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Council



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Dear Colleagues,

On behalf of the Organizing Committee and IEEE Ukraine Section ExCom, we express our greetings to IEEE UKRCON-2019 participants who have come to present their papers and enjoy social events in Lviv, Ukraine on July 2 - 6, 2019.

The 2019 IEEE Second Ukraine Conference on Electrical and Computer Engineering (UKRCON) general theme, Advancing Society Through Applied Physics, Electrical and Computer Engineering, reflects the profound impact of ECE research on our daily lives. The IEEE UKRCON-2019 is co-organized by IEEE Ukraine Section and its Chapters, as well as IEEE Application Society, with partnership of IEEE Region 8, European Microwave Association (EuMA), Association of Industrial Automation of Ukraine, Lviv Convention Bureau, Lviv City Council, Lviv Polytechnic National University, Ivan Franko Lviv National University and IT Step University.

This year, 375 papers were submitted and 249 of them were accepted and included in the conference program. Acceptance rate is 72%. As usual, Track 6: Systems Analysis, Reliability, Computer Science & Communications and Track 1: Microwave Techniques, Antennas & Radar Systems include most of all papers. There are 86 and 42 papers respectively. Participants and speakers represent Universities and Research Institutions not only from Ukraine (Lviv, Kyiv, Kharkiv, Chernihiv, Odesa, Dnipro, Ternopil etc), but also from Germany, France, Italy, Spain, USA, Ireland, Estonia, Latvia, Czech Republic, Israel and Canada.

We have an exciting technical program at this conference that will allow members to renew friendships and extend research networks. Our technical program is rich and varied with 8 keynote speeches and 249 technical papers split between 7 parallel oral and poster sessions each day. Besides, there are 2 workshops and a tutorial program co-located.

We would like to thank all of the sponsoring and partnership organizations. Lastly, we would like to thank all of the conference participants for their contributions which are the foundation of this conference.

Sincerely yours,
Ievgen Pichkalov, Felix Yanovsky, Iryna Ivashenko, Mikhail Balaban

