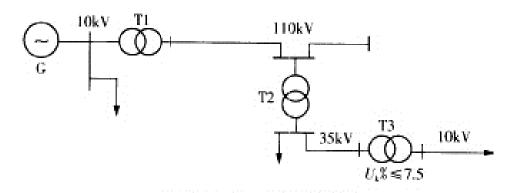
第一章作业

- 1.1 电力系统接线如题图所示, 电网各级电压示于图中。试求:
 - (1)发电机 G 和变压器 T1、T2、T3 高低压侧绕组的额定电压;
- (2)设变压器 T1 工作于+2.5%抽头, T2 工作于主抽头, T3 工作于-5%抽头, 求各变压器的实际变比。



解: (1) 注意: 区分高压侧、低压侧与一次侧、二次侧的概念。

发电机 G: 10.5kV;

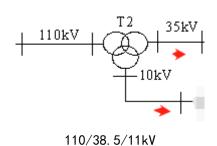
变压器 T1: 10.5/121kV:

变压器 T2: 110/38.5kV;

变压器 T3 : 35/10.5kV:

注意: 三角符号, 不要看成负荷; 三绕组变压器相同的原理

- 变压器额定电压的特殊情况:
 - \Box 当变压器直接和发电机相联时,一次侧额定电压 $U_{mt} = 105\%U_{mt}$
 - □ 当变压器漏抗较小(短路电压百分数<7%)或变压器二次侧直接与负荷相联 或电压等级特别高时,二次侧额定电压 $U_{m-2} = 105\%U_{n}$ 。



(2)注意:变压器抽头设置于高压侧,高压侧的实际电压取决于抽头位置。

变压器 T1: 10.5/124.02kV(T1 工作于+2.5%抽头: 高压侧实际电压为 U_N *102.5%);

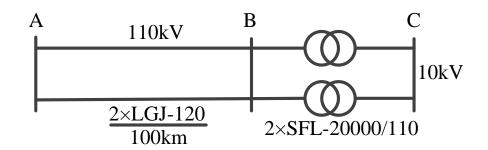
变压器 T2: 110/38.5kV (T2 工作于主抽头: 高压侧实际电压为 U_N);

变压器 T3: 33.25/11kV (T3 工作于-5%抽头: 高压侧实际电压为 U_N*95%);



第二章作业

2.1 部分电力网络的结构如图所示,导线的排列方式也示于图中,LGJ-120 每公里参数:温度 20°时每公里电阻: r_{20} =0.27 Ω /km,导线水平排列,相间距离 3.5m,导线直径 15.2mm。SFL-20000/110 型变压器的特性数据:空载损耗 P_0 =22kW;空载电流百分数 I_0 %=0.8;短路损耗 P_k =135kW;短路电压百分数 U_k %=10.5。



试求: (a)40℃时每公里线路的参数。(b)变压器的参数。(c)并列运行时的等值参数和等值电路。

解: (a)40°C时每公里线路的参数

查表可得 LGJ-120 每公里参数如下:

温度 20° 时每公里电阻: $r_{20}=0.27 \Omega / \text{km}$;

得温度 40° 时每公里电阻: $r_1=r_{40}=r_{20}[1+\alpha(t-20)]=0.289 \Omega/\text{km}$;

每公里电抗:

 $x1 = 0.1445 \lg(Dm/r) + 0.0157 = 0.1445 \lg(\sqrt[3]{3500 * 3500 * 3500 * 2}/7.6) + 0.0157 = 0.415 \Omega/\text{km};$

每公里电纳: $b1 = 7.58/\lg(Dm/r) \times 10^{-6} = 2.74*10^{-6}$ S/km;

每公里电导: $g_1=0$ S/km;

(b)变压器的参数(归算至 110kV 侧,以便形成网络等值电路)

参数备注: S-三相; F-自然循环吹风冷却; L-铝芯绕组; 1-设计序号, 代表性能参数, 现在一般是9型的; 20000-代表变压器容量为20000kVA; 110代表高压侧为110kV电压等级的。

$$R_T = \frac{P_k}{1000} \frac{U_N^2}{S_N^2} = \frac{135}{1000} \frac{110^2}{20^2} \Omega = 4.08 \Omega$$

$$X_T = \frac{U_k \%}{100} \frac{U_N^2}{S_N} = \frac{10.5}{100} * \frac{110^2}{20} \Omega = 63.5 \Omega$$

$$G_T = \frac{P_0}{1000U_N^2} = \frac{22}{1000} \frac{1}{110^2} S = 1.82 * 10^{-6} S$$

$$B_T = \frac{I_0\%}{100} \frac{S_N}{U_N^2} = \frac{0.8}{100} * \frac{20}{110^2} S = 13.2 * 10^{-6} S$$

注意:容量的单位为 MVA。

(c)并列运行时的等值参数和等值电路(并联时阻抗减半,导纳加倍)

线路长度 *l*=100km,则双回并联运行的阻抗和电纳分别为:

$$Z = \frac{1}{2}(r_1 + jx_1)l = \frac{1}{2}(0.289 + j0.415) * 100\Omega = 14.45 + j20.15 \Omega$$

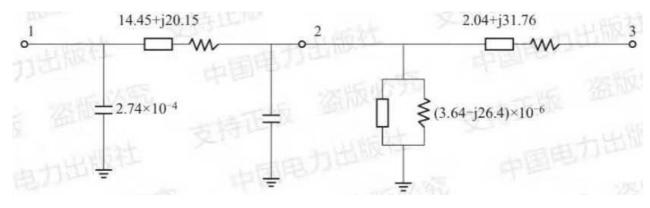
$$\frac{1}{2}B = \frac{1}{2} * 2(b_1 l)\Omega = \frac{1}{2}(2 * 2.74 * 10^{-6} * 100) = 2.74 * 10^{-4} S$$

并联变压器参数

$$Z_T = \frac{1}{2}(R_T + jX_T) = \frac{1}{2} * (4.08 + j63.5)\Omega = 2.04 + j31.76 \Omega$$

$$Y_T = 2(G_T - jB_T) = 2 * (1.82 - j13.2) * 10^{-6}\Omega = (3.64 - j26.4) * 10^{-6}S$$

等值电路图如下(参数要带上单位):



2.2 题

某降压变电所中装有一台 SSPSL-31500/110 型三相三绕组变压器,铭牌上数据为:容量比 31500/31500/31500kVA、电压比 110/38.5/11kV、 P_0 =46.8kW、 I_0 %=0.9,短路电压和短路损耗见下表。

试求:

- (1) 变压器绕组的阻抗和导纳(归算到高压侧);
- (2) 作变压器的等值电路。

绕组	高压-中压	高压-低压	中压-低压
短路电压 U _k %	17	10.5	6
短路损耗 P _k (kW)	217	200.7	158.6

解:

