptive Hash

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5. [ ]-  
https://habrahabr.ru/post/237307/ ( 10.02.2018)  
© . , . , 2018

### KINECT

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Kinect Microsoft

(API)

1. . . . . , 1991;
2. . . . . , MFC MS Visual Studio C++ . , 2014;
3. . . . . , Visual C++ , 2003;
4. . . . . , MySQL . , 2010;
5. . . . . , PHP MySQL . , 2012;
6. . . . . , Microsoft Visual C# . 8- , 2017;
7. . . . . , PHP 5, 2016. © . . . . . . . . . . , 2018

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Windows», «Microsoft

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1. <https://www.microsoft.com/ru-ru/download/details.aspx?id=29062>  
( : 30.01.2018)
2. <https://www.microsoft.com/ru-ru/store/p/%D0%A1%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%BE%D1%83%D1%87%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B5%D0%BB%D1%8C-microsoft-visual-c-2013-%D1%88%D0%B0%D0%B3-%D0%BF%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%B2%D1%8B%D0%B9/9nblgggzv2st>  
( : 30.01.2018) ( )
3. <https://www.programstudy.ru/visualstudio> ( : 01.02.2018)
4. , 3- ; : 2014; : 816) C# ( :  
© „ . „, 2018

**ONLINE-**

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«1 : 8.2» – ,  
 «1 8.2»,

, «1 : 8.2»





PHP

xml

SQLite,

Android

xml

xml

Google Android.

1.

», 2013. - 832 с.

2. „ „ . Android.
- 3- / „ „ . –
3. Android 4. / . - .: , 2013. – 816 c.
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5. API (Google) – <https://developer.android.com/guide/index.html> ( – 25.03.2018)
6. Android Studio – <https://developer.android.com/studio/index.htm> ( – 05.01.2018)

© . „ . . , 2018

### VR

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- 1. <https://www.forbes.com/sites/bernardmarr/2017/07/31/the-amazing-ways-companies-use-virtual-reality-for-business-success/#4f87d971bae9>
- 2. <http://blog.else-corp.com/2017/07/3d-modeling-in-fashion-here-now-and-the-future/>

## YII2 FRAMEWORK

( . . . )

[1].

CMS

[2, 3, 4].

CMS [5, 6].

Yii2

framework [7]

CMS

HTML5 [8, .15-19]

CSS3 [8, .54-55, .108-109],

Yii2.

PHP [9]

JavaScript

jQuery [10].

MVC [11, 12],

Yii2.

- Yii2
1. - 2017 [ ].  
: [http://www.bizhit.ru/index/internet\\_torgovlja\\_2017/0-647](http://www.bizhit.ru/index/internet_torgovlja_2017/0-647)  
( : 30.03.2018)
  2. CMS - 1 [ ].  
<https://1ps.ru/blog/sites/vyibiraem-cms-dlya-internet-magazina->  
1/ ( : 30.03.2018)
  3. CMS - 2 [ ].  
<https://1ps.ru/blog/sites/vyibiraem-cms-dlya-internet-magazina->  
2/ ( : 30.03.2018)
  4. CMS - 3 [ ].  
<https://1ps.ru/blog/sites/vyibiraem-cms-dlya-internet-magazina->  
3/ ( : 30.03.2018)
  5. ( ) CMS  
[ ].  
<https://habrahabr.ru/company/ffcms/blog/240829/> ( :  
30.03.2018)
  6. CMS -  
[ ].  
<http://research.cmsmagazine.ru/nagruzochnoe-testirovanie-cms/> ( :  
: 30.03.2018)
  7. Yii2 framework [ ].  
: <http://www.yiiframework.com/> ( : 31.03.2018)
  8. . . HTML5. . 2- . - . : ,  
2015.



[3].

Adobe Illustrator CC 2018, Adobe Photoshop CC 2018.

Adobe Animate CC 2018

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2. <http://infographer.ru/vsyo-taki-hto-zhe-takoe-infografika/> ( : 6 2018)
3. <https://habrahabr.ru/post/219465/> ( : 5 2018)
4. ru.coursera.org ( : 7 2018)
5. <http://opzarkol.com/2012/06/25/9-prichin-ispolzovat-infographiku-v-contente/> ( : 7 2018)
6. <https://archive.org/details/graphicpresentat00brinrich> ( : 7 2018)

7. <http://d.120-bal.ru/informatika/21020/index.html> ( : 8 2018)

8. [http://lomonosov-msu.ru/archive/Lomonosov\\_2008/09\\_5.pdf](http://lomonosov-msu.ru/archive/Lomonosov_2008/09_5.pdf) ( : 8 2018)

© . . . . . , 2018

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«Analytic hierarchy process» (AHP).

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1. . . . . : . . . . - . . . . : 2002.
2. . . . . - 1985.
3. . . . . -1975.
4. . . . . , . . . . , . . . . .
5. . . . . . . . . . - 1974.
6. . . . . : . . . . . , 2007. -472 .
7. . . . . / . . . . . , 2005. -42 .
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(30.03.18)