Table of Contents

Conference organizers and partners	2
Conference chairs, technical and program committee.....	3
IEEE Ukraine Section's Welcome.....	6
Table of Contents.....	7
■ Microwave Techniques, Antennas and Radar Systems	17
Dynamic regularization parameter optimization of a sample estimate of the correlation matrix of observations by the criterion "computational stability – consistency"	18
<i>Valery Skachkov, Viktor Chepkyi, Alexander Efimchikov, Anatoly Dudush and Oleksandr Korkin</i>	
The Antiradar Camouflage Method for Ground Military Objects	24
<i>Oleg Sukharevsky, Alexandr Maslovskiy, Sergey Nechitaylo and Vitaly Vasilets</i>	
Antenna synthesis based on fractal approach and DRA technologies	29
<i>Ihor Sliusar, Vadym Slyusar, Sergij Voloshko and Larisa Degtyareva</i>	
Multi-band antenna based on quasi-fractal microstrip monopole.....	35
<i>Dmitriy Mayboroda, Sergey Pogarsky and Katharina Smirnova</i>	
Radiating unit based on inverted dielectric waveguide.....	39
<i>Dmitriy Mayboroda, Sergey Pogarsky and Katharina Smirnova</i>	
Electromagnetic Wave Scattering by Pre Fractal Grating of Impedance Strips	43
<i>George Koshov</i>	
A Method for Automatic Clustering of Remote Sensing Data	48
<i>Irina Vasil'eva and Anatoliy Popov</i>	
Study of Perspective of Gaseous Dielectric Parameters Monitoring with Use of Coupled Biconical Resonators	52
<i>Mikhail Andreev, Oleg Drobakhin and Dmitry Saitykov</i>	
Influence of Pit-Type Localized Defects on the Optical Ellipsometry and Reflectometry Data: Quasi-optical Scale Modeling.....	56
<i>Alla Belyaeva, Alexey Galuza, Ivan Kolenov and Alla Savchenko</i>	
Microwave radiation transfer to thin conductive fibers.....	61
<i>Nikolay Kokodii, Marina Kaydash, Vladimir Timaniuk and Ivan Priz</i>	
Impedance Synthesis for the Ring Slotted Radiators on Hemispherical Ledges above Screen	68
<i>Yuriy Penkin, Viktor Katrich, Mikhail Nesterenko, Oleksandr Dumin and Svitlana Pshenichnaya</i>	
Improving Noise Immunity in Identification Friend or Foe Systems.....	73
<i>Iryna Svyd, Ivan Obod, Oleksandr Maltsev, Tetiana Tkachova and Ganna Zavolodko</i>	
Optimal Request Signals Detection in Cooperative Surveillance Systems.....	78
<i>Iryna Svyd, Ivan Obod, Oleksandr Maltsev, Tetiana Tkachova and Ganna Zavolodko</i>	
Longitudinal Electric Field Effect on Multiharmonic Space Charge Wave Formation in Two-Stream Superheterodyne FEL.....	83
<i>Alexander Lysenko, Galyna Oleksiienko, Iurii Volk, Alexandr Shmat'ko and Mykhailo Korovai</i>	
Passive HF Doppler Radar for Oblique-Incidence Ionospheric Sounding	88
<i>Qiang Guo, Yu Zheng, Leonid Chernogor, Kostyantyn Garmash and Victor Rozumenko</i>	
Autophase Traveling Wave Tube without resistive coupling jump for operation as amplifier and converter	94
<i>Sergei Sergienko, Vladimir Krizhanovski and Gennadiy Churyumov</i>	
Waves Scattering by Graphene Semi-Infinite Grating.....	98
<i>Mstislav Kaliberda, Sergey Pogarsky, Leonid Lytvynenko, Anastasiya Ugrimova, Tatyana Ilina and Evgen Shcherbatiuk</i>	
Usage of Fractal Dimension for Identification of Man-Made Objects	102
<i>Oleksiy Solonets, Svitlana Berezina, Igor Taran and Masha Bortsova</i>	
Electrodynamic Approach to Designing WPT Systems with Accounting for Non-system Interactions.....	107
<i>A.I. Luchaninov, D.V. Gretsikh, A.V. Gomozov, V.A. Katrich and M.V. Nesterenko</i>	
Optimization of Network and Scattering Parameters of Microstrip Structure	112
<i>Mykhaylo Andriychuk</i>	
Experimental Research of Polarization Transfer Functions of Mobile Ground Objects	119
<i>Anatoliy Popov and Masha Bortsova</i>	
Multi-polarization Radar Signal Variation Caused by Drop Deformation	123
<i>Yuliya Averyanova, Anna Rudiakova and Felix Yanovsky</i>	
Directive and Polarization Patterns of Finite-Size Corner Antenna with Circularly Polarized Field.....	128
<i>Nadezhda Yeliseyeva, Sergey Berdnik and Victor Katrych</i>	
Advantages of using a C-band Phased Array Feed as a receiver in the Sardinia Radio Telescope for Space Debris monitoring.....	133
<i>Luca Schirru, Tonino Pisanu, Alessandro Navarrini, Enrico Urru, Francesco Gaudiomonte, Pierluigi Ortu and Giorgio Montisci</i>	