- (1)变压器绕组的阻抗和导纳(归算到高压侧:即使不给出变比,由型号也可以 看出高压侧电压);
 - ①各绕组的等值电阻

$$\begin{split} P_{k1} &= \frac{1}{2} \left(P_{k(1-2)} + P_{k(1-3)} - P_{k(2-3)} \right) = \frac{1}{2} (217 + 200.7 - 158.6) kW = 129.55 kW \\ P_{k2} &= \frac{1}{2} \left(P_{k(1-2)} + P_{k(2-3)} - P_{k(1-3)} \right) = \frac{1}{2} (217 + 158.6 - 200.7) kW = 87.45 kW \\ P_{k3} &= \frac{1}{2} \left(P_{k(1-3)} + P_{k(2-3)} - P_{k(1-2)} \right) = \frac{1}{2} (200.7 + 158.6 - 217) kW = 71.15 kW \\ R_{T1} &= \frac{P_{k1} U_N^2}{1000 S_N^2} = \frac{129.55 * 110^2}{1000 * 11.5^2} \Omega = 1.58 \Omega \\ R_{T2} &= \frac{P_{k2} U_N^2}{1000 S_N^2} = \frac{87.45 * 110^2}{1000 * 1000 * 11.5^2} \Omega = 1.07 \Omega \\ R_{T3} &= \frac{P_{k3} U_N^2}{1000 S_N^2} = \frac{71.15 * 110^2}{1000 * 1000 * 11.5^2} \Omega = 0.87 \Omega \end{split}$$

或

$$R_{T2} = R_{T1} \frac{P_{k2}}{P_{k1}} = 1.58 * \frac{87.45}{129.55} \Omega = 1.07\Omega$$

$$R_{T3} = R_{T1} \frac{P_{k3}}{P_{k1}} = 1.58 * \frac{71.15}{129.55} \Omega = 0.87\Omega$$

②各绕组的等值电抗

$$\begin{split} &U_{k1}\% = \frac{1}{2} \left(U_{k(1-2)}\% + U_{k(1-3)}\% - U_{k(2-3)}\% \right) = \frac{1}{2} (17 + 10.5 - 6) = 10.75 \\ &U_{k2}\% = \frac{1}{2} \left(U_{k(1-2)}\% + U_{k(2-3)}\% - U_{k(1-3)}\% \right) = \frac{1}{2} (17 + 6 - 10.5) = 6.25 \\ &U_{k3}\% = \frac{1}{2} \left(U_{k(1-3)}\% + U_{k(2-3)}\% - U_{k(1-2)}\% \right) = \frac{1}{2} (10.5 + 6 - 17) = \frac{-0.25 \approx 0}{100} \\ &X_{T1} = \frac{U_{k1}\%}{100} * \frac{U_N^2}{S_N} = \frac{10.75}{100} * \frac{110^2}{31.5} \Omega = 41.29\Omega \end{split}$$

$$X_{T1} = \frac{O_{k1}\%}{100} * \frac{O_N}{S_N} = \frac{10.75}{100} * \frac{110}{31.5} \Omega = 41.29\Omega$$

$$X_{T2} = 24.01\Omega$$

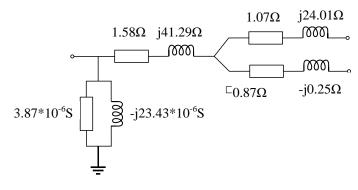
$X_{T3} \approx 0\Omega$

③变压器的导纳

$$G_T = \frac{P_0}{1000U_N^2} = \frac{46.8}{1000 * 110^2} S = 3.87 * 10^{-6} S$$

$$B_T = \frac{I_0\%}{100} * \frac{S_N}{U_N^2} = \frac{0.9}{100} * \frac{31.5}{110^2} S = 23.43 * 10^{-6} S$$

(2) 等值电路如下(最好能写成各参数的数值及单位):

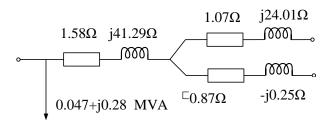


(注意: B_{T} 前符号为负)

补充:额定电压下变压器并联支路(即激磁支路)的空载损耗;

$$\Delta \tilde{S}_{YT} = U_{\rm N}^2 Y_{\rm T}^* = 110^2 \times \left(3.87 + j23.43\right) \times 10^{-6} = 0.047 + j0.28 MVA$$

相应的等值电路图

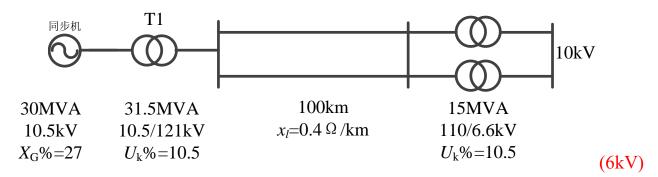


2.4 题

试作图中电力系统以标幺值表示的电抗图:

- (a) 取 $S_B=100$ MVA, $U_B=\frac{100$ kV 时的电抗图;
- (b) 取 $S_B=100$ MVA, $U_B=U_{av}$ 时的电抗图;

注: 发电机电抗的求法 $X_G = \frac{X_G\%}{100} \frac{U_N^2}{S_N}$



解: 电抗的有名值计算:

$$X'_{G} = \frac{X_{G}\%}{100} \frac{U_{N}^{2}}{S_{N}} = \frac{27}{100} \frac{10.5^{2}}{30} = 0.99 \,\Omega$$

$$X_{T1} = \frac{U_{k1}\%}{100} \frac{U_{N}^{2}}{S_{N}} = \frac{10.5}{100} \frac{121^{2}}{31.5} = 48.8 \,\Omega$$

$$X_{l} = x_{l} \times l = 0.4 * 100 = 40.0 \,\Omega$$

$$X_{T2} = X_{T3} = \frac{U_{k2}\%}{100} \frac{U_{N}^{2}}{S_{N}} = \frac{10.5}{100} \frac{110^{2}}{15} = 84.7 \,\Omega$$

(a) $S_B=100$ MVA, $U_B=\frac{100$ kV 时的电抗图;

题目分析——参数归算法: 先将各级的有名值参数都归算到基本级, 再除以基本级的基准值, 折算为标幺值

①确定基本级及基准值:

选取 110kV 作为基本级,基本级基准电压为 $U_B=100kV$,取全网基准功率 $S_B=100MVA$ 。

基本级的阻抗基准值
$$Z_B = \frac{U_B^2}{S_B} = \frac{100^2}{100} = 100$$

②将各级有名值参数都归算到基本级:除 X_G' 外,归算后有名值均不变。

$$X_G = X_G' * k^2 = X_G' (\frac{121}{10.5})^2 = 0.99 * (\frac{121}{10.5})^2 = 131.47 \,\Omega$$