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 foreach, Perl.  
 PHP.  
 Java Script –  
 ECMAScript  
 ( ECMA-262). JavaScript  
 JavaScript  
 Java,  
 JavaScript  
 [4].  
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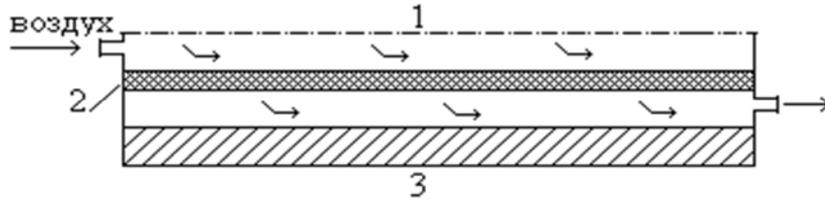
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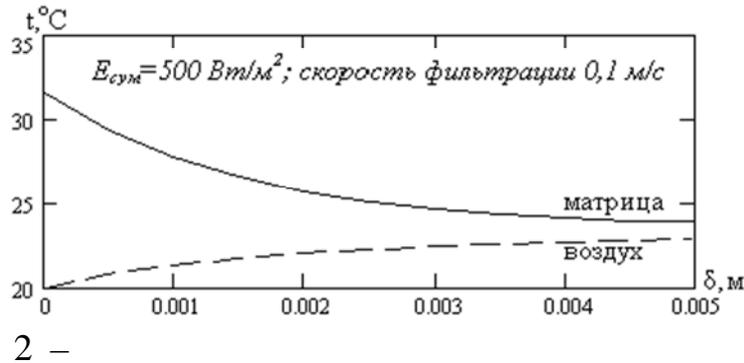
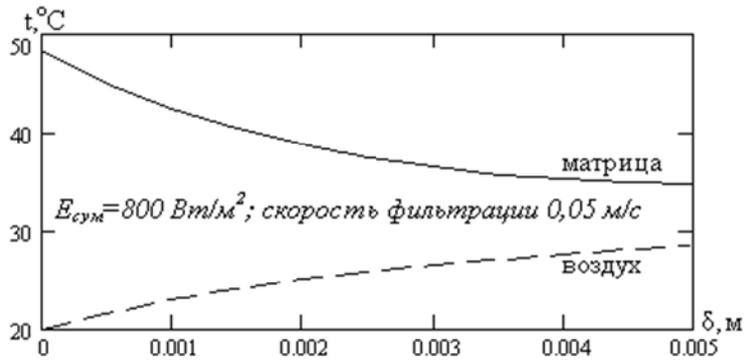
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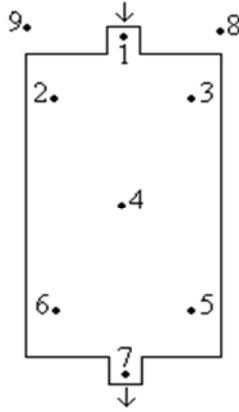
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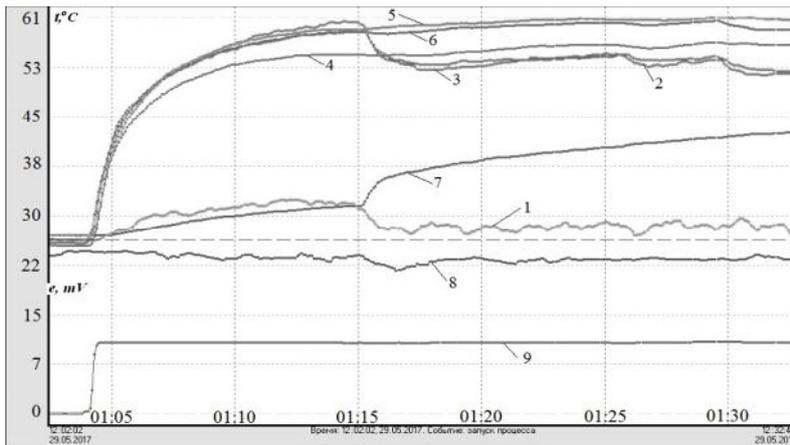
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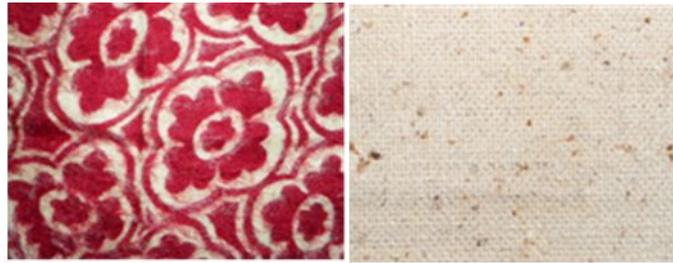
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## **THE PACE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY DEVELOPMENT IN THE WORLD AFTER NUCLEAR POWER ACCIDENTS.**

Before the Chernobyl catastrophe (1986), nuclear power was developing rapidly, the rate of its development in 1980-1985 was about 15%. After the Chernobyl catastrophe, the pace of development of the world's nuclear power was slowed. In many countries, nuclear power development programs were suspended, and in a number of countries, from the previously planned plans for its development. Therefore, by 2011, 9-10% of the world's electricity production was generated at nuclear power plants operating in 37 countries around the world. After the accident on March 11, 2011 at the nuclear power plant (Fukushima-1) in Japan, the question of the revision of the nuclear power development policy in many countries rose particularly sharply. National nuclear power generation programs have been revised, which will affect the future pace of nuclear power development in the world.

Classification of accidents at nuclear power plants.

Accidents at NPPs are classified according to the international scale of nuclear events (INES). According to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the seventh (major) level of danger is the entire history of the development of nuclear energy, three accidents are estimated Accident: Three Mile Island (1979), the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant (1986), and the Fukushima-1 (2011) [2].

Chernobyl disaster, the USSR (now Ukraine). 26 April 1986. Rating: INES-7.