Electromagnetic simulation and beam-pattern optimization of a C-band Phased Array Feed for the Sardinia Radio Telescope <i>Alessandro Navarrini, Renzo Nesti and Luca Schirru</i>	137
INVITED PAPER	
A 2.3-8.2 GHz Room Temperature Multi-Channel receiver for Phased Array Feed application <i>Alessandro Navarrini, Alessandro Scalambra, Simone Rusticelli, Andrea Maccaferri, Alessandro Cattani, Federico Perini, Pierluigi Ortu, Juri Roda, Pasqualino Marongiu, Andrea Saba, Marco Poloni and Adelaide Ladu</i>	144
A Method of Statistical Compensation of Brightness Shifts for De-Striping of Satellite Images <i>Dmytro Karlov, Mykhailo Pichugin, Svitlana Berezina, Anatoliy Yatsutsenko, Masha Bortsova and Oleksandr Korobetskyi</i>	149
INVITED PAPER	
Generating Properties of Waves at the Resonant Frequencies of a Transparent Nonlinear Layer <i>Lutz Angermann, Vasyl Yatsyk and Mykola Yatsyk</i>	153
Calculation of Spectral Green's Function and Its Asymptotical Behavior for Sheet Electric Current in Two-Layer Dielectric Waveguide <i>Valeriy Kizka and Alexander Svezhentsev</i>	157
Eigen and Effective Parameters of Bragg Structures <i>Mikhail Andreev, Valentyn Borulko and Oleg Drobakhin</i>	161
Radar Detectability Analysis for Complex Shape Ground Object <i>Maxim Legenkiy and Alexander Maslovskiy</i>	167
Homogeneous And Inhomogeneous Array of Circumferential Slots In The Coaxial Line Shield..... <i>Viktor Katrich and Nikolay Medvedev</i>	172
Cloak Modeling for Complex Shape Radar Target <i>Maxim Legenkiy and Vlad Khrychov</i>	177
UWB Subsurface Radiolocation for Object Location Classification by Artificial Neural Networks Based on Discrete Tomography Approach..... <i>Oleksandr Dumin, Vadym Plakhtii, Dmytro Shyrokorad, Oleksandr Prishchenko and Gennadiy Pochanin</i>	182
Matching the waveguide-slot radiator with the material medium..... <i>Natalya Blinova, Lyudmila Yatsuk and Andrew Selutin</i>	188
UWB Signal Processing for the Road Pavements Assessment <i>Dmitry Batrakov, Mariya Antyufeyeva, Angelika Batrakova, Vladimir Troyanovsky and Maryna Pilicheva</i>	192
Bragg Reflection in Circular Waveguides with Gyrotropic Filling..... <i>Valentyn Borulko</i>	196
Signal Flow Graph for Optimizing of Mutual Sensors Reflection in the Multiprobe Microwave Multimeter <i>Zaichenko Olga, Miroshnyk Marina and Galkin Pavlo</i>	200
Excitation of a rotating cylindrical PEC-wall pipe..... <i>Boris Petrov and Daria Titova</i>	204
Near Zone of Plane Disk with Uniform Transient Current Distribution <i>Oleksandr Dumin, Rolan Akhmedov, Olga Dumina and Denis Cherkasov</i>	209
The Effect of Ground Parameters on the Sensitivity of an Active Antenna..... <i>Peter Tokarsky, Alexander Konovalenko, Mykola Kalinichenko and Serge Yerin</i>	214
Surface Wave Technique at Millimeter Waveband for Semiconductor Testing by Photoexcitation <i>Alexey Vertiy, Sergey Mizrakhy, Alexander Uzlenkov, Peter Erslund and Sam Milshtein</i>	218
Bioengineering and Biorobotics	222
Fast Computation of Natural Logarithm: Abstract Chemical Reactions and DNA Strand Displacement..... <i>Iuliia Zarubiieva, Julia Yamnenko and Vishwesh Kulkarni</i>	223
Simulation of The ECG Signal Based on The Analysis of the Spectrum of Its Standard Components..... <i>Mykhailo Shyshkin, Olha Butova, Olena Akhiezer, Olha Dunaievskya, Liudmyla Fetiukhina and Krystyna Kyrychenko</i>	229
Automated 3D CAE modelling of femur human bones..... <i>Oleksiy Larin and Oleksandra Bezborodova</i>	234
The Therapeutic System Based on the Complex Effects of Low Intensity Modulated Electric, Magnetic and Electromagnetic Fields..... <i>Dmytro Shtoda and Mykola Mustetsov</i>	239
Generalized stationary Michaelis–Menten catalysis kinetics in the Bogolyubov reduced description method <i>Alexander Sokolovsky, Sergey Sokolovsky and Yulia Sokolovskaya</i>	244
Statistical Models of Spectral Nonstationarity for Automation of Atrial Fibrillation Detection Procedure..... <i>Yevgen Sokol, Pavel Shapov, Sergiy Koval, Mykhailo Shyshkin, Alexander Savchuk, Viacheslav Kulichenko and Roman Tomashevskiy</i>	250
Sub-microfluidic setup to quantify cell surface charge density..... <i>Vlad Berest</i>	256

