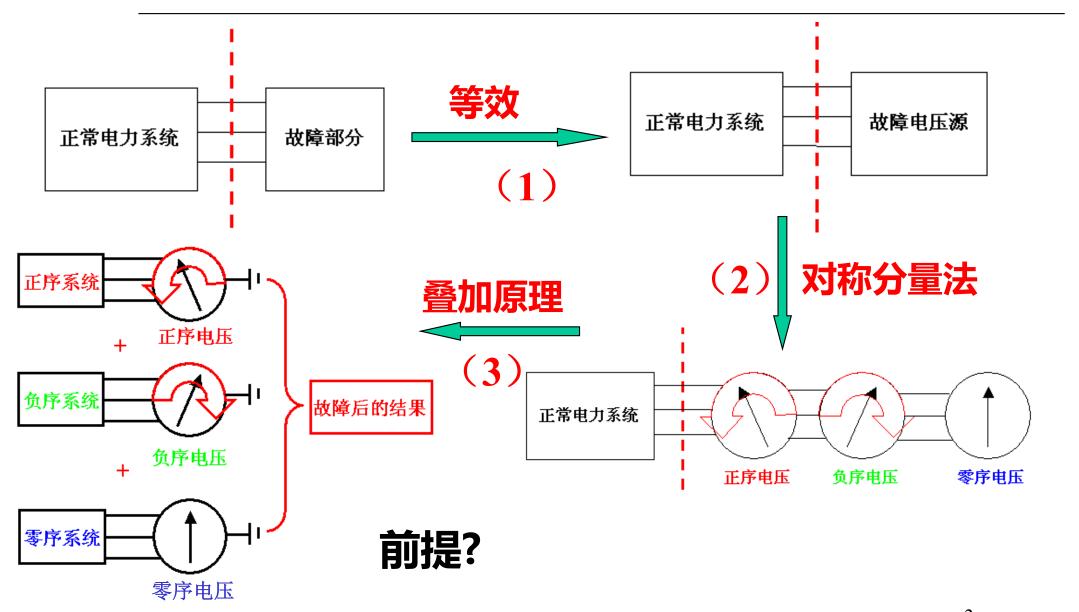
第三章 电力系统故障分析与计算 (Power System Fault Analysis and Calculation)

第十二讲 系统模型及电力系统不对称 故障分析

问题

- 1、电力系统不对称故障的计算原理?
- 2、中性点的阻抗对正序、负序、零序有什么影响?
- 3、变压器的零序等值电路如何确定?
- 4、各种故障的复合序网?
- 5、什么是正序等效定则?
- 6、系统非全相运行?
- 7、复杂系统的故障分析?

§1 三相不对称故障的计算原理



正序、负序、零序三种分量对对称电力系统相互独立,互相解耦!

正序、负序、零序系统 (网络)

正序系统 (网络): 由发电机、变压器、线路、负荷等元件的正序等值电路,按照系统实际接线连接而成的网络。稳态分析中的电力系统。

负序系统(网络):由发电机、变压器、线路、负荷等元件的负序等值电路,按照实际的接线连接而成的网络。

零序系统(网络):由发电机、变压器、线路、负荷等元件的零序等值电路,按照实际的接线连接而成的网络。

注意:一相代表三相!

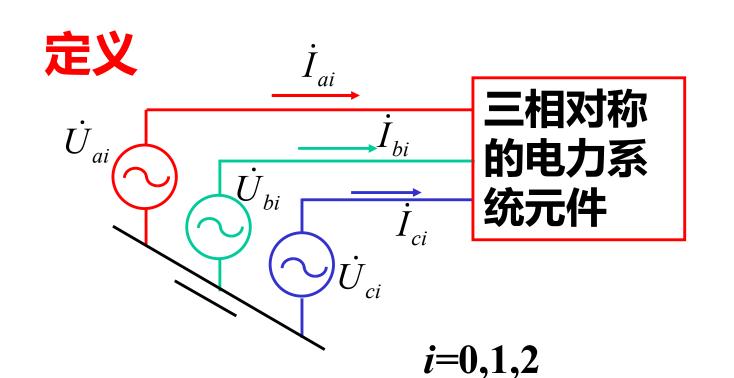
§2 发电机的序阻抗与序等值电路 一、序阻抗与序等值电路的定义

三相对称元件或系统,其正序、负序和零序的等值电路和参数是否相同?

不同序电流所走路径不同、不同序产生的互感不同!

三相元件序阻抗的定义:

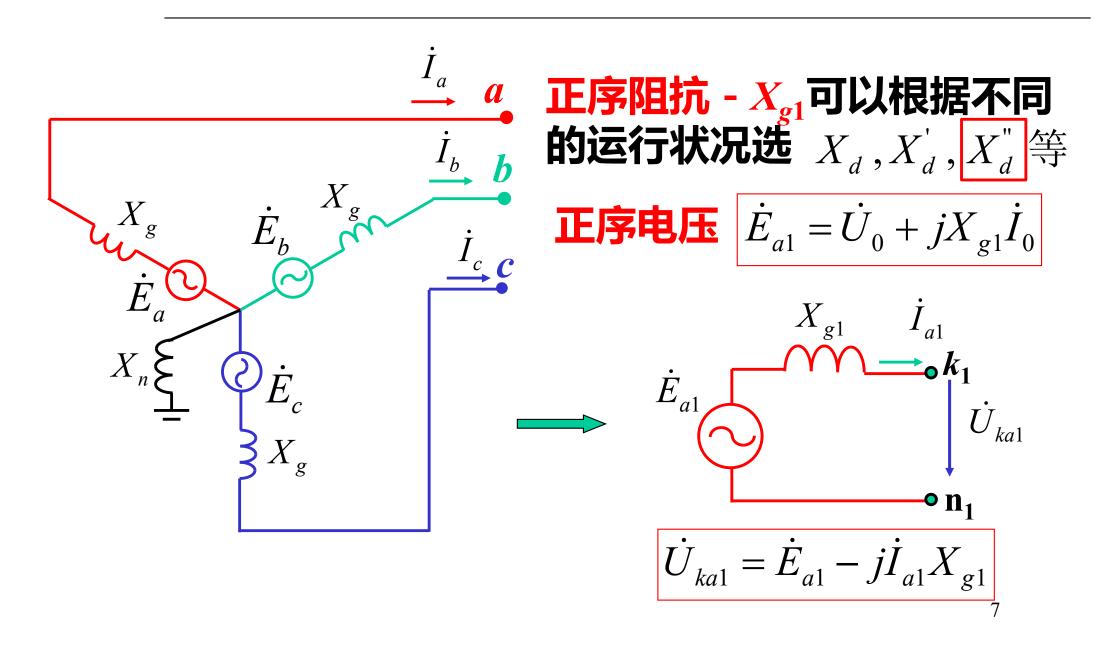
定义: 在元件端口加入序电压分量,测量其序电流分量,序阻抗定义为



$$Z_{1i} = \frac{\dot{U}_{ai}}{\dot{I}_{ai}}$$

三相元件的序等值(效)电路: 序阻抗与序电压源构成的单相电路,一(a)相代表三相!