Due to violations in the reactor safety system and operational errors, the reactor of the fourth power unit overheated and was completely destroyed by the explosion. Instantly, a fire broke out, which did not stop for 10 days. During this time, the total release of radioactive materials into the environment was about 14 Ebk. Radioactive contamination was affected more than 200 thousand square meters. km, of which 70% - on the territory of Ukraine, Belarus and Russia. The northern districts of the Kiev and Zhytomyr oblasts were the most polluted. Ukrainian SSR, Gomel region. Belorussian SSR and Bryansk region. The RSFSR. Radioactive precipitation fell in the Leningrad region, Mordovia and Chuvashia. The radioactive cloud from the accident passed over the European part of the USSR, Eastern Europe and Scandinavia. In the zone of the accident, the forces and resources of the Ministry of Defense, the State Hydrometeorological Committee of the USSR Ministry of Health worked. Over 600 thousand people participated in the elimination of the consequences of the accident. A project was developed for the sarcophagus, named «Shelter.» 400 thousand cubic meters of concrete mix and 7 thousand tons of metal structures

were used for the construction of the Shelter. The object was built in the shortest time (206 days). In the construction of the Shelter, 90,000 people were involved [1], supervised the installation work. I. Rudakov. Later, the structure was given the unofficial name «Sarcophagus». More than 100,000 people suffered from radiation sickness of different degrees, and the 30-kilometer zone has been deserted for 30 years. The station ceased to function on December 15, 2000.

Fukushima-1 NPP, Japan. March 11, 2011. Rating: INES-7.

The accident is caused by an earthquake and the tsunami that followed. An earthquake of 9 led to the disconnection of power to the NPP, and the tsunami, caused by the earthquake, to the flooding and disconnection of the reserve diesel power plant, as a result of which cooling of the reactors ceased, and the reactor of the first power unit of the nuclear power plant was re-heated and exploded. Emissions of radioactive substances as of March 12, 2011 amounted to 0.15 Ebcod-131 and 12 TBq of cesium-137 [4].

Accident on Three Mile Island. Rating: INES 5.

March 28, 1979 outside Middletown, Pennsylvania, there was the most serious accident at that time at the nuclear power plant. She stressed the need for changes in the planning of response measures in emergency situations, radiation protection of the population. The accident was the result of equipment malfunctions, worker errors and design problems, which eventually led to a partial meltdown of the core and a small release of radioactivity.

The station's territory was also contaminated with radioactive water, which leaked from the first circuit. It was decided that there was no need to evacuate the population living near the station, but the governor of Pennsylvania advised to leave the five-mile (8 km) zone to pregnant women and preschool children. The average equivalent radiation dose for people living in a 10-mile (16 km) zone was 8 millirere (80  $\mu$ Sv) and did not exceed 100 milliards (1 mSv) for any of the inhabitants. For comparison, eight millibars are approximately equivalent to the dose obtained with fluorography, and 100 milliards are equal to one-third of the average dose received by a US resident for a year due to background radiation.

These accidents have changed hundreds of thousands of lives, caused enormous economic damage and a crushing blow to the nuclear industry, but these are only the obvious consequences of the disaster, and there are others, whose echoes the world public still feels.

Current state of nuclear energy in the world at the moment

At present, there are 450 operating nuclear power reactors in 31 countries of the world. According to the report on the state of the nuclear power industry for 2016 in the industry there is a decline. The peak of nuclear energy production was recorded in 2006 (2660 TWh). The share of nuclear power in global electricity production decreased from 17.6% in 1996 to 10.7% in 2016. 158 reactors were finally shut down. Leading in the field of US nuclear energy, where 109 power units are in operation with a total electric capacity of 105.4

GW. In France, operates 56 power units with a capacity of 61 GW. Then comes Japan, where 52 power units with a total capacity of 44 GW, and Germany with 20 power units with a capacity of 23.5 GW.

The Asia-Pacific region (ATR) is developing very actively, in which the countries that are limited in fuel and water resources are paying much attention to national nuclear power programs. Of the 53 power units under construction, 20 are being built in Asia and the Far East. It is planned that in 10-15 years the total number of commercial reactors in the APR will approach 120, and in 2030. More than a third of all NPPs in the world will operate here.

The increase in the amount of generating capacity will mostly take place in countries already having nuclear power programs. By 2030, the number of countries with operating nuclear power plants will grow from 31 to 35. The most likely candidates are Lithuania, the United Arab Emirates, Turkey, Belarus, Vietnam, Poland.

At the same time, there are opposite trends in the world of stagnation and even the abandonment of nuclear power. Italy was the only country to close all existing nuclear power plants and completely abandoned nuclear power. Belgium, Germany, Spain, Switzerland have a long-term policy to abandon nuclear energy. After the accident at the Fukushima-1 nuclear power plant, some states (the Netherlands, Taiwan, Sweden), in which nuclear power plants exist, planned to abandon nuclear energy, but now they have suspended such activities [6].

Atomic power engineering is a reliable and economically viable way to provide the country with electricity. The accident at the Japanese nuclear power plant showed that ensuring the safety of radiation facilities should always be in priority. The accidents observed showed that even the most high-tech facilities with the most modern level of security at different time intervals can lead to irreversible. All three catastrophes are associated with the termination of the core cooling.

Currently, many countries have suspended the operation of individual power units of nuclear power plants, revised the program for the development of nuclear energy in countries, the measures to strengthen security requirements are being revised, in particular, the following measures are being taken: tightening safety standards for nuclear power plants; replacing the oldest reactors with modern ones; increase of safety measures on the stages of design and construction of power units of nuclear power plants.