Industrial and Power Electronics and Energy Systems	260
Improvement of the Energy Efficiency of the Railgun.....	261
<i>Petro Raichev and Yuriy Vaskovskyi</i>	
Assessing Enclosure Case Design on Excitation and Transmission of Vibration in Electronic Packages.....	265
<i>Igor Kovtun, Juliy Boiko and Svitlana Petrashchuk</i>	
SRM Identification with Fractional Order Transfer Functions	271
<i>Titjuk Valerii, Berdai Abdelmajid, Oleksandr Il'Chenko, Chorny Oleksii, Zachepa Iurii and Serhienko Serhii</i>	
Experimental Research of Efficiency of Active Screening System of Power Transmission Lines Magnetic Field with Different Compensation Coil Spatial Location.....	275
<i>Borys Kuznetsov, Ihor Bovdui and Tatyana Nikitina</i>	
Application of Three-Capacitance Models for Simulation of Partial Discharges in Solid Dielectric Containing Several Cavities.....	279
<i>Yevgeniy Trotsenko, Volodymyr Brzhezitsky, Olexandr Protsenko and Vladislav Mykhailenko</i>	
On the Evaluation of Wind Characteristics in a Low-Wind Location Utilizing Weibull Distribution: Case Study of the Lviv Airport (Lviv, Ukraine)	283
<i>Oleksiy Kuznyetsov</i>	
Three Theorems of the Instantaneous Power Theory.....	289
<i>Dmitry Tugay, George Zhemerov, Serhii Korneliuk and Serhii Kotelevets</i>	
Power Supply of Resistance Welding Machine as Shunt Active Power Filter	295
<i>Svetlana Podnebennaya, Vladimir Burlaka and Sergey Gulakov</i>	
Open-End Winding Multiphase Installation Regulated by Modified Techniques of Space-Vector PWM	299
<i>Valentin Oleschuk and Vladimir Ermuratskii</i>	
Analysis of Unloaded Resonant Inductive WPT Link.....	305
<i>Yotam Frechter, Sergei Kolesnik and Alon Kuperman</i>	
Output Voltage Stabilization Process Simulation in Generator with Hybrid Excitation at Variable Drive Speed.....	310
<i>Mykola Ostroverkhov, Vadim Chumack and Eugene Monakhov</i>	
Protection of Digital Power Meters Under the Influence of Strong Magnetic Fields	314
<i>Illia Diahovchenko, Robert Olsen, Dmytro Danylchenko, Roman Mykhailyshyn and Volodymyr Savkiv</i>	
Analysis of Air-Tight High-Voltage Bushing Insulation Parameter Dynamics under Various Conditions during Long-term Operation	321
<i>Oleg Shutenko, Aleksandra Zagaynova and Galina Serdyukova</i>	
Equations of Quasi-stationary Modes and frequency-response characteristics of Multimachine Electric Power System	327
<i>Vasyl O. Kostyuk and Taras O. Kostyuk</i>	
The Instantaneous Power Theory of Multiphase Power Supply Systems and Its Application to Energy-Saving Shunt Active Filtering	334
<i>Mykhailo Artemenko, Valerii Mykhalskyi, Serhii Polishchuk, Vasyl Chopyk and Ivan Shapoval</i>	
Revised Effect of Inductive Voltage Drop Across Line Lead on Protective Level of Surge Arrester	341
<i>Yevgeniy Trotsenko, Volodymyr Brzhezitsky and Vladislav Mykhailenko</i>	
Mitigation of Overhead Line Magnetic Field by U-shaped Grid Shield	345
<i>Volodymyr Grinchenko and Uliana Pyrohova</i>	
Stability Analysis of Battery-Supercapacitor Energy Storage System for Resistance Welding	349
<i>Yuliia Kozhushko, Danijel Pavković, Tetiana Karbivska and Oleksandr Bondarenko</i>	
Definition of Accumulated Operating Time Distributions for a Cable Product Insulation Within the Defined Life Cycles.....	355
<i>Oleg Kulakov, Albert Katunin, Yaroslav Kozhushko, Serhii Herasymov, Irina Vasil'eva and Olga Konovalenko</i>	
Stabilization of the Coaxial Counter-Rotating Vertical Axis Wind Turbine via Torque Balancing by Special Double Rotor PMSG	359
<i>Ihor Shchur and Volodymyr Klymko</i>	
Modeling of Characteristics of Distance Relay Protection of High-Voltage Power Lines	365
<i>Mykhailo Petrovskyi, Serhii Lebedka, Svitlana Petrovska and Serhii Ivanov</i>	
Experimental Verification of a Two-Stage Bidirectional DC/DC Converter with Separated Commutation and Asymmetrical Structure of Current-Source Stage	369
<i>Volodymyr Ivakhno, Volodymyr Zamaruev, Bohdan Styslo and Andrei Blinov</i>	
Synchronous Balanced Control of Dual Split-Phase Drive Topology with PWM Diode-Clamped Inverters	375
<i>Valentin Oleschuk, Vladimir Ermuratskii and Federico Barrero</i>	
Characterisation of 1200 V Reverse-Blocking IGBTs for Naturally Commutated HF-Link Inverter	382
<i>Denys Zinchenko, Oleksandr Korkh, Andrei Blinov, Peter Waind and Dmitri Vinnikov</i>	
Adaptive speed control and self-commissioning of the surface mounted permanent magnet synchronous motors.....	388
<i>Sergei Peresada, Yevhen Nikonenko and Victor Reshetnyk</i>	

Definition of Accumulated Operating Time Distributions for a Cable Product Insulation Within the Defined Life Cycles

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Abstract—Inappropriate state of cable products in electric power supply lines can cause fire accidents. To be able to foresee cable faults it is necessary to develop an approach for estimating state of a cable on the basis of measurements of current state of its insulation. The paper describes an experiment, where distributions of accumulated operating time for cable insulation within the definite life cycles are defined. In the experiment the grade NAYY-J 4×10 cable was used.