③将归算后的有名值除以基本级的基准值,折算为标幺值(无单位):

$$X_{G*} = \frac{X_G}{Z_R} = \frac{131.47}{100} = 1.315$$

$$X_{T1*} = \frac{X_{T1}}{Z_R} = \frac{48.8}{100} = 0.488$$

$$X_{l*} = \frac{X_l}{Z_R} = \frac{40}{100} = 0.4$$

$$X_{T2*} = \frac{X_{T2}}{Z_B} = \frac{84.7}{100} = 0.847$$

阻抗图:



题目分析——基准值归算法: 先将基本级的基准值归算到各电压等级, 再将各级未经归算的有名值除以各级的基准值, 折算为标幺值。

①确定基本级及基准值:

选取 110kV 作为基本级,基本级基准电压为 $U_B=100kV$,取全网基准功率 $S_B=100MVA$ 。

基本级的阻抗基准值
$$Z_B = \frac{U_B^2}{S_B} = \frac{100^2}{100} = 100$$

②将基本级的阻抗和导纳基准值(Z_B 、 Y_B)归算到各电压等级(因为 S_B 不变,也相当于将基准级电压归算至其他各级电压)。

主要是从 110kV 侧归算到 10kV 侧

$$U'_{B(10)} = \frac{U_B}{k} = \frac{U_B}{\frac{121}{10.5}} = \frac{100}{121} * 10.5 = 8.68 \text{ (kV)}$$

③参数标幺化:将各级未经归算的有名值除以本级的基准值,折算为标幺值。(无单位):

$$X_{G*} = \frac{X'_G}{Z'_{B(10)}} = X'_G * \frac{S_B}{U'_{B(10)}^2} = \frac{0.99 * 100}{8.68 * 8.68} = 1.314$$

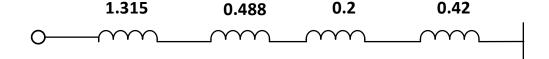
$$PRE X_{G*} = \frac{X'_G}{Z'_{B(10)}} = X'_G * \frac{S_B}{U'_{B(10)}^2} = X'_G * \frac{S_B}{\frac{U_B^2}{k^2}} = X'_G * k^2 * \frac{S_B}{U_B^2} = \frac{X_G}{Z_B}$$

$$X_{T1*} = \frac{X_{T1}}{Z_B} = \frac{48.8}{100} = 0.488$$

$$X_{l*} = \frac{X_l}{Z_B} = \frac{40}{100} = 0.4$$

$$X_{T2*} = \frac{X_{T2}}{Z_B} = \frac{84.7}{100} = 0.847$$

(b) $S_B=100MVA$, $U_B=U_{av}=U_N$ 时的电抗图;



(b)概念:线路平均额定电压 *U*av:约定为比线路额定电压高 5%的电压系列,例如230,115,10.5,6.3。

题目分析:将线路平均额定电压 Uav 选为电压为基准电压,将有名值参数归算至线路平均额定电压(用线路平均额定电压计算变压器有名值参数)。 $Z_B = \frac{U_B^2}{S_R} = \frac{U_{av}^2}{S_R}$

$$X_{G*} = \frac{X_G\%}{100} \frac{U_{av}^2}{S_N} \frac{1}{Z_B} = \frac{X_G\%}{100} \frac{U_{av}^2}{S_N} \frac{S_B}{U_{av}^2} = \frac{X_G\%}{100} \frac{S_B}{S_N} = \frac{27}{100} \frac{100}{30} = 0.9$$

$$X_{T1*} = \frac{U_{k1}\%}{100} \frac{U_{av}^2}{S_N} \frac{1}{Z_B} = \frac{U_{k1}\%}{100} \frac{U_{av}^2}{S_N} \frac{S_B}{U_{av}^2} = \frac{U_{k1}\%}{100} \frac{S_B}{S_N} = \frac{10.5}{100} \frac{100}{31.5} = 0.33$$

$$X_{l*} = X_{l} \frac{1}{Z_{B}} = X_{l} \frac{S_{B}}{U_{av}^{2}} = 40 \times \frac{100}{115^{2}} = 0.30$$

$$X_{T2*} = \frac{U_{k2}\%}{100} \frac{S_B}{S_N} = \frac{10.5}{100} \frac{100}{15} = 0.70$$

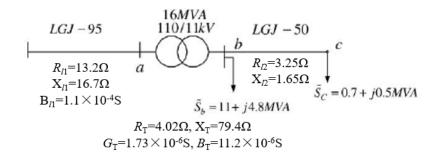
阻抗图:



第三章作业

3.1 题

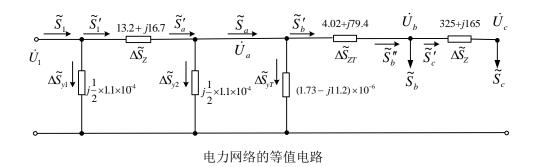
1、电力网络如图所示。已知始端电压 117kV, c 点负荷为 0.7+j0.5MVA, b 点负荷为 11+j4.8MVA, 计算电网始端功率和末端电压。



解:第一种方法:简化解法

(1)选取 110kV 作为电压的基本级, 计算网络参数, 并画出等值电路。

其中 LGJ-50 线路参数要归算到 110kV 侧,则应当乘上 $k^2=100$ 。(备注:能给出等值电路,并标注出各功率符号,方便下一步计算)



(2) 计算潮流分布

根据画出的电力网络等值电路可见:已知 c 点负荷 $\tilde{S}_c = 0.7 + j0.5 MVA$,b 点负荷 $\tilde{S}_b = 11 + j4.8 MVA$,已知始端电压 $U_1 = 117 \ kV$ 。本网为辐射形电网,并且已知末端功率和始端电压,求潮流分布,因此采用逐步渐近法进行计算。