二、正序阻抗及等值电路



负序阻抗及等值电路

发电机端口加入三相负序电压,产生负序电流。

负序电流产生的旋转磁场与转子旋转方向 - 相同或相反?

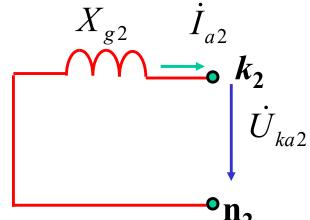
转子绕组中产生电压电流的频率为? 直流, 50Hz, 100Hz

类似超暂态情况,取平均值 $X_{g2} = \frac{1}{2}(X_d'' + X_q'')$

$$X_{g2} = \frac{1}{2}(X_d'' + X_q'')$$

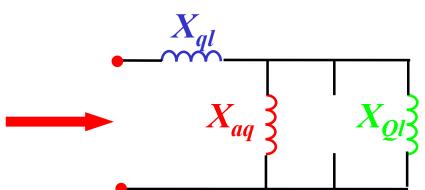
发电机不产生负序电压!



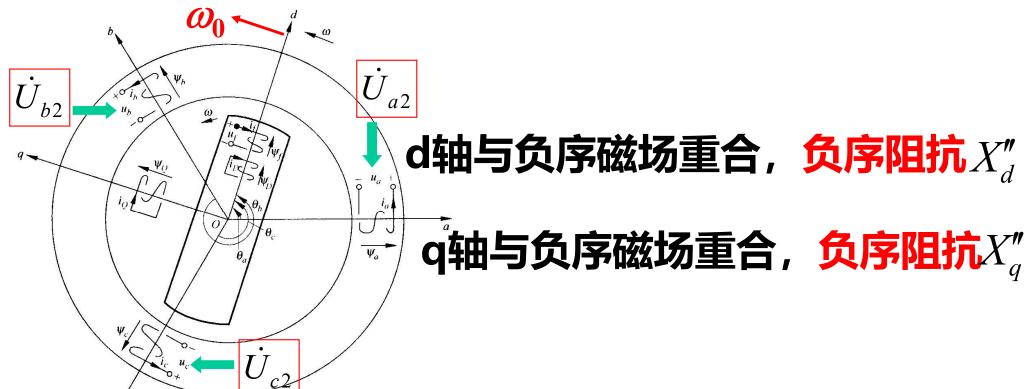


$$\dot{U}_{ka2} = -j\dot{I}_{a2}X_{g2}$$

$$X_{q}'' = X_{ql} + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{X_{aq}} + \frac{1}{X_{Ql}}}$$



— q轴超暂态电抗



四、零序阻抗及等值电路

发电机端口加入三相零序电压,产生零序电流。

零序电流在气隙中产生的合成磁场如何?

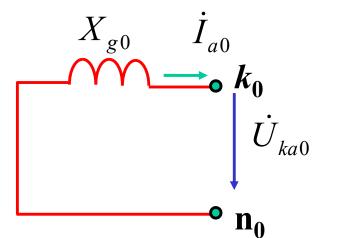
零序与转子绕组没有关系,发电机类似经过漏抗短路,

零序阻抗:包括发电机本身零序阻抗与中性点电抗

$$X_{g0} = X_{dl} + 3X_{n}$$
 3倍中点接地电抗!

发电机不产生零序电压!

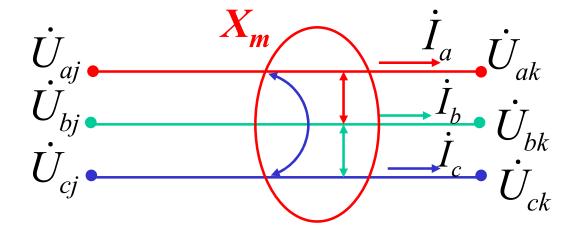
零序等值电路



$$\dot{U}_{ka0} = -j\dot{I}_{a0}X_{g0}$$

§3 输电线的序阻抗与序等值电路一、三相输电线的自感互感模型

单回线/节点→k节点,三相输电线完全对称



标幺值模型 电感 = 电抗

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Delta \dot{U}_{ajk} \\ \Delta \dot{U}_{bjk} \\ \Delta \dot{U}_{cjk} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} X & X_m & X_m \\ X_m & X & X_m \\ X_m & X_m & X \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_a \\ \dot{I}_b \\ \dot{I}_c \end{bmatrix}$$

二、正序阻抗与等值电路

设三相电流为正序电流,即

$$\dot{I}_a = \dot{I}_b \bullet e^{j120^\circ} = \dot{I}_c \bullet e^{j240^\circ}, \dot{I}_a + \dot{I}_b + \dot{I}_c = 0$$

则

$$\begin{cases} \Delta \dot{U}_{ajk} = X \dot{I}_{a} + (X_{m} \dot{I}_{b} + X_{m} \dot{I}_{c}) = (X - X_{m}) \dot{I}_{a} \\ \Delta \dot{U}_{bjk} = X_{m} \dot{I}_{a} + X \dot{I}_{b} + X_{m} \dot{I}_{c} = (X - X_{m}) \dot{I}_{b} \\ \Delta \dot{U}_{cjk} = X_{m} \dot{I}_{a} + X_{m} \dot{I}_{b} + X \dot{I}_{c} = (X - X_{m}) \dot{I}_{c} \end{cases}$$

即

$$\Delta \dot{U}_{ajk} = \Delta \dot{U}_{bjk} \bullet e^{j120^{\circ}} = \Delta \dot{U}_{cjk} \bullet e^{j240^{\circ}}$$

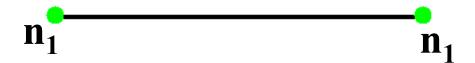
正序电压

三相输电线的正序等值阻抗

$$X_{1} = \frac{\Delta \dot{U}_{ajk}}{\dot{I}_{a}} = \frac{\Delta \dot{U}_{bjk}}{\dot{I}_{b}} = \frac{\Delta \dot{U}_{cjk}}{\dot{I}_{c}} = X - X_{m}$$