Keywords—cable product insulation, distribution, histogram, experiment, Pearson criterion, accumulated operating time

I. INTRODUCTION

Inappropriate state of cable products in electric power supply lines can cause fire accidents, which is especially dangerous in public places, such as hospitals, educational establishments, entertainment centers etc. Unfortunately for the time being the existing methods, which are used for controlling functional state of cable products' (CPs) insulation [1, 2], do not allow predicting their emergency operation and appearance of CP ignition sources of electric origin for the nearest operating hours. That is why it is necessary to define the possibility of prediction of emergency operation modes at continuous operation of cable lines and to be able to forecast their further usage. On the basis of the performed analysis of CP fire hazards and of the methods of functional state control of insulation during its operation, it is appropriate to develop an approach to predict appearance of ignition sources of electric origin with the help of measurements, reflecting current characteristics of CP insulation. Relevance of the task in question is proved by numerous works (e.g. [3–5]) in that field.

II. DEFINITION OF ACCUMULATED OPERATING TIME DISTRIBUTIONS

A. General Description of the Experiment

For CPs it is typical to have various accumulated operating times (AOTs) for fixed operation intervals. CP AOTs are characterized by considerable variance, i.e. those AOTs can be represented as random values characterized by a certain distribution. We reduced the task of definition of

distribution of CP insulation AOTs to the estimation of CP insulation AOTs till the moment the CP insulation resistance reaches the critical value of 0.5 MΩ [6]. The following experiment was carried out. The cable of grade NAYY-J4×10 was exposed to alternating voltage of 5 kV for 9 hours. Every 15 minutes the insulation resistance of 9 pieces of the cable was measured. It should be noticed, that insulation resistance received under overvoltage of 5 kV does not correspond to the values that would have been received at normal operation load (up to 1 kV). But as it is impossible to waste time with watching the cable operation (for 20 years or more), the data for accelerated testing were used. We defined distributions of AOTs for the following operation intervals: $\frac{1}{4}$ hour, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, $\frac{3}{4}$ hour, 1 hour and more. The procedure was the following one. An ordered sample set x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n of CP insulation AOTs for fixed testing intervals was built. Over that set the histograms of AOTs were calculated. A hypothesis about the type of CP insulation of AOTs distribution was accepted and the point values of the assumed distribution parameters were estimated [7]. Then the consistency of the experimental data with the hypothesis about the AOTs distribution was verified.

B. Distribution for the Case of $\frac{1}{4}$ Hour of Testing

Using the relevant experimental data we analyzed the distribution for the case of $\frac{1}{4}$ hour of testing. According to statistics the number of samples was $n = 56$. In Fig. 1 there are several variants of AOTs histograms built for different numbers of equal intervals. The aim was to receive the best approximation according to the criterion of minimum inversion number. The initial number of intervals was defined as:

$$k = 1 + 3.3 \cdot \lg n. \quad (1)$$

We assumed that the best histogram is the histogram with only one inversion and larger number of intervals (the histogram of Fig. 1c was chosen).

Then we selected a smooth theoretical curve that reflected considerable features of the experimental distribution and smoothed randomness, caused by insufficient volume of statistical data. Here we accepted a hypothesis about the uniform distribution of the CP insulation AOTs. Parameters of the uniform distribution should have been defined in such a way, that they would describe the experimental data in the best way. To achieve that, the method of moments [7] was used. That method was selected due to simplicity of its implementation and due to sufficient accuracy of the performed calculations. For derivation of the estimates of \hat{a} and \hat{b} parameters of the uniform distribution the following system of equations was formulated:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{a+b}{2} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n t_i}{n}; \\ \frac{(b-a)^2}{12} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (t_i - m)^2}{n-1}, \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

where t_i are the AOT values; n is the number of samples; $m = M[X]$ is the mean value. Suppose, S is the statistical rms, solution of (2) for \hat{a} and \hat{b} parameters gives:

$$\begin{cases} a = m - \sqrt{3}S; \\ b = \sqrt{3}S + m. \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

The received estimates of the uniform distribution parameters are $\hat{a} = 160 \text{ M}\Omega$ and $\hat{b} = 202 \text{ M}\Omega$ (Fig. 1).

