架空线参数

$$x = 0.1445 \lg \frac{D_{eq}}{D'_{\perp}} \quad \text{Ex/km}$$

$$b = \frac{7.58}{\lg \frac{D_{eq}}{D_s}} \times 10^{-6}$$
 西门/km

$$D_{eq} = \sqrt[3]{D_{12}D_{23}D_{31}} \qquad D'_{s} = \sqrt[n]{nR^{n-1}r'}$$

$$D_{s} = \sqrt[n]{nR^{n-1}r_{0}} \qquad r' = 0.799r$$

给定边界条件,解出线路任意点电压 和电流。

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1 \\ \dot{I}_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cosh \sqrt{ZY} & \sqrt{ZY} \sinh \sqrt{ZY} \\ \sqrt{Y/Z} \sinh \sqrt{ZY} & \cosh \sqrt{ZY} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_2 \\ \dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Z = zL, Y = yL, L$$
为线路长度

L>750km 长线,用下式精确计算





300km≤L≤750km, 取级数前两项:

$$\begin{cases} Z' = Z\left(1 + \frac{ZY}{6}\right) \\ \frac{Y'}{2} = \frac{Y}{2}\left(1 - \frac{ZY}{12}\right) \end{cases}$$

L≤300km 时, 修正系数取 1。

绕组电阻计算(左为双绕组,右为三 绕组,单位为欧)

$$R_{T} = \frac{\Delta P_{SI} U_{N}^{2}}{S_{N}^{2}} \times 10^{3},$$

$$R_{T} = \frac{\Delta P_{SI} U_{N}^{2}}{S_{N}^{2}} \times 10^{3},$$

$$R_{S} = \frac{\Delta P_{SI} U_{N}^{2}}{S_{N}^{2}} \times 10^{3},$$

$$R_{S} = \frac{\Delta P_{SI} U_{N}^{2}}{S_{N}^{2}} \times 10^{3},$$

$$\Delta P_{S1} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\Delta P_{S(1-2)} + \Delta P_{S(3-1)} - \Delta P_{S(2-3)} \right]$$

若三绕组变压器绕组容量比为 100/50/100,则

$$\Delta P_{S(1-2)} = 4\Delta P'_{S(1-2)}$$
(实测量)

$$\Delta P_{\scriptscriptstyle S(2-3)} = 4 \Delta P'_{\scriptscriptstyle S(2-3)} (实测量)$$

 $\Delta P_{S(3-1)}$ (实测量)

绕组电抗计算(单位为欧, 电压单位 kV,容量单位 kVA)

$$X_{T} = \frac{U_{s1}\%U_{N}^{2}}{S_{N}} \times 10,$$

$$X_{T} = \frac{U_{s2}\%U_{N}^{2}}{S_{N}} \times 10$$

$$X_{T} = \frac{U_{s2}\%U_{N}^{2}}{S_{N}} \times 10$$

$$X_{T} = \frac{U_{s3}\%U_{N}^{2}}{S_{N}} \times 10$$

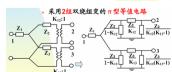
$$X_{T} = \frac{U_{s3}\%U_{N}^{2}}{S_{N}} \times 10$$

$$Z = Z_T / K$$

$$Z_1 = Z_T / (1 - K)$$

$$Z_2 = Z_T / (K(K - 1))$$





标幺值

几种常见的换算

1.原标幺值以额定值为基值,对于新基 值 S_B、U_B 的标幺值为

$$Z_{*B} = Z_{*N} \frac{U_N^2}{S_N} \frac{S_B}{U_B^2} = Z_{*N} \frac{U_N}{U_B} \frac{I_B}{I_N}$$

各选电压法

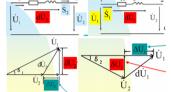
(见第二栏)



$$X_{1*} = X_1 \cdot \frac{S_B}{U_{B1}^2}$$
, $X_{2*} = X_2 \cdot \frac{S_B}{U_{B2}^2}$

$$K_* = \frac{U_{t1^*}}{U_{t2^*}} = \frac{U_{t1} / U_{B1}}{U_{t2} / U_{B2}} = \frac{K}{K_B}$$

$$\begin{split} \mathrm{d} \dot{U}_2 &= \frac{P_2 R + Q_2 X}{U_2} + \mathrm{j} \frac{P_2 X - Q_2 R}{U_2} \\ \mathrm{d} \dot{U}_1 &= \frac{P_1 R + Q_1 X}{U_1} + \mathrm{j} \frac{P_1 X - Q_1 R}{U_1} \end{split}$$