单相正序等值电路





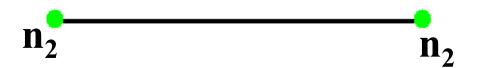
三、负序阻抗与等值电路

三相输电线的负序等值阻抗

$$X_2 = X - X_m$$

单相负序等值电路





四、零序阻抗与等值电路

设三相电流为零序电流,即

$$\dot{I}_a = \dot{I}_b = \dot{I}_c$$

则

$$\begin{cases} \Delta \dot{U}_{ajk} = X \dot{I}_a + X_m \dot{I}_b + X_m \dot{I}_c = (X + 2X_m) \dot{I}_a \\ \Delta \dot{U}_{bjk} = X_m \dot{I}_a + X \dot{I}_b + X_m \dot{I}_c = (X + 2X_m) \dot{I}_b \\ \Delta \dot{U}_{cjk} = X_m \dot{I}_a + X_m \dot{I}_b + X \dot{I}_c = (X + 2X_m) \dot{I}_c \end{cases}$$

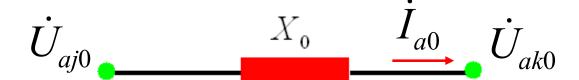
即

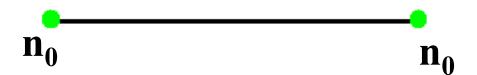
$$\Delta \dot{U}_{ajk} = \Delta \dot{U}_{bjk} = \Delta \dot{U}_{cjk}$$
 零序电压

三相输电线的零序等值阻抗

$$X_{0} = \frac{\Delta \dot{U}_{ajk}}{\dot{I}_{a}} = \frac{\Delta \dot{U}_{bjk}}{\dot{I}_{b}} = \frac{\Delta \dot{U}_{cjk}}{\dot{I}_{c}} = X + 2X_{m}$$

单相零序等值电路



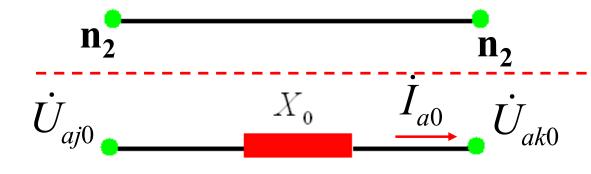


$$\dot{U}_{aj1}$$
 X_1 \dot{I}_{a1} \dot{U}_{ak1}

$$X_{1} = X - X_{m}$$

$$X_{2} = X - X_{m}$$

$$X_{0} = X + 2X_{m}$$



 $\mathbf{n_0}$

 n_0

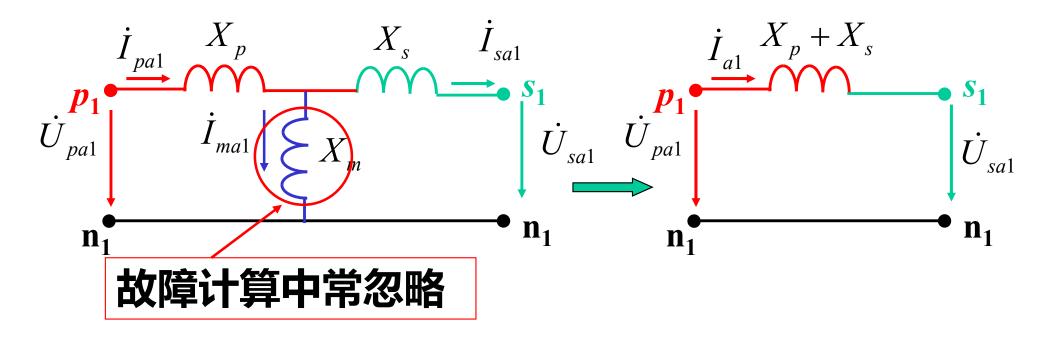
正序、负序、零序 电抗的大小关系

$$X_1 = X_2 < X_0$$

物理意义?

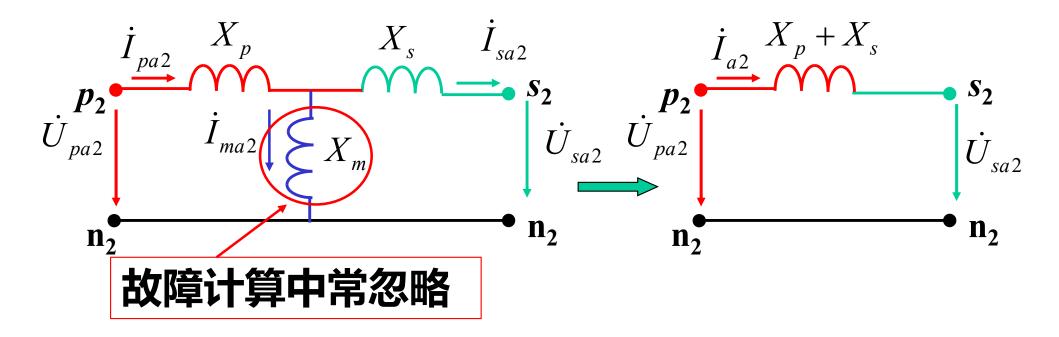
§4 三相变压器的序等值电路 一、正序等值电路

忽略电阻, 正序单相等值电路



二、负序等值电路(与正序相同)

忽略电阻, 负序单相等值电路



三相变压器正序、负序通路及性质一样, 等值电路及参数相同!