The hypothesis about consistency of the experimental data with the accepted hypothesis about uniform distribution was verified with the help of Pearson criterion. According to that criterion the measure of disagreement between theoretical and empirical distributions made $H = 0.3333$. According to the table [7] the value P was 0.90; that value is the probability of the fact that the received disagreements between theoretical and stochastic distributions were caused just by accidental reasons. So, according to the results of statistical verification with significance level of $\epsilon = 0.10$ there were no reasons to discard the hypothesis that the AOTs have the uniform distribution with parameters a, b :

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < a, \\ \frac{1}{b-a}, & a \leq x \leq b, \\ 0, & x > b. \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

We built histograms of AOTs for the case of $\frac{1}{4}$ hour of testing for other CPs and verified the consistency of experimental data with theoretical ones. With the significance level of no worse than 0.10 we concluded that there were no reasons to discard the hypothesis that accumulated operating time values for the case of $\frac{1}{4}$ hour of testing were distributed with the uniform distribution.

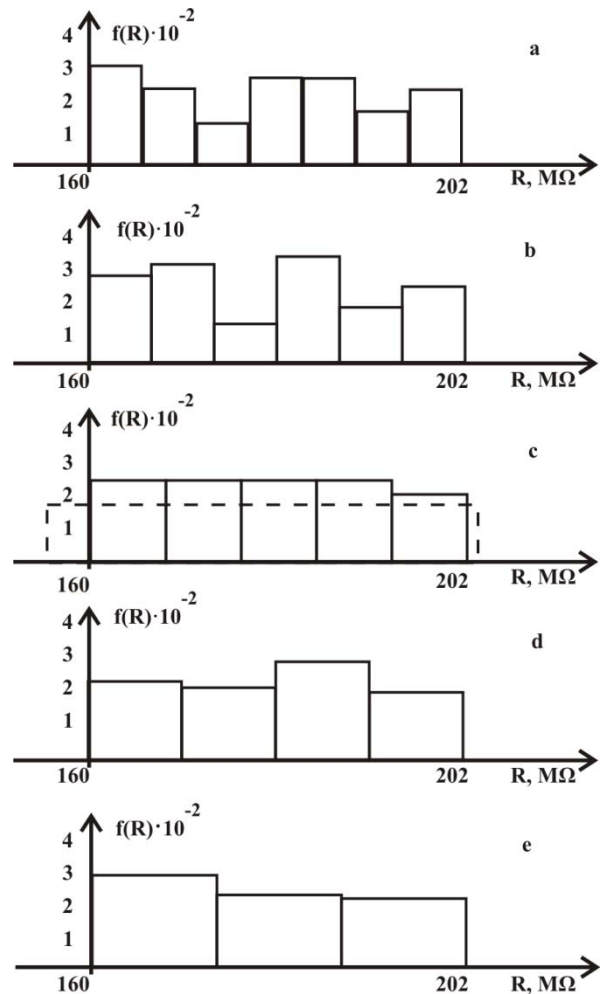


Fig. 1. Histograms of insulation resistance distributions built for different number of intervals

C. Distribution for the Case of $\frac{1}{2}$ Hour of Testing

Using the relevant experimental data we analyzed the CP insulation AOTs distribution for the case of $\frac{1}{2}$ hour of testing. We assumed, that if the CP insulation AOTs for the case of $\frac{1}{4}$ hour of testing have uniform distribution, than the task can be reduced to convolution of two independent identically distributed random values with the distributions $f_x(x) = \frac{1}{b-a}$ and $f_y(y) = \frac{1}{b-a}$. As a result we received:

$$q(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z \leq 2a, \\ \frac{z-2a}{(b-a)^2}, & 2a \leq z \leq a+b, \\ \frac{2b-z}{(b-a)^2}, & a+b \leq z \leq 2b, \\ 0, & z \geq 2b, \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

where $z = x + y$ is the distribution of the $X + Y$ value.

In Fig. 2 there are several variants of AOTs histograms built for different numbers of equal intervals. The best histogram according to the criterion of minimum number of inversions is the histogram of Fig. 2b.

Then it was necessary to choose a theoretical distribution that should have described the experimental one. Out of the received expression (5) and according to the form of the experimental data (Fig. 2) the Simpson distribution was chosen. Fig. 2 b represents the histogram and the Simpson distribution that approximates the histogram.