电压降落的讨论

高压输电网
$$X \gg R \rightarrow \begin{cases} \Delta U_2 = \frac{P_2R + Q_2X}{U_2} \approx \frac{Q_2X}{U_2} \\ \delta U_2 = \frac{P_2X - Q_2R}{U_2} \approx \frac{P_2X}{U_2} \end{cases}$$

开式网络潮流分布

已知同点电压、功率: 递推计算



- 设全网为额定电压;
- 计算功率损耗(不计电压降),推 算全网功率分布(前代)
- 由始端电压、功率向末端推算电压 降落(不再另算功率损耗),计算各 母线电压。(回代)
- 用新电压反复迭代, 直到满足精度 要求,收敛。
- 两步计算(近似)

闭式网络潮流分布



$$\binom{*}{U_{A1}} - \stackrel{*}{U_{A2}} \dot{U}_{N} = \dot{S}_{A1} \binom{*}{Z_{1}} + \stackrel{*}{Z_{2}} + \stackrel{*}{Z_{3}}$$

$$-\dot{S}_{1}\left(\overset{*}{Z}_{2}+\overset{*}{Z}_{3}\right)-\dot{S}_{2}\overset{*}{Z}_{3}$$

其中, $Z_{\Sigma} = Z_1 + Z_2 + Z_3$, $Z_I = Z_2 + Z_3$, $Z_{II} = Z_3$ 式中第一项为自然功率分布,第二项 为循环功率。推广到 n 个负荷节点:

$$\dot{S}_{A1} = \frac{\sum_{m=1}^{n} \dot{S}_{m} \overset{*}{Z}_{m}}{Z_{\Sigma}} + \dot{S}_{c}$$

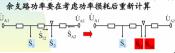
$$\sum_{m=1}^{n} \dot{S}_{m} \overset{*}{Z'}_{m}$$

$$\dot{S}_{A2} = \frac{\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \dot{S}_m Z'_m}{Z_{\Sigma}} - \dot{S}_{C}$$

$$\dot{S}_c = \frac{U_N \left(\stackrel{*}{U}_{A1} - \stackrel{*}{U}_{A2} \right)}{\stackrel{*}{Z}_{\Sigma}} 为环网中的循环功率$$

分成两个开式网, 分别计算。

按开式网计算时,要给定分点处的两个功率,其 余支路功率要在考虑功率损耗后重新计算



 $[\dot{U}_1, \dot{U}_2, \dot{U}_3]^T = [0, 1, 0]^T \text{ ft}, [\dot{I}_1, \dot{I}_2, \dot{I}_3]^T = [Y_{12}, Y_{22}, Y_{32}]^T$ $Y_{22} = y_{20} + y_{12} + y_{23}, Y_{12} = -y_{12}, Y_{32} = -y_{23}$

支路对 Yn 的贡献

$$i \qquad j \qquad j \qquad j \qquad Y_n = \sum_{l=1}^b \begin{bmatrix} y_l & -y_l \\ -y_l & y_l \end{bmatrix} j$$

有接地支路时导纳矩阵非奇异,没有

功率方程

$$P_i - jQ_i = \overset{*}{U}_i \sum_{j=1}^n Y_{ij} \dot{U}_j$$
 ($i = 1, 2, ..., n$)
直角坐标下:

 $\Rightarrow Y_{ij} = G_{ij} + jB_{ij}, \dot{U}_i = e_i + jf_i$

$$P_i - jQ_i = (e_i a_i + f_i b_i) - j(f_i a_i - e_i b_i)$$

$$a_i = \sum_{j=1}^n \left(G_{ij} e_j - B_{ij} f_j \right), \quad b_i = \sum_{j=1}^n \left(G_{ij} f_j + B_{ij} e_j \right)$$
 极处标:

$$P_i - jQ_i = U_i \sum_{i=1}^n U_j \left(G_{ij} + jB_{ij} \right) e^{j\delta_j}$$

$$=U_{i}\sum_{j=1}^{n}U_{j}\begin{bmatrix}\left(G_{ij}\cos\delta_{ij}+B_{ij}\sin\delta_{ij}\right)\\+\mathrm{j}\left(B_{ij}\cos\delta_{ij}-G_{ij}\sin\delta_{ij}\right)\end{bmatrix}$$