① 先求功率分布:
$$\widetilde{S}_1$$
 \widetilde{S}_c 设电压为 U_N $\widetilde{S}_c = 0.7 + j0.5 MVA$

$$\Delta \tilde{S}_{Z} = \frac{P_{c}^{2} + Q_{c}^{2}}{U_{N}^{2}} (R + jX) = \frac{0.7^{2} + 0.5^{2}}{110^{2}} \times (325 + j165) = 0.02 + j0.01MVA$$

$$\widetilde{S}_c' = \widetilde{S}_c + \Delta \widetilde{S}_Z = 0.7 + j0.5 + 0.02 + j0.01 = 0.72 + j0.51MVA$$

$$\widetilde{S}_{b}'' = \widetilde{S}_{c}' + \widetilde{S}_{b} = 0.72 + j0.51 + 11 + j4.8 = 11.72 + j5.31MVA$$

$$\Delta \tilde{S}_{ZT} = \frac{P_b''^2 + Q_b''^2}{U_N^2} (R_T + jX_T) = \frac{11.72^2 + 5.31^2}{110^2} \times (4.02 + j79.4) = 0.055 + j1.09MVA$$

$$\widetilde{S}_b' = \widetilde{S}_b'' + \Delta \widetilde{S}_{ZT} = 11.77 + j6.4MVA$$

$$\Delta \tilde{S}_{YT} = U_N^2 Y^* = U_N^2 \left(G_T + j B_T \right) = 110^2 \times \left(1.73 + j 11.2 \right) \times 10^{-6} = 0.021 + j 0.136 MVA$$

$$\Delta \tilde{S}_{Y2} = -j \frac{B}{2} U_N^2 = -j \frac{1}{2} \times 1.1 \times 10^{-4} \times 110^2 = -j 0.665 MVAR$$

$$\widetilde{S}'_a = \widetilde{S}'_b + \Delta \widetilde{S}_{YT} + \Delta \widetilde{S}_{Y2} = 11.8 + j5.87MVA$$

$$\Delta \tilde{S}_Z = \frac{P_a'^2 + Q_a'^2}{U_N^2} (R + jX) = \frac{11.8^2 + 5.87^2}{110^2} \times (13.2 + j16.7) = 0.19 + j0.24MVA$$

$$\tilde{S}'_{1} = \tilde{S}'_{a} + \Delta \tilde{S}_{Z} = 11.99 + j6.11MVA$$

$$\Delta \tilde{S}_{Y1} = -j\frac{B}{2}U_1^2 = -j\frac{1}{2} \times 1.1 \times 10^{-4} \times 117^2 = -j0.75MVAR$$

$$\widetilde{S}_{1} = \widetilde{S}_{1}' + \Delta \widetilde{S}_{Y1} = 11.99 + j5.36MVA$$

②再求电压分布: U_1 \longrightarrow U_c

LGJ-95线路上的电压损耗

$$\Delta U_1 = \frac{P_1'R + Q_1'X}{U_1} = \frac{11.99 \times 13.2 + 6.11 \times 16.7}{117} = 2.22kV$$

$$\delta U_1 = \frac{P_1'X - Q_1'R}{U_1} = \frac{11.99 \times 16.7 - 6.11 \times 13.2}{117} = 1.02kV$$

则
$$U_a = \sqrt{(U_1 - \Delta U_1)^2 + (\delta U_1)^2} = 114.78kV$$

$$\delta_a = \arctan \frac{-1.02}{117 - 2.22} = -0.51^\circ$$

$$\dot{U}_a = 114.78 \angle -0.51^{\circ}$$

变压器上电压损耗

$$\Delta U_T = \frac{P_b' R_T + Q_b' X_T}{U_a} = \frac{11.77 \times 4.02 + 6.4 \times 79.4}{114.78} = 4.84kV$$

$$\delta U_T = \frac{P_b'X - Q_b'R}{U_a} = \frac{11.77 \times 79.4 - 6.4 \times 4.02}{114.78} = 7.92kV$$

$$\text{If } U_b = \sqrt{\left(U_a - \Delta U_T\right)^2 + \left(\delta U_T\right)^2} = 110.22kV$$

$$\delta_b = \arctan \frac{-7.92}{114.78 - 4.84} = -4.12^\circ$$

$$\dot{U}_b = 110.22 \angle -4.12^{\circ} - 0.51^{\circ} = 110.22 \angle -4.63^{\circ}$$

LGJ-50线路上的电压损耗

$$\Delta U_2 = \frac{P_C'R + Q_C'X}{U_b} = \frac{0.72 \times 325 + 0.51 \times 165}{110.22} = 2.89kV$$

$$\delta U_2 = \frac{P_C'X - Q_C'R}{U_b} = \frac{0.72 \times 165 - 0.51 \times 325}{110.22} = -0.43kV$$

$$U_C = \sqrt{(U_b - \Delta U_2)^2 + (\delta U_2)^2} = 107.33kV$$

$$\delta_C = \arctan \frac{0.43}{110.22 - 2.89} = 0.23^\circ$$

$$\dot{U}_a = 107.33 \angle 0.23^\circ - 4.63^\circ = 107.33 \angle - 4.4^\circ$$

如果忽略电压降落的横分量, 计算结果如下:

LGJ-95线路上的电压损耗

$$\Delta U_1 = \frac{P_1'R + Q_1'X}{U_1} = \frac{11.99 \times 13.2 + 6.11 \times 16.7}{117} = 2.22kV$$

a 点电压 $U_a = U_1 - \Delta U_1 = 117 - 2.22 = 114.78kV$

变压器上电压损耗
$$\Delta U_T = \frac{P_b' R_T + Q_b' X_T}{U_a} = \frac{11.77 \times 4.02 + 6.4 \times 79.4}{114.78} = 4.84 kV$$

$$b$$
 点电压 $U_b = U_a - \Delta U_T = 114.78 - 4.84 = 109.94kV$

LGJ-50线路上的电压损耗

$$\Delta U_2 = \frac{P_C'R + Q_C'X}{U_b} = \frac{0.72 \times 325 + 0.51 \times 165}{109.94} = 2.89kV$$

c 点电压 $U_c = U_b - \Delta U_2 = 109.94 - 2.89 = 107.05kV$

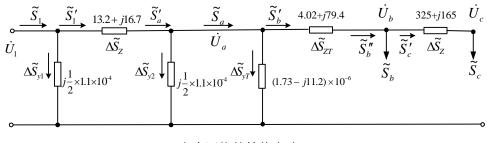
b 点实际电压: $U_b' = 109.94 \times \frac{11}{110} = 10.994 kV$

C 点实际电压: $U'_c = 107.05 \times \frac{11}{110} = 10.705 kV$

第二种方法: 迭代解法(只迭代一次)

(1)选取 110kV 作为电压的基本级,计算网络参数,并画出等值电路。

跟第一步方法一致



电力网络的等值电路

(2) 计算潮流分布

假设母线 c 归算到 110kV 侧的电压是 $\dot{U}_c = 110 \angle 0^\circ$

①先由末端向始端求潮流分布(同时求电压和功率)

$$\widetilde{S}_c = 0.7 + j0.5MVA$$

LGJ-50 线路中的电压降落:

$$\Delta U_2 = \frac{P_c R + Q_c X}{U_1} = \frac{0.7 \times 325 + 0.5 \times 165}{110} = 2.82kV$$