In (5) we denoted $A = 2a$ and $B = 2b$; then (5) took the form:

$$q(z) = \begin{cases} 0, z \leq A, \\ \frac{4(z-A)}{(B-A)^2}, A \leq z \leq \frac{A+B}{2}, \\ \frac{4(B-z)}{(B-A)^2}, \frac{A+B}{2} \leq z \leq B, \\ 0, z \geq B. \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

For Simpson distribution (6) the first and the second central moments are defined as:

$$m = \frac{A+B}{2}, \quad D = \frac{(B-A)^2}{24}. \quad (7)$$

To derive the estimates \hat{A} and \hat{B} of the Simpson distribution the following system of equations was built:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{A+B}{2} = m^*, \\ \frac{(B-A)^2}{24} = (S^*)^2. \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

Solution of the system (8) for \hat{A} and \hat{B} gives:

$$\begin{cases} A = m^* - \sqrt{6}S^*, \\ B = \sqrt{6}S^* + m^*. \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

The received estimates of the parameters were $A = 320 \text{ M}\Omega$, $B = 404 \text{ M}\Omega$.

The hypothesis about consistency of the experimental data for the PC insulation AOTs for the case of $1/2$ hour of testing with the accepted Simpson distribution was verified with the help of Pearson criterion. According to the results of statistical verification it was concluded that with significance level of $\varepsilon=0.10$ there were no reasons to discard the hypothesis that the AOTs have the Simpson distribution of the form:

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} 0, x \leq 2a, \\ \frac{x-2a}{(b-a)^2}, 2a \leq x \leq a+b, \\ \frac{2b-x}{(b-a)^2}, a+b \leq x \leq 2b, \\ 0, x \geq 2b. \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

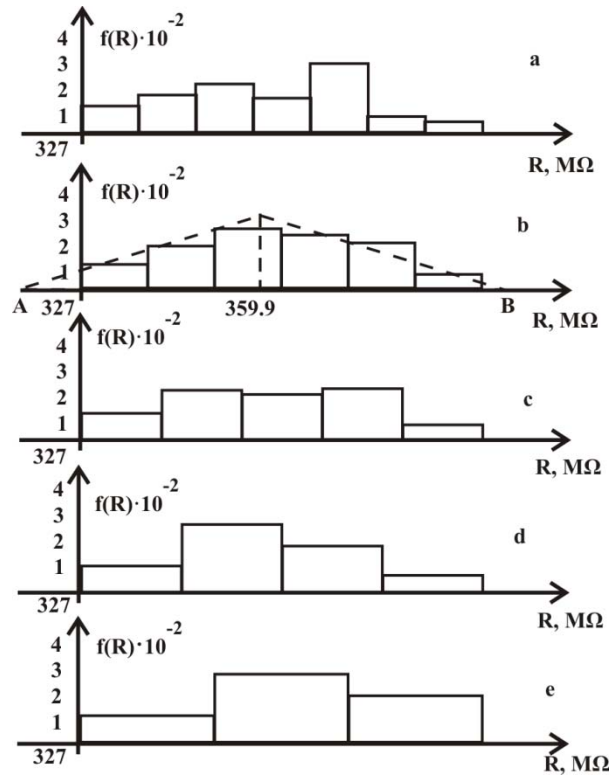


Fig. 2. Histograms of insulation resistance distributions built for different number of intervals

We built histograms of AOTs for the case of $1/2$ hour of testing for other CPs and verified the consistency of experimental data with theoretical ones. With the significance level of no worse than 0.10 the verification permitted us conclude, that there were no reasons to discard the hypothesis that the AOT values for the case of $1/2$ hour of testing were distributed with the Simpson distribution.

D. Distribution for the Case of $3/4$ Hour of Testing

Reasoning the same way it was done earlier, we supposed that the theoretical AOTs distribution for the case of $3/4$ hour of testing could be received as a convolution of two independent random values X and Y with respectively uniform $f_x(x) = \frac{1}{b-a}$ and Simpson (5) distributions. Then the z value distribution should have been received as:

$$q(z) = \begin{cases} 0, z \leq 3a, \\ \frac{(z-3a)^2}{2(b-a)^3}, 3a \leq z \leq 2a+b, \\ \frac{(z-3a)^2 - 3[z-(b+2a)]^2}{2(b-a)^3}, 2a+b \leq z \leq a+2b, \\ \frac{(3b-z)^2}{2(b-a)^3}, a+2b \leq z \leq 3b, \\ 0, z \geq 3b. \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

Estimates of the a and b parameters of that distribution were found by the method of moments:

$$a = \frac{4m}{3} - \frac{4s}{3}\sqrt{8}; \quad b = \frac{4m}{3} + \frac{4s}{3}\sqrt{8}. \quad (12)$$

The received estimates of the parameters were $a = 486 \text{ M}\Omega$, $b = 610 \text{ M}\Omega$.