直角坐标

$$\begin{cases} \Delta P_i = P_i^{sp} - \left(e_i a_i + f_i b_i\right) = 0\\ \Delta Q_i = Q_i^{sp} - \left(f_i a_i - e_i b_i\right) = 0 \end{cases} \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$\int \Delta P_i = P_i^{sp} - U_i \sum_{j=1}^n U_j \left(G_{ij} \cos \delta_{ij} + B_{ij} \sin \delta_{ij} \right) = 0$$

$$\Delta Q_i = Q_i^{sp} + U_i \sum_{j=1}^n U_j \left(B_{ij} \cos \delta_{ij} - G_{ij} \sin \delta_{ij} \right) = 0$$

三类节点: PQ、PV、Vδ节点。

节点分类表: 已知量和待求量

PQ节点(n-r-1个)				PV节点(r个)			Vδ节点 (1个)
P ₁	P ₂	•••	P _{n-r-1}	P _{n-r}		P _{n-1}	P _n
Q ₁	Q ₂		Q _{n-r-1}	Q_{n-r}		Q _{n-1}	Q_n
U ₁	U ₂		U _{n-r-1}	U _{n-r}		U _{n-1}	U _n
δ ₁	δ_2		$\delta_{n\text{-}r\text{-}1}$	δ_{n-r}		δ_{n-1}	δ_n

PQ、PV 节点共 n-1 个:

$$\Delta P_i = P_i^{sp} - (e_i a_i + f_i b_i) = 0 \quad n - 1 \uparrow$$

PQ 节点共 n-1-r 个:

$$\Delta Q_i = Q_i^{sp} - (f_i a_i - e_i b_i) = 0$$
 $n-1-r$ 个 PV 节点 r 个:

$$\Delta U_i^2 = (U_i^{sp})^2 - (e_i^2 + f_i^2) = 0$$
 $r \uparrow$

潮流计算机解法

解法比较:

1、基于Y的Gauss,原理和编程简单, 内存需求少,但算法收敛性差。

2、基于 Z, 收敛性较好, 内存占用大

3、N-R 法, 二阶收敛, 计算量大, 应 用稀疏矩阵之后下降,成为基本算法。 4、PQ 分解法,速度大大加快,可应 用于在线系统。

N-R 法

泰勒级数展开, 取线性部分

$$f\left(x^{(0)}\right) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \bigg|_{0} \Delta x^{(0)} = 0$$

矩阵形式修正方程: (见右栏)

$$\begin{bmatrix} f_{1}(\boldsymbol{X}^{(0)}) \\ f_{2}(\boldsymbol{X}^{(0)}) \\ \vdots \\ f_{n}(\boldsymbol{X}^{(0)}) \end{bmatrix} = - \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_{1}}{\partial x_{1}} \\ \frac{\partial f_{2}}{\partial x_{1}} \\ \frac{\partial f_{2}}{\partial x_{1}} \\ \frac{\partial f_{2}}{\partial x_{2}} \\ \frac{\partial f_{n}}{\partial x$$

第 r 次迭代的修正方程为:

$$f\left(X^{(r)}
ight)=-\int\limits_{$$
 迭代Jacobi矩阵 迭代修正向量

直角坐标下的 N-R 法

直角坐标潮流方程的修正方程为:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Delta P \\ \Delta Q \\ \Delta U^2 \end{bmatrix} = -\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \Delta P}{\partial e^T} & \frac{\partial \Delta P}{\partial f^T} \\ \frac{\partial \Delta Q}{\partial e^T} & \frac{\partial \Delta Q}{\partial f^T} \\ \frac{\partial \Delta U^2}{\partial e^T} & \frac{\partial \Delta U^2}{\partial f^T} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta e \\ \Delta f \end{bmatrix} = -J \begin{bmatrix} \Delta e \\ \Delta f \end{bmatrix}$$

 $\begin{bmatrix} H & N \\ M & L \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (n-1) \times (n-1) & (n-1) \times (n-1) \\ (n-1-r) \times (n-1) & (n-1-r) \times (n-1) \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} R & S \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} r \times (n-1) \end{bmatrix}$ 各子块元素:

$$H_{ii} = \frac{\partial \Delta P_i}{\partial e_i} = -a_i - (G_{ii}e_i + B_{ii}f_i)$$

$$H_{ij} = \frac{\partial \Delta P_i}{\partial e_j} = -\left(G_{ij}e_i + B_{ij}f_i\right)$$