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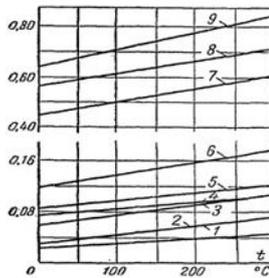
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5. 2.04.05-91 , . . . . .
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1. / . . . .- ,2015.- .93. [ ]:
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<http://ohrana-bgd.narod.ru/pravo2.html>. (20.03.2018)  
 2. , . . : / . . . — .:  
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1. « -89», 2007. - 208 .
  2. : . 2- , . / . . - : - , 2015. - 268 .
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  4. <http://www.grandars.ru/>
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web- .  
 , web- – , web- [2].  
 web- SOA – -  
 web- (Service Oriented  
 Architecture).

RPC (Remote Procedure Calling –  
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 Java – RMI (Remote Method Invoking –  
 ).  
 web- RPC,  
 HTTP (HyperText Transfer Protocol –  
 ) [3].

1. SOAP (Simple Object Access Protocol –  
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XML SOAP. SOAP – ,  
 XML , web- .  
 XML, SOAP, - HTTP,  
 HTTP  
 TCP/IP [4].

2. WSDL (Web Services Description Language –  
 ).

web- , , ,  
 , web-  
 XML,  
 WSDL [5].

web- :

- 1. SOAP (Simple Object Access Protocol)
  - 2. REST (Representational State Transfer)
  - 3. XML-RPC (XML Remote Procedure Call)
- CMS (Content Management Systems) –

web- . -

web- [6].

CMS-

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web- [7].

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[8].

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1. . . . [ ]

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2. . . . PHP,

MySQL, JavaScript CSS [ ]/ . - .: , 2013. - .

768.

3. . . . [ ]/ . - .:

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7. [ ] / . . . - .: , 2009. - . 168.

8. , 2011. - . 92. © . . , . . , 2018

(40512202605);  
 (48120101524);  
 ( ), (48120201524);  
 (73310001724).

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M = Q \* m \* 10<sup>-5</sup>, : M - , ; m - , %.

M = Q \* m \* 10<sup>-3</sup>, : M - ( , / . ; Q - )

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(43811803514);

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ICC IBC (2015) [6], BS 9999 [7], NFPA 101 [8]

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14<sup>2</sup>;

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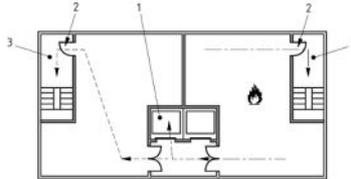
0,28<sup>2</sup>  
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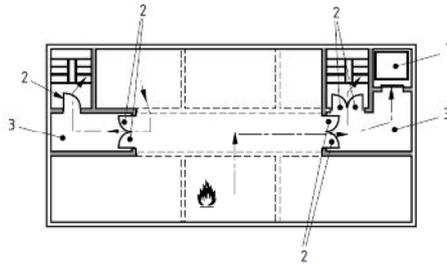
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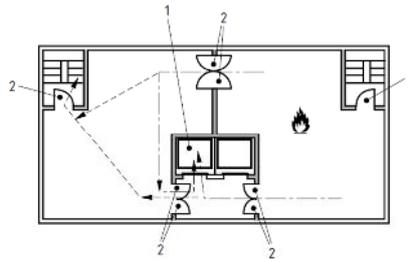
BS 9999 [7].



1 - , 2 - , 3 - (1 - ) [7].



(1 - 2 - , 2 - , 3 - ) [7].



(1 – , 2 – ) [7].

[6, 8].

1. 4.19-2005.
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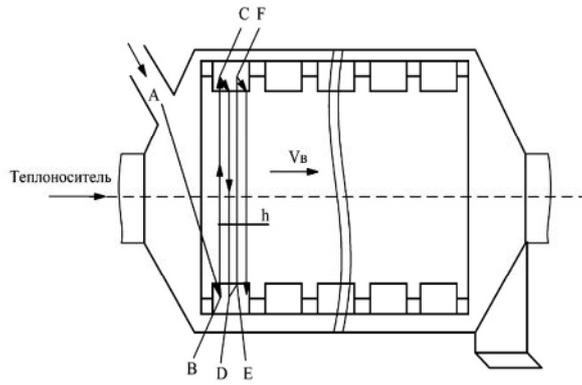
11. « » ( ). URL: [http://steel-development.ru/katalog.php?element\\_id=3812&cat=6](http://steel-development.ru/katalog.php?element_id=3812&cat=6) ( : 07.03.18)