则
$$b$$
 点电压 $U_b = U_c + \Delta U_2 = 110 + 0.95 = 112.82 kV$

LGJ-50 线路的功率损耗:

$$\Delta \tilde{S}_Z = \frac{P_c^2 + Q_c^2}{U_c^2} (R + jX) = \frac{0.7^2 + 0.5^2}{110^2} \times (325 + j165) = 0.02 + j0.01MVA$$

LGJ-50 线路首端功率:

$$\widetilde{S}'_c = \widetilde{S}_c + \Delta \widetilde{S}_Z = 0.7 + j0.5 + 0.02 + j0.01 = 0.72 + j0.51MVA$$

变压器末端功率

$$\widetilde{S}_{b}'' = \widetilde{S}_{c}' + \widetilde{S}_{b} = 0.72 + j0.51 + 11 + j4.8 = 11.72 + j5.31MVA$$

变压器阻抗支路的功率损耗.

$$\Delta \tilde{S}_{ZT} = \frac{P_b''^2 + Q_b''^2}{U_b^2} (R_T + jX_T) = \frac{11.72^2 + 5.31^2}{112.82^2} \times (4.02 + j79.4) = 0.053 + j1.033MVA$$

变压器首端功率

$$\tilde{S}_b' = \tilde{S}_b " + \Delta \tilde{S}_{ZT} = 11.72 + j5.31 + 0.053 + j1.033 = 11.773 + j6.343 MVA$$

变压器上的电压降落:

$$\Delta U_T = \frac{P_b " R_T + Q_b " X_T}{U_b} = \frac{11.72 \times 4.02 + 5.31 \times 79.4}{112.82} = 4.15kV$$

则 a 点电压 $U_a = U_b + \Delta U_T = 112.82 + 4.15 = 116.97kV$

变压器并联支路和 LGJ-95 线路末端并联支路功率损耗

$$\Delta \tilde{S}_{YT} = U_a^2 Y^* = U_a^2 \left(G_T + j B_T \right) = 116.97^2 \times \left(1.73 + j 11.2 \right) \times 10^{-6} = 0.024 + j 0.153 MVA$$

$$\Delta \tilde{S}_{Y2} = -j \frac{B}{2} U_a^2 = -j \frac{1}{2} \times 1.1 \times 10^{-4} \times 116.97^2 = -j0.75 MVA$$

$$\tilde{S}_{\rm a}' = \tilde{S}_b' + \Delta \tilde{S}_{YT} + \Delta \tilde{S}_{Y2} = 11.773 + j6.343 + 0.024 + j0.153 - j0.75 = 11.797 + j5.746MVA$$

线路 LGJ-95 上的功率损耗:

$$\Delta \tilde{S}_Z = \frac{P_a'^2 + Q_a'^2}{U_a^2} (R + jX) = \frac{11.797^2 + 5.746^2}{116.97^2} \times (13.2 + j16.7) = 0.166 + j0.21MVA$$

线路阳抗首端功率

$$\tilde{S}'_1 = \tilde{S}'_a + \Delta \tilde{S}_Z = 11.797 + j5.746 + 0.166 + j0.21 = 11.963 + j5.956MVA$$

线路 LGJ-95 上的电压降落:

$$\Delta U_1 = \frac{P_a'R + Q_a'X}{U_a} = \frac{11.797 \times 13.2 + 5.746 \times 16.7}{116.97} = 2.15kV$$

则首端电压

$$U_1 = U_a + \Delta U_1 = 116.97 + 2.15 = 119.12kV$$

电压误差

$$|119.12-117| = 2.12kV$$

线路 LGJ-95 首端支路的功率损耗:

$$\Delta \tilde{S}_{Y1} = -j \frac{B}{2} U_1^2 = -j \frac{1}{2} \times 1.1 \times 10^{-4} \times 119.12^2 = -j0.78 MVA$$

线路 LGJ-95 首端的功率:

$$\tilde{S}_1 = \tilde{S}'_1 + \Delta \tilde{S}_{Y1} = 11.963 + j5.956 - j0.78 = 11.963 - j5.176MVA$$

②再由已知首端电压 117kV 和第一步求得的功率从首端向末端求潮流分布(同时求电压和功率)

线路 LGJ-95 上的电压降落

$$\Delta U_1 = \frac{P_1'R + Q_1'X}{U_1} = \frac{11.963 \times 13.2 + 5.956 \times 16.7}{117} = 2.2kV$$

母线 a 的电压

$$U_a = U_1 - \Delta U_1 = 117 - 2.2 = 114.8kV$$

线路 LGJ-95 阻抗的功率损耗

$$\Delta \tilde{S}_Z = \frac{{P_1'}^2 + {Q_1'}^2}{U^2} (R + jX) = \frac{11.963^2 + 5.956^2}{117^2} \times (13.2 + j16.7) = 0.172 + j0.218MVA$$

线路 LGJ-95 末端导纳支路的功率损耗

$$\Delta \tilde{S}_{Y2} = -j \frac{B}{2} U_a^2 = -j \frac{1}{2} \times 1.1 \times 10^{-4} \times 114.8^2 = -j0.725 MVA$$

变压器导纳支路功率损耗

$$\Delta \tilde{S}_{YT} = U_a^2 Y^* = U_a^2 \left(G_T + j B_T \right) = 114.8^2 \times \left(1.73 + j 11.2 \right) \times 10^{-6} = 0.023 + j 0.148 MVA$$

变压器阻抗支路首端功率

$$\tilde{S}_{b}' = \tilde{S}_{1}' - \Delta \tilde{S}_{Z} - \Delta \tilde{S}_{Y2} - \Delta \tilde{S}_{YT} = 11.963 + j5.956 - 0.172 - j0.218 + j0.725 - 0.023 - j0.148$$

$$= 11.768 + j6.315MVA$$

变压器中的电压跌落

$$\Delta U_T = \frac{P_b' R_T + Q_b' X_T}{U_a} = \frac{11.768 \times 4.02 + 6.315 \times 79.4}{114.8} = 4.78kV$$

母线 b 的电压是

$$U_b = U_a - \Delta U_T = 114.8 - 4.78 = 110.02kV$$

变压器阻抗支路中的功率损耗

$$\Delta \tilde{S}_{ZT} = \frac{P_b'^2 + Q_b'^2}{U_a^2} (R_T + jX_T) = \frac{11.768^2 + 6.315^2}{114.8^2} \times (4.02 + j79.4) = 0.054 + j1.07MVA$$