三、零序等值电路(重点)

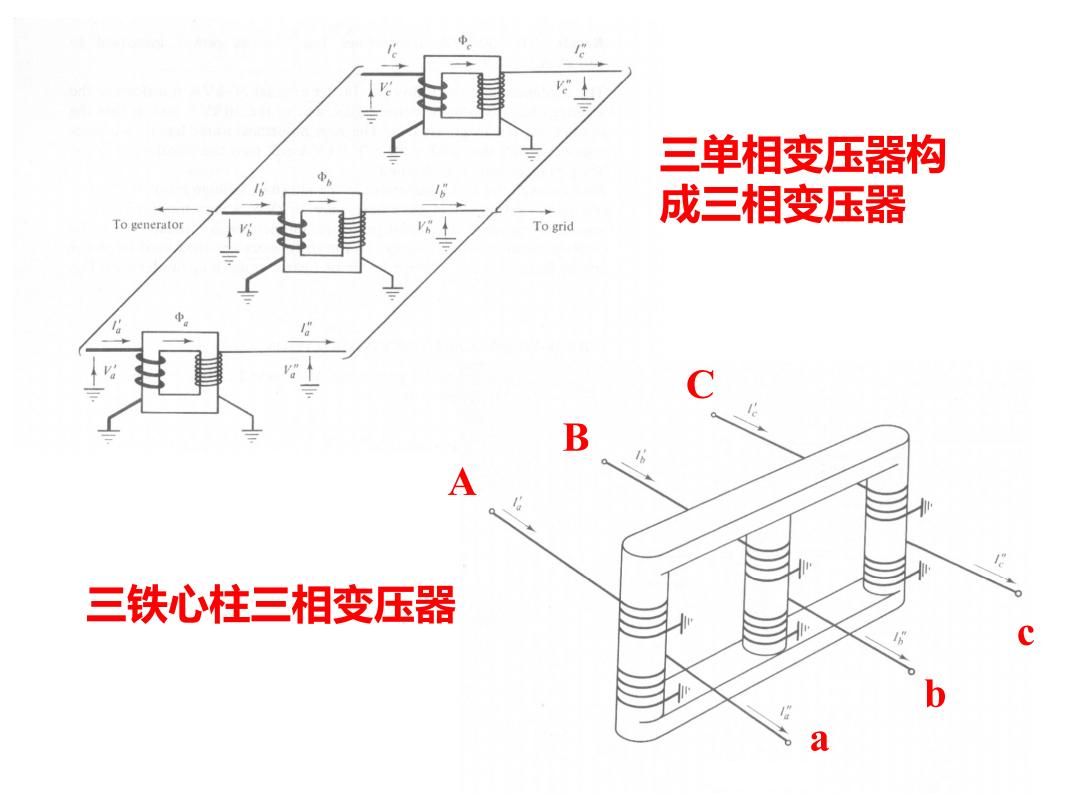
• 零序等值电路的参数(X_{p0} , X_{s0} , X_{m0})与铁心结构有关:

变压器为三个单相变压器组成,零序参数与正负序参数相同;

变压器为<u>五铁心柱结构</u>,零序参数与正负序参数基 本相同;

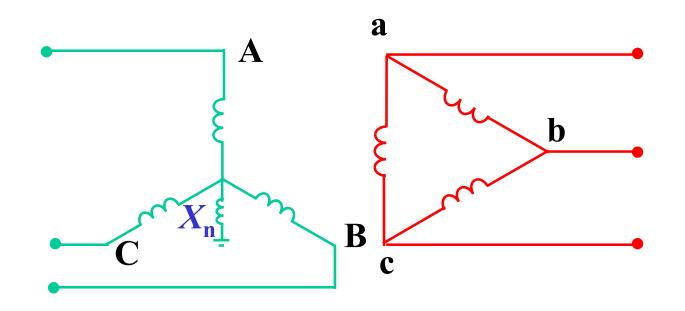
三铁心柱变压器,零序参数,特别是激磁阻抗小得多?

·零序等值电路结构由变压器的连接组别决定。



零序等值电路结构

以图示连接组别变压器为例,分析其它组别类似。



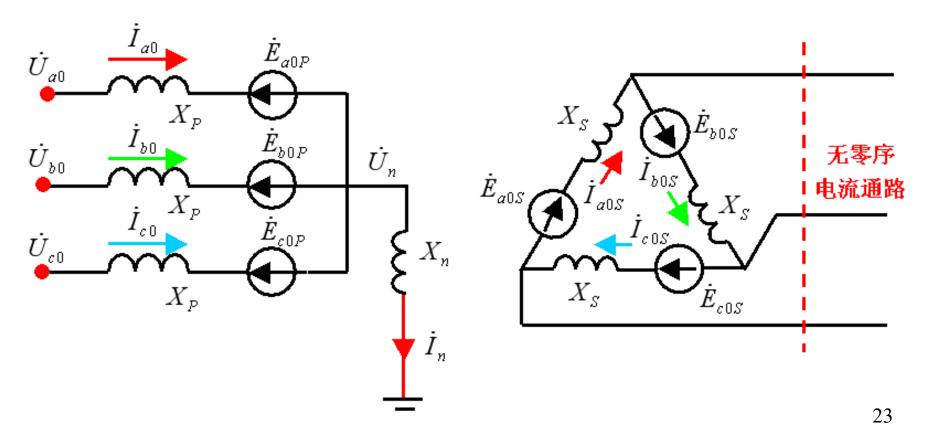
连接组别为Y-X_n-Δ双绕组变压器

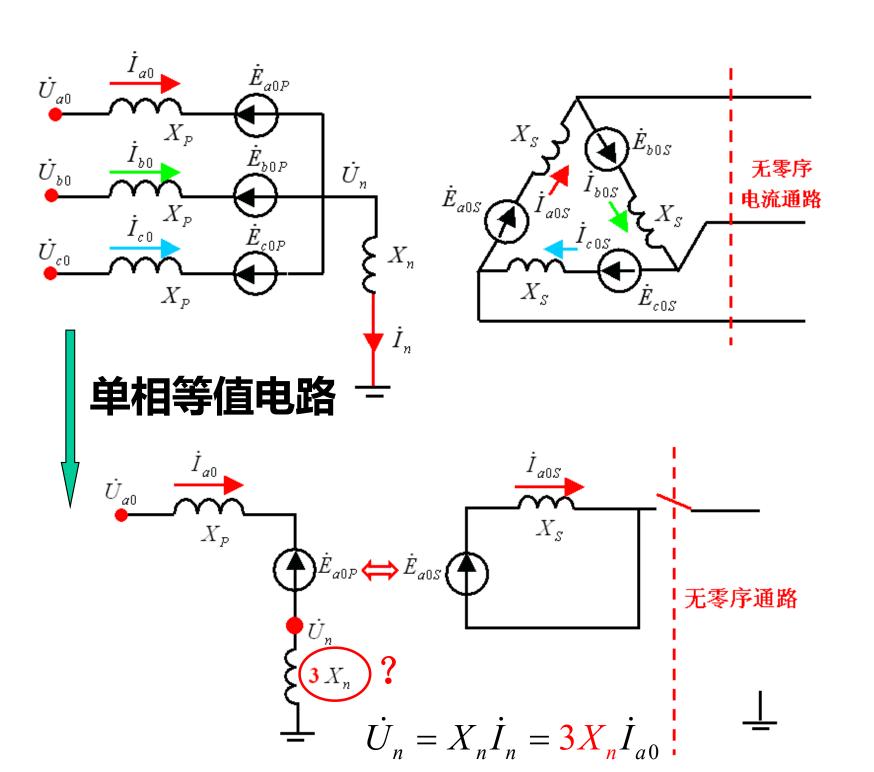
在Y侧加三相零序电压 $(\dot{U}_{a0},\dot{U}_{b0},\dot{U}_{c0})$