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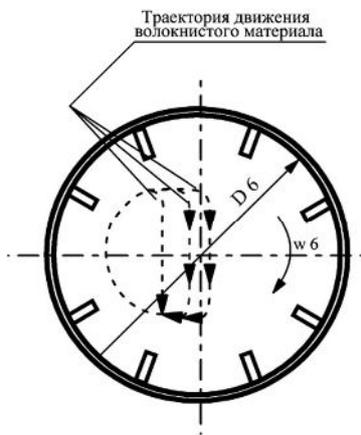
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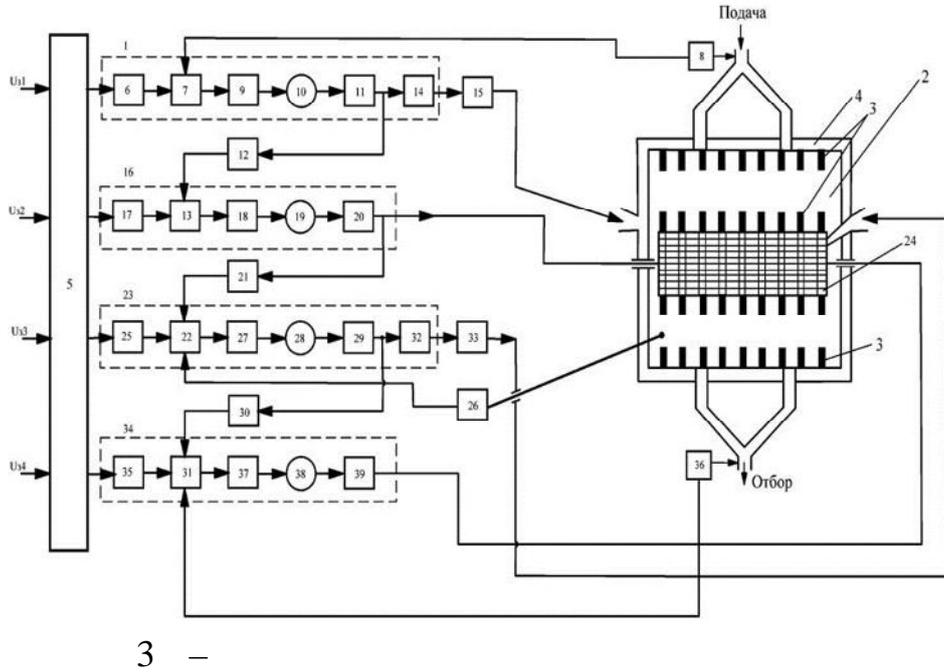
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[1, .7].  
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 (3). , 30-40%



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6. . . . : -  
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7. .- .: « » ,2007 - .1-81 .

8. « /  
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 9. [ref.by.>refs/97/40568/1.,htm/](http://ref.by.>refs/97/40568/1.,htm/).

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1. / . . . .- : 1999. – 68 .

2. : / . . . .- : « », 2009. – 240 .

3. / . . . .- : , 1991. – 416 .

4. / . . . .- : , 2010. – 317 .

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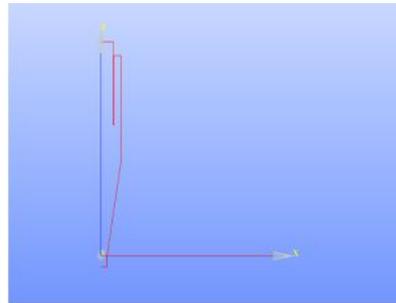
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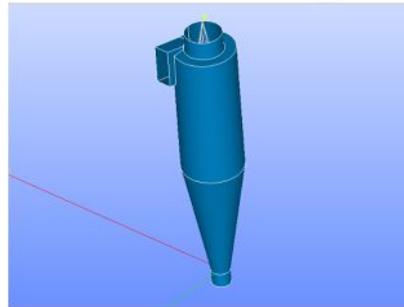
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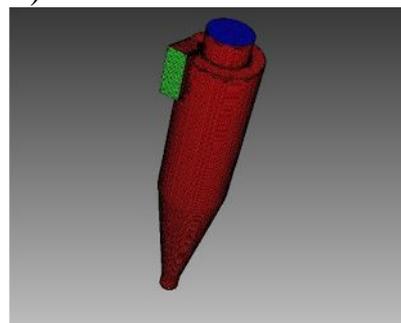
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Solver (Processing).  
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SOFIE, FDS, FLUENT, CFX, Fenix.

PHOENICS, JASMINE,

Dynamics Simulator [4]. FDS

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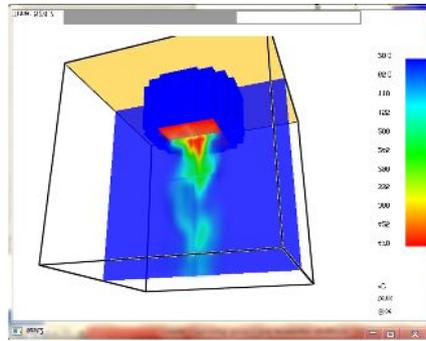
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 118 .] [ : , 2012 - 80 c.: .  
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 -2- , - , 2009.  
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4. Fire Dynamics Simulator (Version 5) Technical Reference Guide Volume 1: Mathematical Model, NIST Special Publication 1018-5 / K. McGrattan [et al.]. – Gaithersburg: MA, 2008. – 92 p.

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5 2013 2017 (EMSC) 691  
3 6 6 100 [1].

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MMSK-86 : d=0..5 –

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<p>( ) ( « » )</p>		

1. [ ] - : <https://www.emsc.eu/Earthquake/info.php> ( : 10.02.2018).

2. . . . . / . 2016. . 5. 5. . 75-86.

3. . . . . , 2013 – 5 .

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5. . . . . ( ) - , . - . . . . : « », 2014 – 16 .

6. . . . . - . - . . . . : , 2014. – 276 .

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$$\left( \begin{matrix} \dots \\ \dots \\ \dots \end{matrix} \right)$$

553],

. 477, 4, . 98].

[1, .