LGJ-50 线路阻抗首端功率

$$\tilde{S}_c' = \tilde{S}_b' - \Delta \tilde{S}_{ZT} - \tilde{S}_b = 11.768 + j6.315 - 0.054 - j1.07 - 11 - j4.8 = 0.714 + j0.445MVA$$

LGJ-50 线路阻抗支路功率损耗:

$$\Delta \tilde{S}_{Z} = \frac{P_{c}^{\prime 2} + Q_{c}^{\prime 2}}{U_{b}^{2}} (R + jX) = \frac{0.714^{2} + 0.445^{2}}{110.02^{2}} \times (325 + j165) = 0.019 + j0.01MVA$$

LG1-50 线路末端功率:

$$\tilde{S}_c = \tilde{S}_c' - \Delta \tilde{S}_Z = 0.714 + j0.445 - 0.019 - j0.01 = 0.695 + j0.435MVA$$

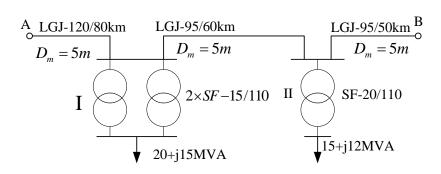
LGJ-50 线路的电压跌落

$$\Delta U_2 = \frac{P_c'R + Q_c'X}{U_b} = \frac{0.714 \times 325 + 0.445 \times 165}{110.02} = 2.78kV$$

母线 c'的电压

$$U_c' = U_b - \Delta U_2 = 110.02 - 2.78 = 107.24kV$$

3-2: 两端供电网络如图所示。已知电源 A 点电压 117KV, 电源端 B 点电压 112KV, 计算网络功率分布和电压分布。



SF-15/110: 额定变比110/11kv, $p_k=128kw$, $p_0=40.5kw$, $U_k\%=10.5$, $I_0\%=3.5$ SF-20/110: 额定变比110/11kv, $p_k=157kw$, $p_0=48.6kw$, $U_k\%=10.5$, $I_0\%=2.3$ 解:

一、选取 110kV 作为电压的基本级,计算网络参数,并画出等值电路 线路 $L_1: LGJ-120/80$ km, $D_m=5m$

查表: $r_0 = 0.27\Omega/km$, $x_0 = 0.423\Omega/km$, $b_0 = 2.69 \times 10^{-6} s/km$

$$R_{L1} = 0.27 \times 80 = 21.6\Omega$$
, $X_{L1} = 33.84\Omega$, $B_{L1} = 2.15 \times 10^{-4} s$

线路导纳上的功率损耗

$$\Delta \overline{\mathbf{S}}_{\text{YL1}} = -j \frac{B_{L1}}{2} U_N^2 = -j \frac{1}{2} \times 2.15 \times 10^{-4} \times 110^2 = -j 1.3 MV ar$$

线路 $L_2: LGJ - 95/60$ km, $D_m = 5m$

查表: $r_0 = 0.33\Omega/km$, $x_0 = 0.429\Omega/km$, $b_0 = 2.65 \times 10^{-6} s/km$

$$R_{L2} = 0.33 \times 60 = 19.8\Omega$$
, $X_{L2} = 25.74\Omega$, $B_{L2} = 1.59 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}$

线路导纳上的功率损耗

$$\Delta \overline{\mathbf{S}}_{\text{YL2}} = -j \frac{B_{L2}}{2} U_N^2 = -j \frac{1}{2} \times 1.59 \times 10^{-4} \times 110^2 = -j0.96 MV ar$$

线路 $L_3: LGJ - 95/50$ km, $D_m = 5m$

查表: $r_0 = 0.33\Omega/km$, $x_0 = 0.429\Omega/km$, $b_0 = 2.65 \times 10^{-6} \, s/km$

$$R_{L3} = 0.33 \times 50 = 16.5\Omega$$
, $X_{L3} = 21.45\Omega$, $B_{L3} = 1.33 \times 10^{-4} s$

线路导纳上的功率损耗

$$\Delta \overline{S}_{YL3} = -j \frac{B_{L3}}{2} U_N^2 = -j \frac{1}{2} \times 1.33 \times 10^{-4} \times 110^2 = -j0.81 MV ar$$

变压器 T₁:SF-15/110

$$R_T = \frac{P_K U_{N1}^2}{1000 S_N^2} = \frac{128 \times 110^2}{1000 \times 15^2} = 6.88\Omega;$$

$$X_T = \frac{U_K \% U_{N1}^2}{100S_N} = \frac{10.5 \times 110^2}{100 \times 15} = 84.7\Omega$$

$$G_T = -\frac{P_0}{1000U_{N1}^2} = \frac{40.5}{1000 \times 110^2} = 3.35 \times 10^{-6} S$$

$$B_T = \frac{I_0 \% S_N}{100 U_{N1}^2} = \frac{3.5 \times 15}{100 \times 110^2} = 43.4 \times 10^{-6} S$$

并联参数:
$$Z_T = \frac{1}{2}(R_T + jX_T) = 3.44 + j42.35\Omega$$

$$Y_T = 2(G_T - jB_T) = (6.7 - j86.4) \times 10^{-6} S$$

变压器导纳支路的功率损耗

$$\Delta \widetilde{S}_{YT1} = 2 \times (G_T + jB_T)U_2^2 = 2 \times (3.35 + j43.4) \times 10^{-6} \times 110^2 = 0.081 + j1.05MVA$$

变压器 T₂: SF-20/110

$$R_T = \frac{P_K U_{N1}^2}{1000 S_N^2} = \frac{157 \times 110^2}{1000 \times 20^2} = 4.75\Omega;$$

$$X_T = \frac{U_K \% U_{N1}^2}{100S_N} = \frac{10.5 \times 110^2}{100 \times 15} = 63.53\Omega$$

$$G_T = -\frac{P_0}{1000U_{N1}^2} = \frac{48.6}{1000 \times 110^2} = 4.02 \times 10^{-6} S$$

$$B_T = \frac{I_0 \% S_N}{100 U_N^2} = \frac{2.3 \times 15}{100 \times 110^2} = 38 \times 10^{-6} S$$

变压器导纳支路的功率损耗

$$\Delta \widetilde{S}_{YT2} = (G_T + jB_T)U_2^2 = (4.02 + j38) \times 10^{-6} \times 110^2 = 0.049 + j0.46MVA$$

电力网络的等值电路为:

A 21.6+ j33.84
$$\stackrel{-j}{1.3}$$
 $\stackrel{-j0.96}{2}$ $\stackrel{-j0.96}{3}$ $\stackrel{-j0.81}{3}$ $\stackrel{-j0.$