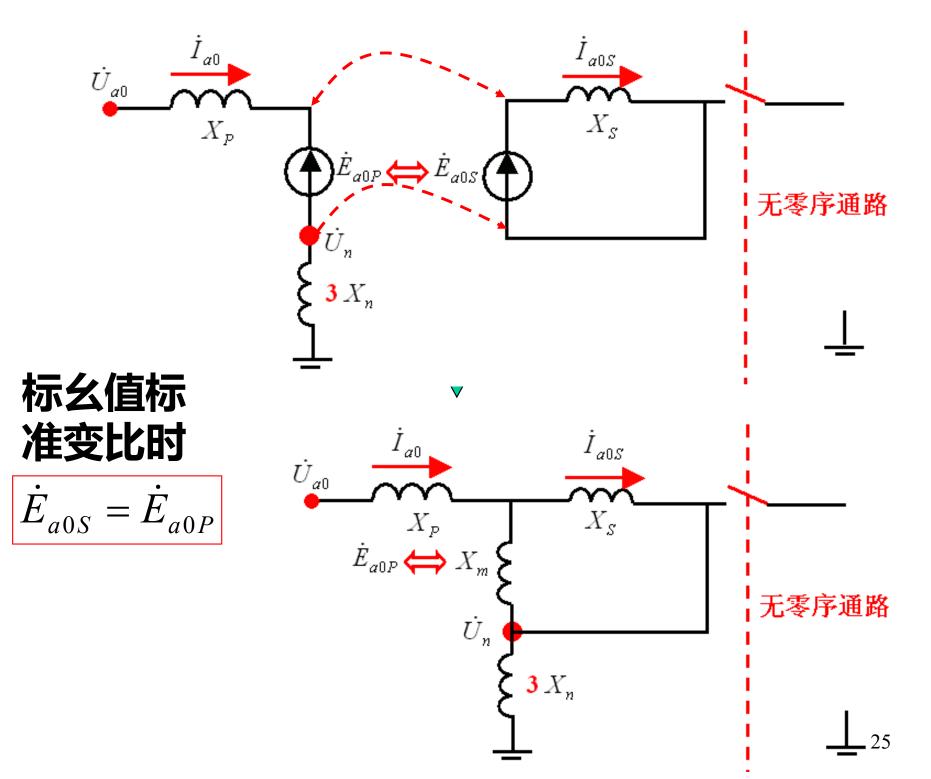
Y中点有接地支路,有零序电流 $(\dot{I}_{a0},\dot{I}_{b0},\dot{I}_{c0})$

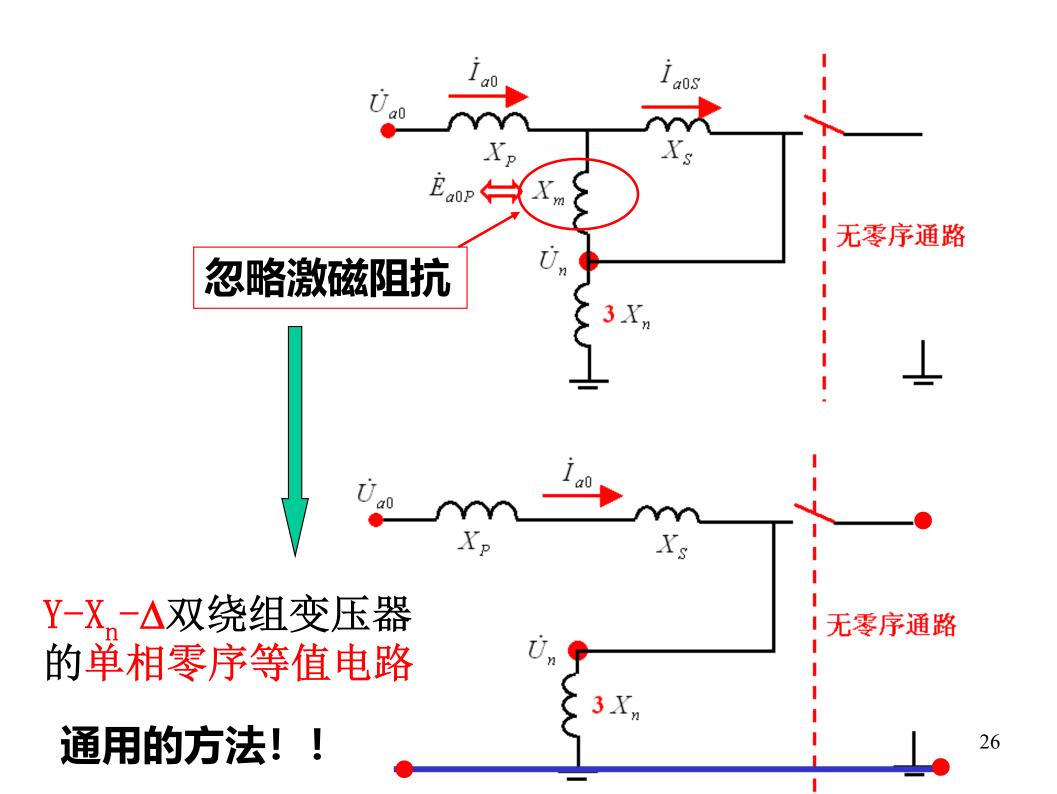
Y侧有反电动势 $(\dot{E}_{a0P}, \dot{E}_{b0P}, \dot{E}_{c0P})$