[2, . 103, 3,

$$: V = \bar{V} + V', \quad P = \bar{P} + P'.$$

[6, . 609],

$$\sigma_{ij} = -\rho \overline{V_i' V_j'}.$$

$$-\sigma_{ij} = (v_t) \left( \frac{\partial \bar{V}_i}{\partial X_j} + \frac{\partial \bar{V}_j}{\partial X_i} \right) - \frac{2}{3} \cdot k \delta_{ij} \quad (1)$$

[5, . 32]:

$$v_t = c_\mu \cdot (k^2 / \varepsilon) \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{cases} U \frac{\partial k}{\partial x} + V \frac{\partial k}{\partial y} + W \frac{\partial k}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial k}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{v_t}{\sigma_k} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial k}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{v_t}{\sigma_k} \right) + G - \varepsilon \\ U \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} + V \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} + W \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{v_t}{\sigma_\varepsilon} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{v_t}{\sigma_\varepsilon} \right) + c_1 \cdot \varepsilon / k \cdot G - c_2 \cdot \varepsilon^2 / k \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$G = v_t \cdot \left[ \left( \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} \right)^2 \right] \quad (4)$$

$c_k, c_\varepsilon, c_1, c_2$  -

[6, . 731].

$L/D = 40$ .

$D/d = 2$ .

Workbench 18.2

ANSYS.

FLUENT.

[1, .555]

$$V_r = V_{\max} \cdot (1 - r/R)^{1/7} \quad (5)$$

2%,

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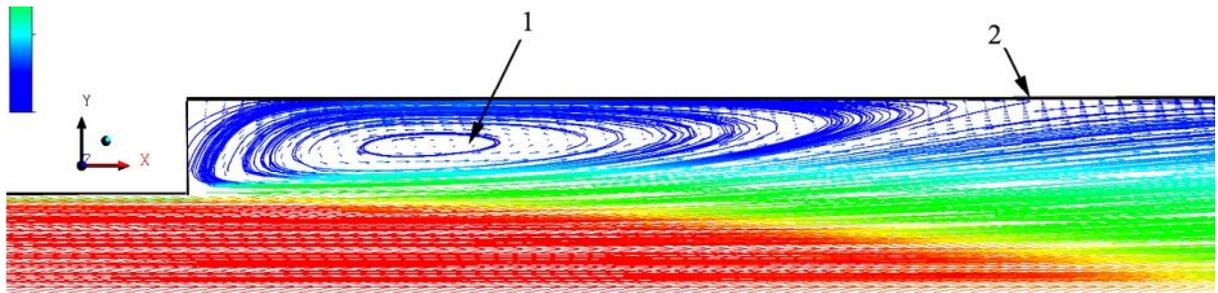
[1, .553].

1,224, ,

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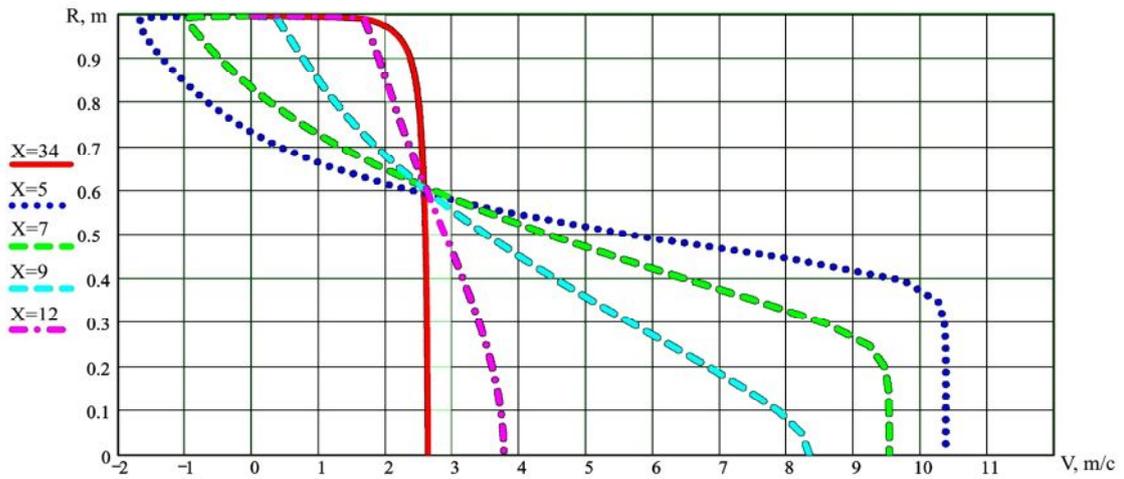
x=4,6D.



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1,2,3,4,5 -

- 5,7,9,12,

- .2
- 4 „ 1 .
- =5 . 2
1. . – ∴ , 1969. – 744 .
2. // . , 2006.
- 2, . 100-105.
3. Belousov A.S., Sazhin B.S. Application of guided vortex breakdown for drying and separation of the powder in vortex cyclone // Proc. 2nd Nordic Drying Conf., Copenhagen, Denmark. 2003. P.475-479.
4. // . – 2006. – 4. – . 96-100.
5. / . – ∴ , 1980. – 343 .
6. . – ∴ , 2003. – 840 .
- © . „ . „ . „, 2018

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10 . . . , 2019 . . . 117 . . . 5-  
 80 . . . , 2021 . . . -

3,7-3,8 . . .