We verified the hypothesis about consistency of the experimental data for the PC insulation AOTs for the case of $\frac{3}{4}$ hour of testing with the accepted distribution (11) with the help of Pearson criterion. According to the results of statistical verification it was concluded that with significance level of $\varepsilon=0.10$ there were no reasons to discard the hypothesis that the AOTs have the distribution of the form:

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} 0, x \leq 3a, \\ \frac{(x-3a)^2}{2(b-a)^3}, 3a \leq x \leq 2a+b, \\ \frac{(x-3a)^2 - 3(x-(b+2a))^2}{2(b-a)^3}, \\ \quad 2a+b \leq x \leq a+2b, \\ \frac{(3b-x)^2}{2(b-a)^3}, a+2b \leq x \leq 3b, \\ 0, x \geq 3b. \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

We built histograms of AOTs for the case of $\frac{3}{4}$ hour of testing for other CPs and verified the consistency of experimental data with theoretical ones. With the significance level of no worse than 0.10 the verification permitted us conclude, that there were no reasons to discard the hypothesis that the AOT values for the case of $\frac{3}{4}$ hour of testing were distributed with the distribution (13).

E. Distribution for the Case of 1 Hour of Testing and More

Theoretical distribution for the CP insulation AOTs for the case of 1 hour testing (and more) can be derived as a convolution of four (and more) identical distributions (4). Convolution of four distributions (4) can be approximated with Gaussian distribution; convolution of six and more random uniform values gives a distribution that is almost identical to Gaussian. So for the interval of an hour or more, the distribution of the CP insulation AOTs can be considered Gaussian. Distribution of the CP insulation AOTs for the case of 1 hour testing was written as:

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} 0, x < r_{\min}(I), \\ \frac{c_I}{\sigma_I \sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu_I)^2}{2\sigma_I^2}\right), \\ \quad r_{\min}(I) \leq x \leq r_{\max}(I), \\ 0, x > r_{\max}(I), \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

where μ_I and σ_I are the mean value and the rms of the CP insulation AOTs; c_I is the normalizing factor.

Estimates of the parameters μ_I and σ_I of that distribution were found by the method of moments:

$$\begin{cases} m = \mu_I - \sigma_I k, \\ s^2 = \sigma_I^2 \left\{ 1 - k^2 - \frac{c_I}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(u_2 e^{-\frac{u_2^2}{2}} - u_1 e^{-\frac{u_1^2}{2}} \right) \right\}, \\ k = \frac{c_I}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left\{ \exp\left(-\frac{u_2^2}{2}\right) - \exp\left(-\frac{u_1^2}{2}\right) \right\}; \\ u_1 = (r_{\min}(I) - \mu_I) / \sigma_I; \quad u_2 = (r_{\max}(I) - \mu_I) / \sigma_I. \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

As the system (15) is non-linear, its solution was found by numerical methods.

We built histograms of AOTs for the case of 1 hour of testing for other CPs and verified the consistency of experimental data with theoretical ones. With the significance level of no worse than 0.10 the verification permitted us conclude, that there were no reasons to discard the hypothesis that the AOT values for the case of 1 hour of testing were distributed with the distribution (14).

III. CONCLUSIONS

In the paper the distributions of accumulated operating times for the definite CP for fixed intervals of accelerated testing were defined, and the following distributions were received: uniform distribution for the testing time of $\frac{1}{4}$ hour; Simpson distribution for the testing time of $\frac{1}{2}$ hour; distribution (13) for the testing time of $\frac{3}{4}$ hour; truncated Gaussian distribution for the testing time of 1 hour and more. Parameters of the received distributions were defined by the method of moments. The received distributions of the CP insulation AOTs for fixed operation intervals can be used to calculate the reliability rates of insulation for future CPs and to predict remaining lifetime of CPs used in cable lines (i.e. to define the time when the CP insulation resistance should reach the critical value of 0.5 M Ω). That will contribute to the reliability of electrical power supply of facilities of various destinations.

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