

AGGREGÁTOR

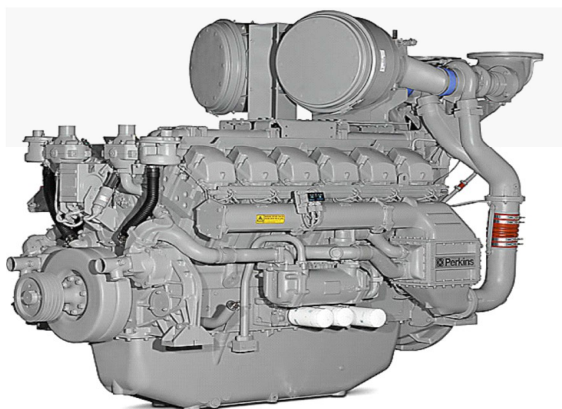
Vészhelyzeti teljesítmény	kVA	1385
	kW	1108
Névleges teljesítmény	kVA	1250
	kW	1000
Hangszigetelt burkolat [mm]	SZ x H x M	2200x5550x3434
Nyitott kivitel [mm]	SZ x H x M	2200x4950x2720
Üzemanyagtank [liter] -alap	gázolaj	2000
Nettó összsúly burkolattal	kg	13 600
Nettó összsúly nyitott kivitel	kg	11 500
Zaj [zárt kivitelnél]	dB(A)	71
Vezérlő panel		MGD 500L MK2

[info] Aggregátorjellemzők:

Hűtővíz hőmérséklet, üzemóra számláló, olajnyomás jelző.

[info] AMF aggregátvezérlés

Standard feszültségmentes jelzések: aggregátor üzemel, magas víz hőmérséklet, alacsony olajnyomás, akkumulátor feszültség alacsony.



ALTERNÁTOR

Típus		MAAG
Fázis szám		3
Teljesítményfaktor		$\cos \varphi$ 0,8
Frekvencia [Hz]		50
Kimeneti feszültség [VAC]		230 / 400 V
Védettség		IP 23
Csatlakozás típusa		Star
Készületi teljesítmény	[kVA]	1438
Szigetelési osztály		Class H

EGYÉB INFO

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[info] Elsődleges (prime) teljesítmény:

[info] Vészhelyzeti (standby) teljesítmény

Vészjelzési alkalmazás esetén az aggregátor teljesítményét oly módon kell kiválasztani, hogy az átlagos terhelési együttható ne haladja meg a vészjelzési teljesítmény 70%-át. Amennyiben a motor 100% vészjelzési teljesítményen működik, az éves üzemórák száma nem haladhatja meg az 200 órát. A vészjelzési teljesítmény kizárólag valós vészjelzést (áramkimaradás) esetére értelmezhető. Túterhelési teljesítmény nem áll rendelkezésre.

MOTOR

Gyártó		PERKINS
Modell		4012-46TWG2A
Hengerek száma, elh.		12 - 60° V
Ciklus		4
Aspiráció		Turbófeltöltő - aftercooler
Hűtési rendszer		Hűtőfolyadék
Hűtőkör kapacitás	liter	210
Olajteknő kapacitás	liter	177
Befecskendezés		direct
Fordulat/Frekvencia	rpm/Hz	1500/50
Üzemanyag fogyasztás [l/h]	100%	259
	75%	196
	50%	143

TANÚSÍTVÁNY

A MATHEMATICAL MODEL OF THE
2019 EPIDEMIC OF CHOLERA IN
INDONESIA

Abstract: Cholera is a disease caused by the bacterium *Vibrio cholerae*. This disease is highly contagious and can cause severe dehydration and even death. In 2019, there was a large outbreak of cholera in Indonesia, particularly in the provinces of West Java and West Sumatra. This study aims to develop a mathematical model to describe the transmission dynamics of cholera in Indonesia. The model is based on the SIR (Susceptible-Infected-Recovered) model, which is modified to include the incubation period and the asymptomatic period. The model is solved using numerical methods, and the results show that the disease can spread rapidly in the population. The model also shows that the disease can be controlled by increasing the number of susceptible individuals and decreasing the number of infected individuals. The results of this study can be used to inform public health policies and to develop strategies to prevent and control cholera outbreaks in the future.

Keywords: Mathematical model, Cholera, Indonesia, Epidemic, SIR model, Numerical solution.

1. INTRODUCTION

Cholera is a disease caused by the bacterium *Vibrio cholerae*. This disease is highly contagious and can cause severe dehydration and even death. In 2019, there was a large outbreak of cholera in Indonesia, particularly in the provinces of West Java and West Sumatra. This study aims to develop a mathematical model to describe the transmission dynamics of cholera in Indonesia. The model is based on the SIR (Susceptible-Infected-Recovered) model, which is modified to include the incubation period and the asymptomatic period. The model is solved using numerical methods, and the results show that the disease can spread rapidly in the population. The model also shows that the disease can be controlled by increasing the number of susceptible individuals and decreasing the number of infected individuals. The results of this study can be used to inform public health policies and to develop strategies to prevent and control cholera outbreaks in the future.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The model is based on the SIR (Susceptible-Infected-Recovered) model, which is modified to include the incubation period and the asymptomatic period. The model is solved using numerical methods, and the results show that the disease can spread rapidly in the population. The model also shows that the disease can be controlled by increasing the number of susceptible individuals and decreasing the number of infected individuals. The results of this study can be used to inform public health policies and to develop strategies to prevent and control cholera outbreaks in the future.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the model show that the disease can spread rapidly in the population. The model also shows that the disease can be controlled by increasing the number of susceptible individuals and decreasing the number of infected individuals. The results of this study can be used to inform public health policies and to develop strategies to prevent and control cholera outbreaks in the future.

4. CONCLUSION

The results of this study can be used to inform public health policies and to develop strategies to prevent and control cholera outbreaks in the future.

5. REFERENCES

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TANÚSÍTVÁNY

[illegible]

Minden termékünk Magyarországon, saját gyárunkban készül. Kérjük megértését, hogy fenntartjuk a jogot a vevő előzetes beleegyezése nélküli változtatásokra, kivéve a Standby és a Prime teljesítményt, amelyek mindig garantáltak. Megértését köszönjük! Az itt látható képek csak illusztrációk.

MSZ EN ISO 14001:2015, MSZ EN ISO 9001:2015