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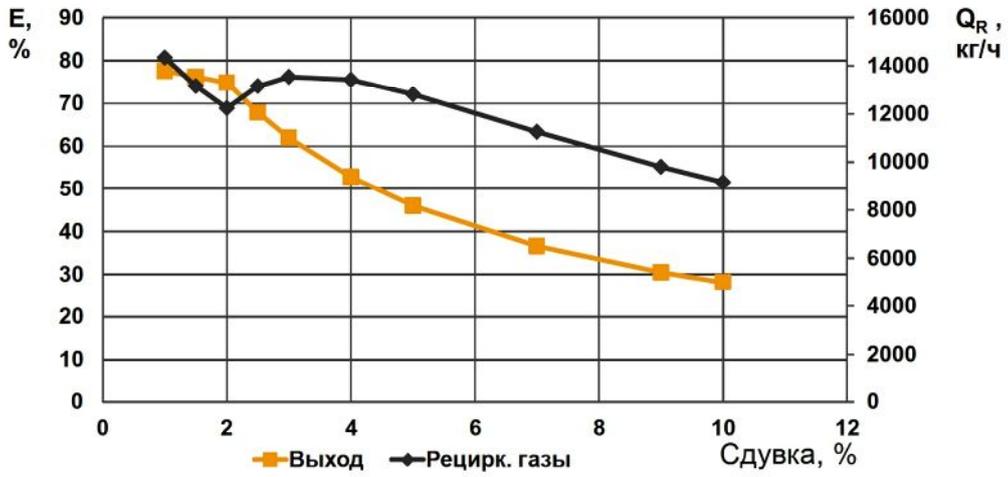
[1, . 245].

Chemfort,

[2, . 248, 3, . 99].

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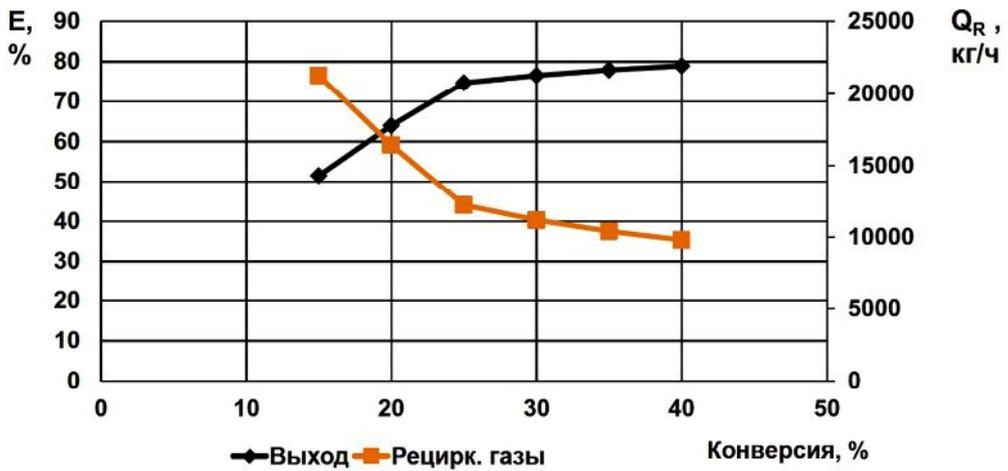
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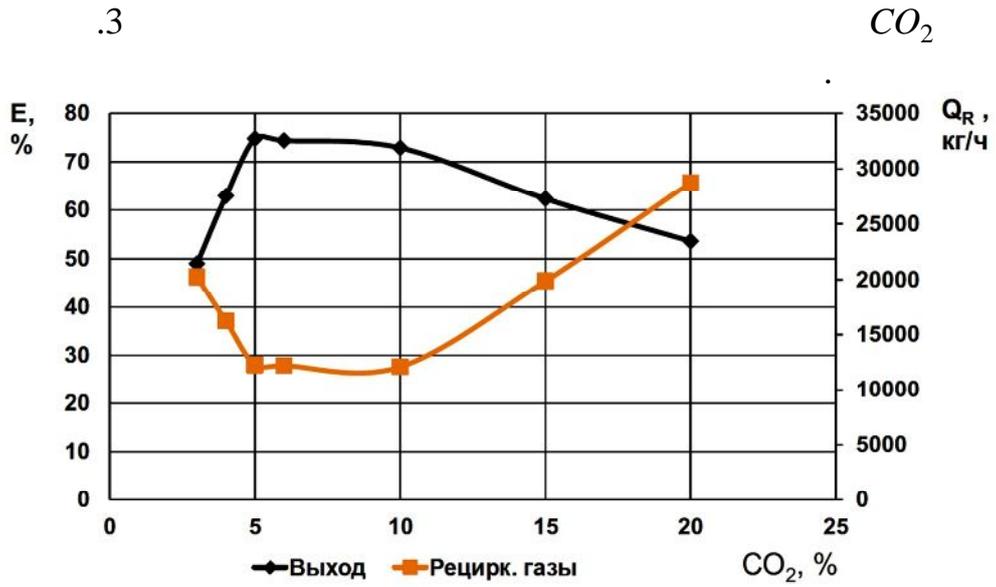
2

28-30 %



2 -

:  $E$  - , %;  $Q_R$  -



3 -  $CO_2$  - : E -  
 , %;  $Q_R$  -  
 .3,  $CO_2$

Delphi 7.