二, 计算运算负荷

升压变电站的运算功率=发电机的电源功率-变压器损耗-输电电路导纳支路功率的一半(即充电功率的一半)。

降压变电站的运算负荷=变压器所连的实际用电负荷+变压器损耗+输电电路导纳

支路功率的一半(即充电功率的一半)。

(1) 计算 2 点的运算负荷

$$\Delta \tilde{S}_{ZT1} = \frac{{P_2'}^2 + {Q_2'}^2}{{U_N^2}} \left(R_{T1} + jX_{T1} \right) = \frac{20^2 + 15^2}{110^2} \times \left(3.44 + j42.35 \right) = 0.18 + j2.2MVA$$

$$\widetilde{S}_{T1} = \widetilde{S}'_2 + \Delta \widetilde{S}_{ZT1} = 20 + j15 + 0.18 + j2.2 = 20.18 + j17.2MVA$$

$$\widetilde{S}_2 = \widetilde{S}_2' + \Delta \widetilde{S}_{ZT1} + \Delta \widetilde{S}_{YT1} + \Delta \widetilde{S}_{YL1} + \Delta \widetilde{S}_{YL2} = 20 + j15 + 0.18 + j2.2 + 0.081 + j1.05 - j1.3 - j0.96 = 20.26 + j15.99MVA$$

(2) 计算 3 点的运算负荷

$$\Delta \tilde{S}_{ZT2} = \frac{P_3'^2 + Q_3'^2}{U_N^2} (R_{T2} + jX_{T2}) = \frac{15^2 + 12^2}{110^2} \times (4.75 + j63.53) = 0.15 + j1.97MVA$$

$$\widetilde{S}_{T2} = \widetilde{S}_3' + \Delta \widetilde{S}_{ZT3} = 15 + j15 + 0.15 + j1.97 = 15.15 + j13.97 MVA$$

$$\begin{split} \widetilde{S}_3 &= \widetilde{S}_3' + \Delta \widetilde{S}_{ZT2} + \Delta \widetilde{S}_{YT2} + \Delta \widetilde{S}_{YL2} + \Delta \widetilde{S}_{YL3} = 15 + j12 + 0.15 + j1.97 + 0.049 + j0.46 \\ &- j0.96 - j0.81 = 15.2 + j12.66MVA \end{split}$$

电力网络的简化等值电路如图:

A
$$21.6+j33.84$$
 2 $19.8+j25.74$ 3 $16.5+j21.45$ B

 $-j1.3$ $\overline{S'_a}$ $\overline{S'_a}$ $\overline{S'_{23}}$ $\overline{S'_{23}}$ $\overline{S'_b}$ $\overline{S'_b}$ $\overline{S'_b}$ $\overline{S'_b}$ $\overline{S'_b}$ $\overline{S'_b}$ $\overline{S'_b}$

三, 计算近似功率分布

$$\begin{split} \tilde{S}_{a} &= \frac{\tilde{S}_{2} \left(\overset{*}{Z}_{23} + \overset{*}{Z}_{3B} \right) + \tilde{S}_{3} \overset{*}{Z}_{2B}}{\overset{*}{Z}_{A2} + Z_{23} + Z_{3B}} \\ &= \frac{\left(20.26 + j15.99 \right) \left(36.3 - j47.2 \right) + \left(15.2 + j12.66 \right) \left(16.5 - j21.45 \right)}{57.9 - j81} \\ &= 15.79 + j13.57MVA \\ \tilde{S}_{b} &= \frac{\tilde{S}_{2} \overset{*}{Z}_{A2} + \tilde{S}_{3} \left(\overset{*}{Z}_{A2} + \overset{*}{Z}_{23} \right)}{\overset{*}{Z}_{A2} + Z_{23} + Z_{3B}} \\ &= \frac{\left(20.26 + j15.99 \right) \left(21.6 - j33.84 \right) + \left(15.2 + j12.66 \right) \left(41.4 - j59.58 \right)}{57.9 - j81} \\ &= 19.67 + j15.08MVA \end{split}$$

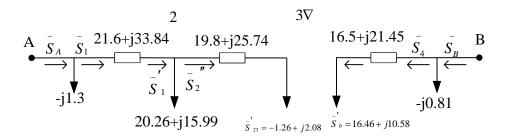
$$\dot{U}_A \neq \dot{U}_B$$
 : 存在循环功率 $\bar{S}_C = \frac{U_N d\overset{*}{U}}{Z_{\Sigma}} = \frac{110 \times (117 - 112)}{59.7 - j81} = 3.21 + j4.5 MVA$

$$\overline{S}'_a = \overline{S}_a + \overline{S}_c = 15.79 + j13.57 + 3.21 + j4.5 = 19 + j18.07 MVA$$

$$\tilde{S}_b' = \tilde{S}_b - \tilde{S}_c = 19.67 + j15.08 - 3.21 - j4.5 = 16.46 + j10.58MVA$$

$$\tilde{S}'_{23} = \tilde{S}'_a - \tilde{S}_2 = 19 + j18.07 - 20.26 - j15.99 = -1.26 + j2.08MVA$$

由近似功率分布计算可见: $P_{23} = -1.26MW < 0$ 有功功率从节点 3 流向节点 2,所以有功功率的分布为 2 节点; $Q_{23} = 2.08MVar > 0$ 无功功率从节点 2 流向节点 3,因此在电压最低点将电网拆分为两个:



四、计算功率分布和电压分布

1, 左侧电网 $A \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3$ 已知: 首端电压 $U_A = 117kv$, 末端功率 $\bar{S}'_{23} = -1.26 + j2.08MVA$

(1) 计算功率分布

$$\widetilde{S}'' = \widetilde{S}'_{23} + \frac{{P'_{23}}^2 + {Q'}^2}{U_N^2} (R_{23} + jX_{23})$$

$$= -1.26 + j2.08 + \frac{1.26^2 + 2.08^2}{110^2} (19.8 + j25.74) = -1.25 + j2.09MVA$$

$$\overline{S}'_1 = \overline{S}''_2 + \overline{S}_2 = -1.25 + j2.09 + 20.26 + j15.99 = 19 + j18.08MVA$$

$$\widetilde{S}_{1} = \widetilde{S}_{1}' + \frac{P_{1}^{2} + Q_{1}'^{2}}{U_{N}^{2}} (R_{A2} + jX_{A2})$$

$$= 19 = j18.08 + \frac{19^{2} + 18.08^{2}}{110^{2}} (21.6 + j33.84) = 20.23 + j20MVA$$

$$\overline{S}_A = \overline{S}_1 + (-j1.3) = 20.23 + j20 - j1.3 = 20.23 + j18.7MVA$$