$$\begin{cases} N_{ii} = \frac{\partial \Delta P_i}{\partial f_i} = -b_i + (B_{ii}e_i - G_{ii}f_i) \\ \partial \Delta P \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} N_{ij} = \frac{\partial \Delta P_i}{\partial f_j} = B_{ij} e_i - G_{ij} f_i \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} M_{ii} = \frac{2}{\partial e_i} = b_i + (B_{ii}e_i - G_{ii}f) \\ \partial \Delta G \end{cases}$$

$$L_{ii} = \frac{\partial \Delta Q_i}{\partial Q_i} = G_{ii}e_i + B_{ii}f_i = -H$$

$$\begin{cases} R_{ii} = \frac{\partial \Delta U_{i}^{2}}{\partial e_{i}} = -2e_{i} \\ R_{ij} = \frac{\partial \Delta U_{i}^{2}}{\partial e_{i}} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} S_{ii} = \frac{\partial \Delta U_{i}^{2}}{\partial f_{i}} = -2f_{i} \\ S_{ij} = \frac{\partial \Delta U_{i}^{2}}{\partial e_{i}} = 0 \end{cases}$$

极坐标下,未知数 2(n-1)-r 个,需要 2n-2-r 个潮流方程参与迭代, PQ 节点 2n-2 个方程, PV 节点 r 个方程。潮流 方程的修正方程为:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Delta P \\ \Delta Q \end{bmatrix} = - \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \Delta P}{\partial \delta^T} & \frac{\partial \Delta P}{\partial U^T} U \\ \frac{\partial \Delta Q}{\partial \delta^T} & \frac{\partial \Delta Q}{\partial U^T} U \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta \delta \\ \Delta U / U \end{bmatrix} = J \begin{bmatrix} \Delta \delta \\ \Delta U / U \end{bmatrix}$$

 $J = \begin{bmatrix} H & N \\ M & L \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (n-1)\times(n-1) & (n-1)\times(n-1-r) \\ (n-1-r)\times(n-1) & (n-1-r)\times(n-1-r) \end{bmatrix}$ 各子块元素:

$$H_{ii} = \frac{\partial \Delta P_i}{\partial \delta_i} = Q_i + U_i^2 B_{ii}$$

$$H_{ij} = \frac{\partial \Delta P_i}{\partial \delta_j} = -U_i U_j \left(G_{ij} \sin \delta_{ij} - B_{ij} \cos \delta_{ij} \right)$$

$$N_{ii} = \frac{\partial \Delta P_i}{\partial U_i} U_i = -P_i - U_i^2 G$$

$$N_{ij} = \frac{\partial \Delta P_i}{\partial U_j} U_j = -U_i U_j \left(G_{ij} \cos \delta_{ij} + B_{ij} \sin \delta_{ij} \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} \boldsymbol{M}_{u} = \frac{\partial \Delta \boldsymbol{Q}_{c}}{\partial \delta_{i}} = -\boldsymbol{P}_{i} + \boldsymbol{U}_{i}^{2}\boldsymbol{G}_{u} \\ \\ \boldsymbol{M}_{ij} = \frac{\partial \Delta \boldsymbol{Q}_{c}}{\partial \delta_{i}} = -\boldsymbol{N}_{ij} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \boldsymbol{L}_{u} = \frac{\partial \Delta \boldsymbol{Q}_{c}}{\partial \boldsymbol{U}_{i}}\boldsymbol{U}_{i} = -\boldsymbol{Q}_{i} + \boldsymbol{U}_{i}^{2}\boldsymbol{B}_{u} \\ \\ \boldsymbol{L}_{ij} = \frac{\partial \Delta \boldsymbol{Q}_{c}}{\partial \boldsymbol{U}_{j}}\boldsymbol{U}_{j} = \boldsymbol{H}_{ij} \end{cases}$$

PQ 分解法 极坐标 N-R 简化

1、由于 R≪X, 有 N<H, M<L, 忽略 非对角块, N=0, M=0。

2、一般线路两端 δ_{ij} 较小, 且 G_{ij} << B_{ij} , 有 $\cos \delta_{ij} \approx 1$, $G_{ij} \sin \delta_{ij} << B_{ij} \cos \delta_{ij}$, 因

 $H_{ij} = U_i U_j B_{ij}, L_{ij} = U_i U_j B_{ij}, i \neq j$ 3, $Q_i << U_i^2 B_{ii}$, $H_{ii} = U_i^2 B_{ii}$, $L_{ii} = U_i^2 B_{ii}$ $\Delta P/U = -B'U\Delta\delta$ n-14± $\Delta Q/U = -B"\Delta U \quad n-1-r$ #