 Δ 侧绕组中感应电势 $(\dot{E}_{a0S}, \dot{E}_{b0S}, \dot{E}_{c0S})$

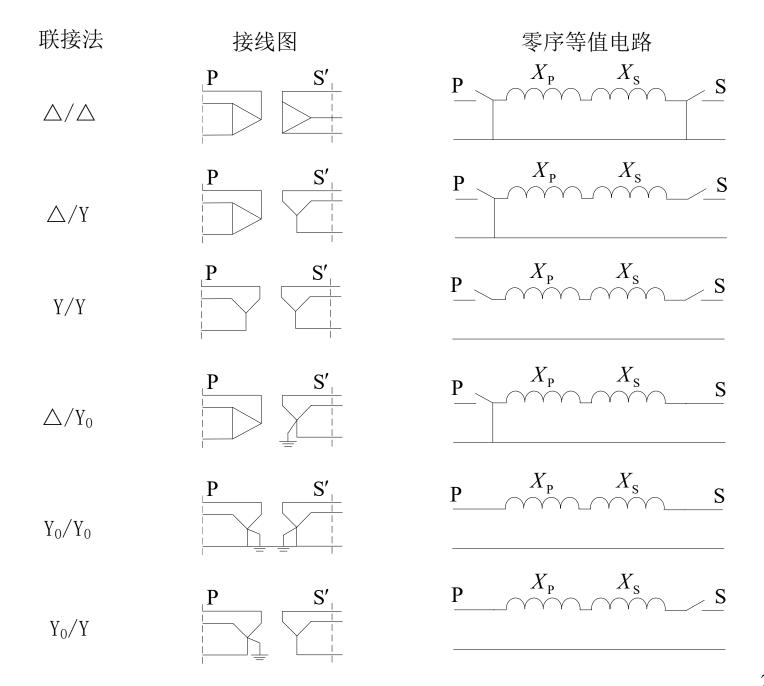




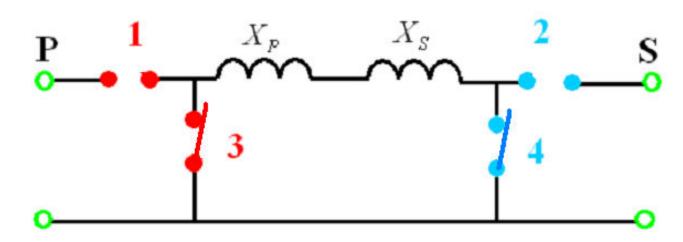




忽略激磁电抗,各种连接组别变压器的零序等值电路



不同组别零序等值电路的统一记忆图



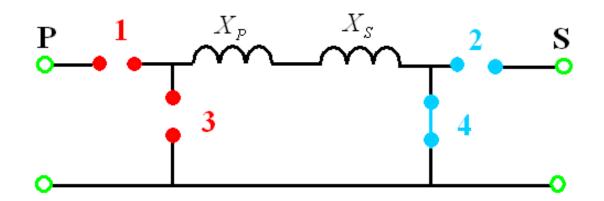
开关开合的规则为:

- 1、变压器原边(或副边)为Y0接法时,则开关1(或2)合上,开关3(或4)打开,即一合一开;
- 2、变压器原边(或副边)为Y接法时,则开关1 (或2) 打开,开关3(或4) 打开,即全开;
- 3、变压器原边(或副边)为△接法时,则开关1 (或2)断开,开关3(或4)合上,即一开一合。28

例如: Y/△接法变压器

原边为Y接法,开关1打开,开关3打开;