(2) 计算电压分布

$$U_2 = U_A - \frac{P_1 R_{A2} + Q_1 X_{A2}}{U_A} = 117 - \frac{20.23 \times 21.6 + 20 \times 33.84}{117} = 107.49 kv$$

$$U_{3} = U_{2} - \frac{P_{2}''R_{A2} + Q_{2}''X_{23}}{U_{2}} = 107.49 - \frac{-1.25 \times 19.8 + 2.09 \times 25.74}{107.49} = 107.22kv$$

- 2, 右侧电网 $B \rightarrow 3$ 已知: 始端电压 $U_B = 112kv$,末端功率 $\overline{S}_b' = 16.46 + j10.58MVA$
 - (1) 计算功率分布

$$\widetilde{S}_{4} = \widetilde{S}_{b}' + \frac{{P_{b}'}^{2} + {Q_{b}'}^{2}}{{U_{N}^{2}}} (R_{3B} + jX_{3B})$$

$$= 16.46 + j10.58 + \frac{16.46^{2} + 10.58^{2}}{110^{2}} (16.5 + j21.45) + 16.98 + j11.26MVA$$

(2) 计算电压分布

$$U_{3} = U_{B} - \frac{P_{4}R_{3B} + Q_{4}X_{3B}}{U_{B}} = 112 - \frac{16.98 \times 16.5 + 11.26 \times 21.45}{112} = 107.34kv$$

五, 计算变电所低压母线电压(根据电力网络的等值电路图)

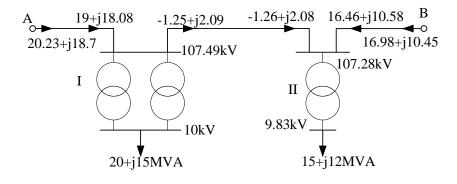
 $\overline{S}_B = \overline{S}_4 + (-j0.81) = 16.98 + j11.26 - j0.81 = 16.98 + j10.45MVA$

要电所 |
$$U_2' = U_2 - \frac{P_{T1}R_{T1} + Q_{T1}X_{T1}}{U_2}$$

$$= 107.49 - \frac{20.18 \times 3.44 + 17.2 \times 42.35}{107.49} = 100.07kv$$
实际电压为:
$$\frac{U_2'}{K_{T1}} = \frac{100.07}{110/11} = 10kv$$

$$U_3 = \frac{107.22 + 107.34}{2} = 107.28kv$$
变电所 |
$$U_3' = U_3 - \frac{P_{T2}R_{T2} + Q_{T2}X_{T2}}{U_3} = 107.28 - \frac{15.15 \times 4.75 + 13.97 \times 63.53}{107.28} = 98.34kv$$
实际电压为:
$$\frac{U_3'}{K_{T2}} = \frac{98.34}{110/11} = 9.83kv$$

电力网络的潮流分布图

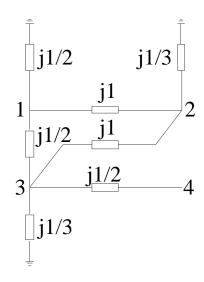


第四章作业

4.1 题

如下图所示网络(图中参数均标注为阻抗标幺值),要求:

- (1) 写出网络的节点导纳矩阵。
- (2) 如果切除支路 1-3, 节点导纳矩阵如何修改?



解:

(1) 原网络的节点导纳矩阵

支路自导纳和支路互导纳计算:

$$y_{10} = \frac{1}{j1/2} = -j2$$

$$y_{20} = y_{30} = \frac{1}{j1/3} = -j3$$

$$y_{12} = \frac{1}{Z_{12}} = \frac{1}{j1} = -j1$$

$$y_{13} = \frac{1}{Z_{13}} = \frac{1}{j1/2} = -j2$$

$$y_{23} = \frac{1}{Z_{23}} = \frac{1}{j1} = -j1$$

$$y_{34} = \frac{1}{Z_{34}} = \frac{1}{j1/2} = -j2$$

节点导纳元素计算:

$$Y_{11} = y_{10} + y_{12} + y_{13} = -j5,$$
 $Y_{12} = -y_{12} = j1,$ $Y_{13} = -y_{13} = j2,$ $Y_{14} = 0$
 $Y_{22} = y_{20} + y_{12} + y_{23} = -j5,$ $Y_{23} = -y_{23} = j1,$ $Y_{24} = 0,$
 $Y_{33} = y_{30} + y_{13} + y_{23} + y_{34} = -j8,$ $Y_{34} = -y_{34} = j2$
 $Y_{44} = y_{34} = -j2$

得出: 原节点导纳矩阵
$$\mathbf{Y}_{\mathbf{B}}=\begin{bmatrix} Y_{11} & Y_{12} & Y_{13} & Y_{14} \\ Y_{21} & Y_{22} & Y_{23} & Y_{24} \\ Y_{31} & Y_{32} & Y_{33} & Y_{34} \\ Y_{41} & Y_{42} & Y_{43} & Y_{44} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -j5 & j1 & j2 & 0 \\ j1 & -j5 & j1 & 0 \\ j2 & j1 & -j8 & j2 \\ 0 & 0 & j2 & -j2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(2)切除支路 1-3,相当于在支路 1-3 之间增加一条导纳为 $-y_{13}=j$ 2的支路则原导纳矩阵与节点 Y_{11} , Y_{33} , Y_{13} , Y_{31} 元素均要改变,变为:

$$Y'_{B} = \begin{bmatrix} -j3 & j1 & 0 & 0 \\ j1 & -j5 & j1 & 0 \\ 0 & j1 & -j6 & j2 \\ 0 & 0 & j2 & -j2 \end{bmatrix}$$

第五章作业

- 5.1 题 分析造成电力系统频率波动的原因。
- 答: 发电机功率和负荷功率不平衡 或有功功率的改变
- 5.2 题 阐述频率调整的必要性。

当系统中出现有功功率不平衡时,如有功电源不足或负荷增长时,将会引起系统频率 下降,反之,将造成频率升高。

频率变动对用电设备、发电厂和电力系统本身都会产生不利影响。

由于电力负荷的不确定性和多变性,为了保证频率质量(限制频率偏移在允许范围之内),必须不断调节有功功率电源的输出功率。这就是频率调整的内容。

- 5.3 题 电力系统设置备用容量的目的是什么?按备用的形式分备用容量有哪几种 类型?旋转备用投入速度快,有利于保证电能质量,是否电力系统中旋转备用容量设 置的越多越好?为什么?
 - 5.4 题 阐述频率一次调整、二次调整和三次调整(有功负荷的最优分配)的含义。

第六章作业

- 6.1 题 电力系统电压波动的原因是什么?
- **6.2** 题 什么叫电力系统的电压中枢点?在系统规划设计时,中枢点电压调整方式有哪几类,有什么特点?
- 6.3 题 简述常用的调压措施及优缺点?