1. 2005. - 452 .
  2. // ( -2014):  
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 « » , 2014. - . 246-249.
  3. // ( -2017):  
 2. - : « .  
 » , 2017. - . 97-99.
- © . . , . . , . . , 2018



$$C_D = \frac{24}{Re}, \quad Re = \frac{W \cdot d}{\nu}, \tag{2}$$

$$C_D = b_0 + b_1 \cdot Re^{b_2} \tag{3}$$

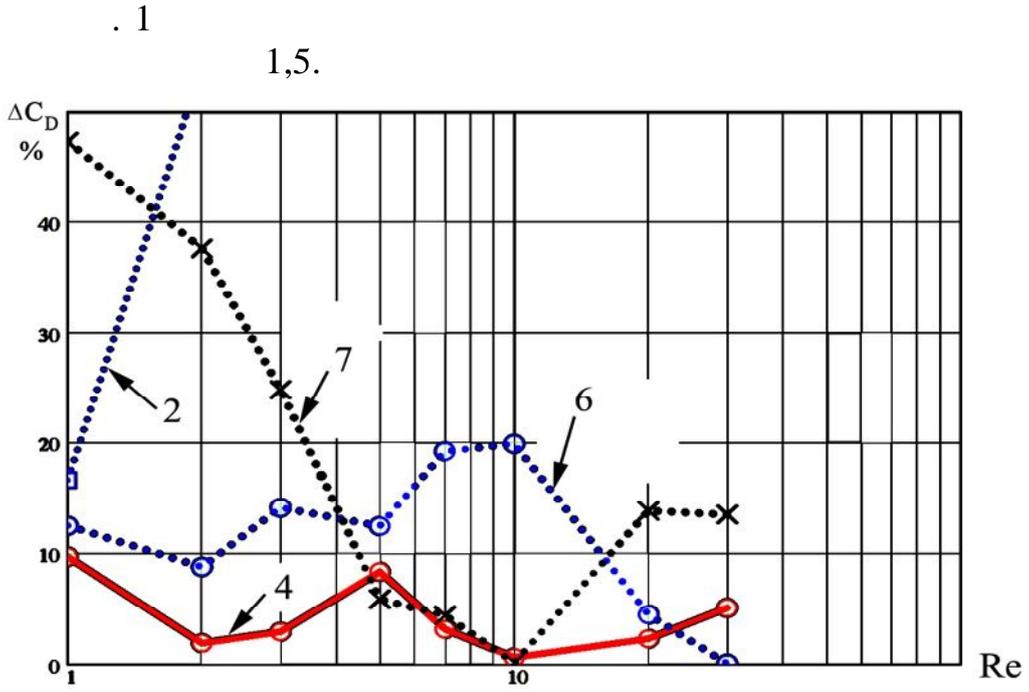
$$C_D = (b_3 - \frac{b_4}{f}) \cdot (b_0 + b_1 \cdot Re^{b_2}) \tag{4}$$

$$C_D = 0,248 + \frac{24}{Re} + 0,248 \cdot \sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{124}{Re}\right)} \tag{5}$$

$$C_D = 5,082 - \frac{4,62}{f} + \frac{30}{Re} \tag{6}$$

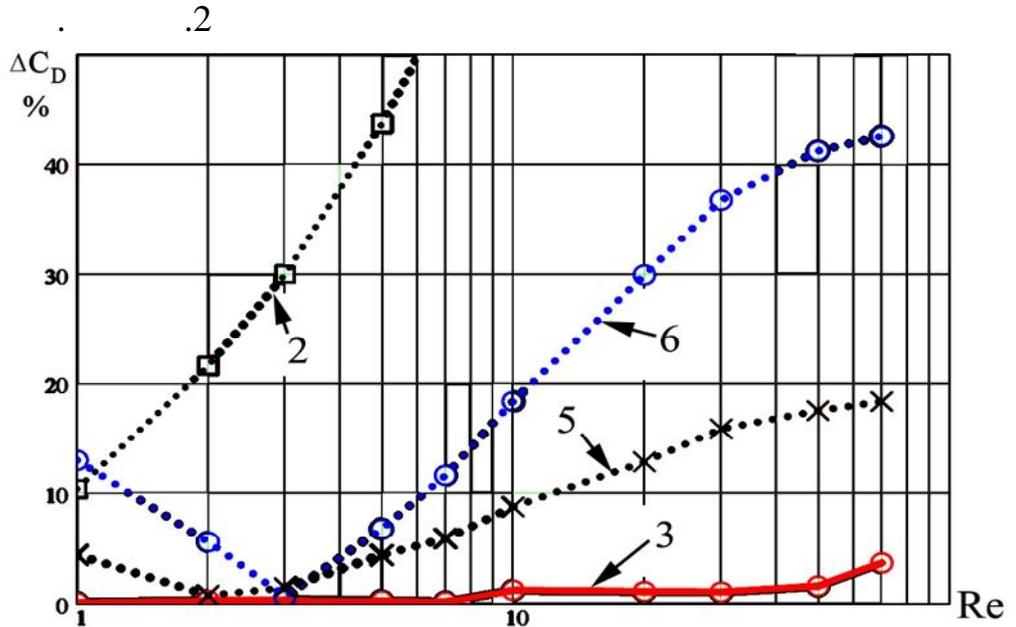
$$\begin{cases} C_D = \frac{9,8}{Re^{0,5}}; & f = 1,15 \div 1,2; & Re = 1 \div 30 \\ C_D = \frac{19}{Re^{0,2}}; & f = 1,4 \div 1,5; & Re = 1 \div 45 \end{cases} \tag{7}$$

(3) (4) : (3) - (4) (5); (6), (7) - [6, . 124]. (4,6-7) f - , b<sub>i</sub> (3-4) [7, . 104]. 0,1 1 18, 2  $\bar{Re}_d = 1,1 \div 9,1$  [8, . 94]. ,  $\bar{Re}_d = 1 \div 20$ .



1 -  $f = 1,5$ : 2,4,6,7 - (2,4,6-7).  
 . 1, ( 4)

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2 - : 2-3,5-6 -  
 (2-3,5-6).

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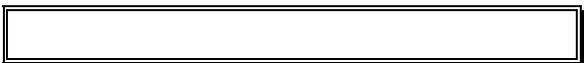
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