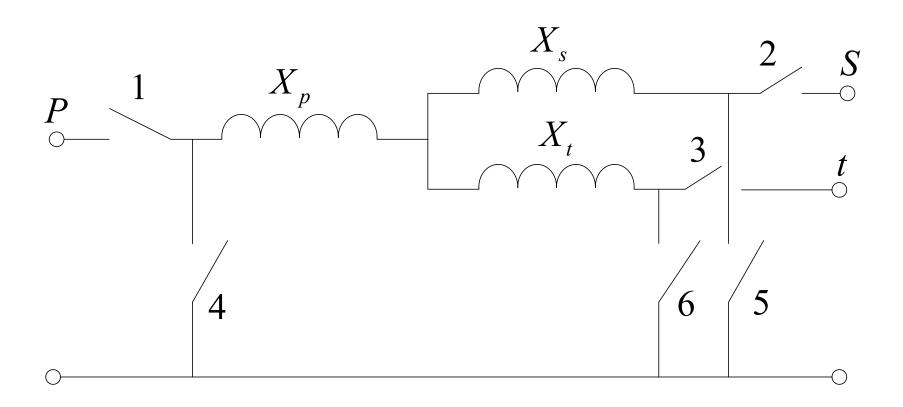
副边为∆接法,开关2打开,开关4合上。



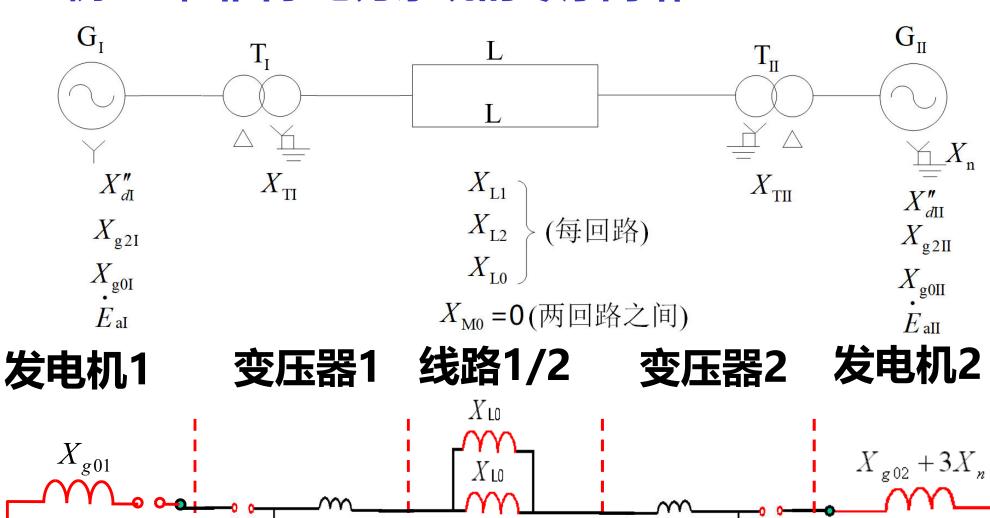
Y/∆接法变压器的零序等值电路

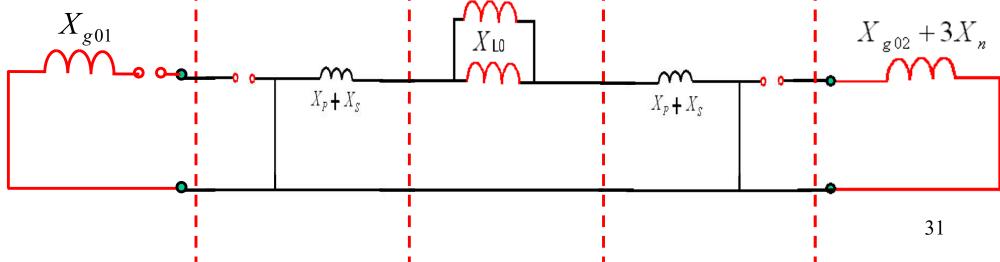
四、三绕组变压器的零序等值电路

开关开合的规则与双绕组变压器同



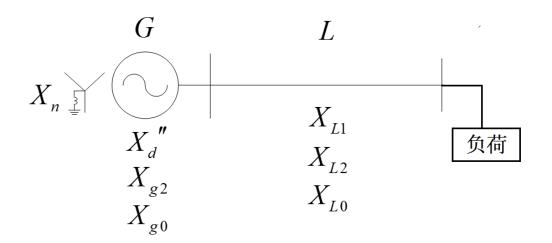
例: 画出图示电力系统的零序网络



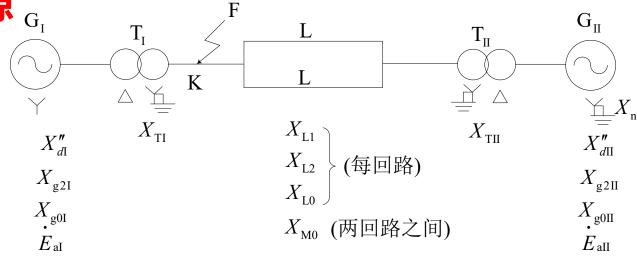


§5、简单系统单相接地故障 一、简单、复杂电力系统

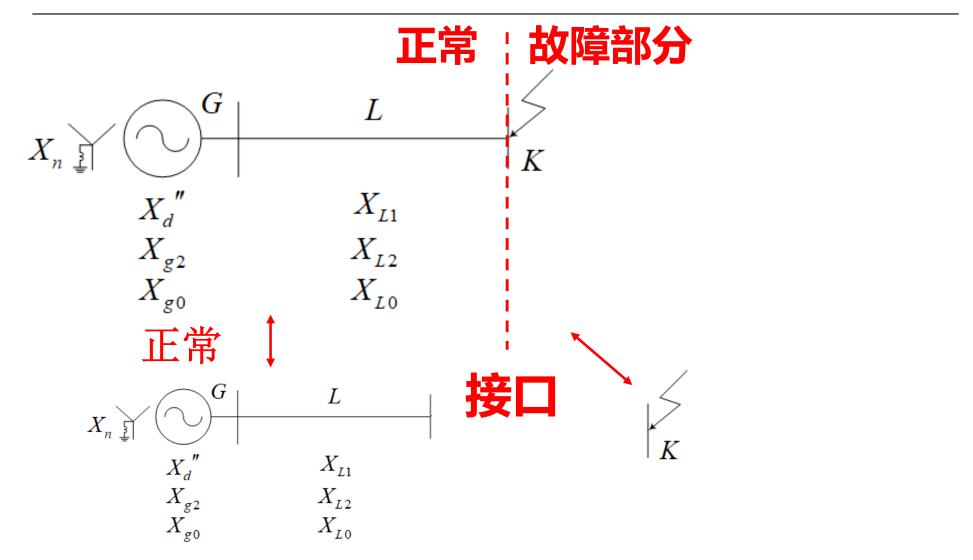
简单电力系统 - 单电源



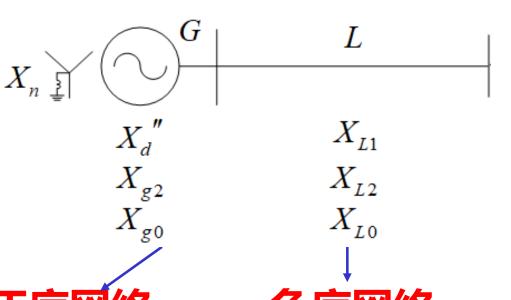
复杂电力系统 - 多电源



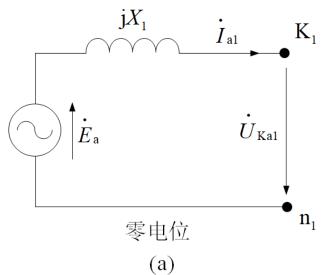
二、简单电力系统不对称故障



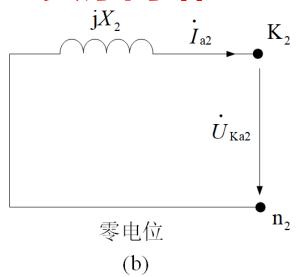
K点不对称短路 = 在接口接入一三相不对称的故障电路。



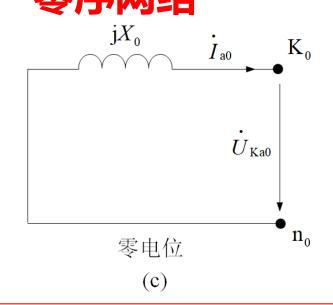
正常部分的正 序、负序、零 序网络



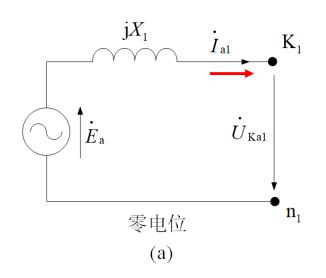
$$X_1 = X_d^{"} + X_{L1}$$

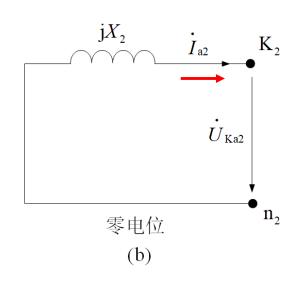


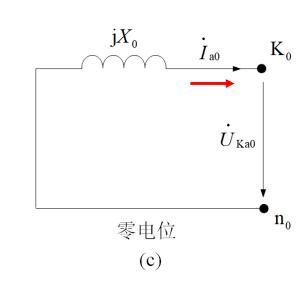
$$X_2 = X_{g2} + X_{L2}$$



$$X_2 = X_{g2} + X_{L2} \mid X_0 = (X_{g0} + 3X_n) + X_{L0}$$







正序、负序 和零序三网 络的方程

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{ka1} = \dot{E}_{a} - j\dot{I}_{a1}X_{1} \\ X_{1} = X_{d}^{"} + X_{L1} \end{cases}$$
(1)

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{ka2} = -j\dot{I}_{a2}X_{2} \\ X_{2} = X_{g2} + X_{L2} \end{cases}$$
(2)

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{ka0} = -j\dot{I}_{a0}X_{0} \\ X_{0} = (X_{g0} + 3X_{n}) + X_{L0} \end{cases}$$
(3)

6个未知数

$$(\dot{U}_{ka0}, \dot{U}_{ka1}, \dot{U}_{ka2}, \dot{I}_{a0}, \dot{I}_{a1}, \dot{I}_{a2})$$

差3个方程?

从故障部分找另3个方程

不同类型的故障,故障端口的三相电压与电流

$$(\dot{U}_{ka}, \dot{U}_{kb}, \dot{U}_{kc}, \dot{I}_{a}, \dot{I}_{b}, \dot{I}_{c})$$
 满足一定的关系(3个接口方程)

abc相量 零序、正序、负序分量 (012分量)

故障点有正序、负序和零序电压与正序、负序、 零序电流3个反映故障的方程。

正常部分3个方程

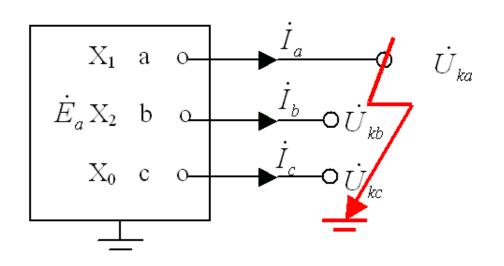
故障部分3个方程

6个方程

三、单相接地故障部分的正序、负序、零序电压、电流的接口方程

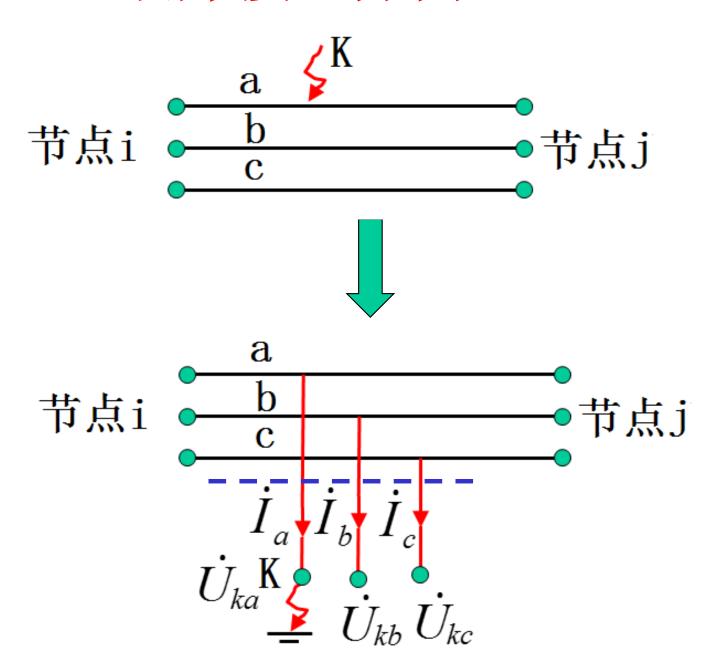
一般假定a相接地,称a相为特殊相。

故障端口有以下3个方程:



$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{ka} = 0 \\ \dot{I}_{b} = 0 \\ \dot{I}_{c} = 0 \end{cases}$$

故障接口分离



$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{ka} = 0 \\ \dot{I}_{b} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{U}_{ka0} + \dot{U}_{ka1} + \dot{U}_{ka2} = 0 \\ \dot{I}_{a0} + a^{2}\dot{I}_{a1} + a\dot{I}_{a2} = 0 \\ \dot{I}_{a0} + a\dot{I}_{a1} + a^{2}\dot{I}_{a2} = 0 \end{cases} (a = e^{j2\pi/3})$$

分量的3个接 $\{\dot{I}_{a0}=\dot{I}_{a1}\}$ 方程

常 分

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{ka1} = \dot{E}_{a} - j\dot{I}_{a1}X_{1} \\ X_{1} = X_{d}^{"} + X_{L1} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{ka2} = -j\dot{I}_{a2}X_{2} \\ X_{2} = X_{g2} + X_{L2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{ka0} = -j\dot{I}_{a0}X_{0} \\ X_{0} = (X_{g0} + 3X_{n}) + X_{L0} \end{cases}$$

$$(3)$$

跃立求解

$$(\dot{U}_{ka0}, \dot{U}_{ka1}, \dot{U}_{ka2}, \dot{I}_{a0}, \dot{I}_{a1}, \dot{I}_{a2})$$

四、单相接地故障的复合序网

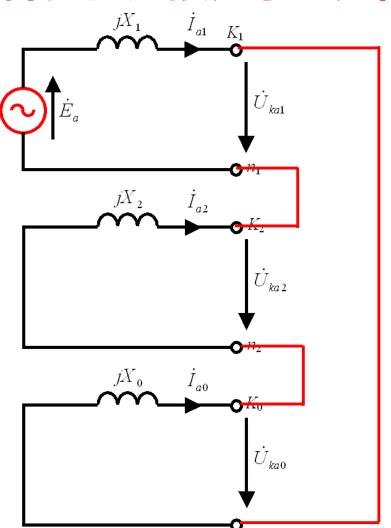
故障接口方程



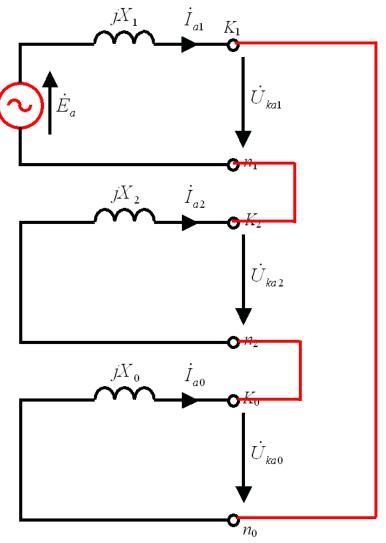
反映正、负、零三序网在故障处的连接关系 - 复合序网

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{ka0} + \dot{U}_{ka1} + \dot{U}_{ka2} = 0 \\ \dot{I}_{a0} = \dot{I}_{a1} \\ \dot{I}_{a1} = \dot{I}_{a2} \end{cases}$$

单相故障的复合序网 正、负、零三序网络 在故障端口处串联!



复合序网



利用复合序网求解

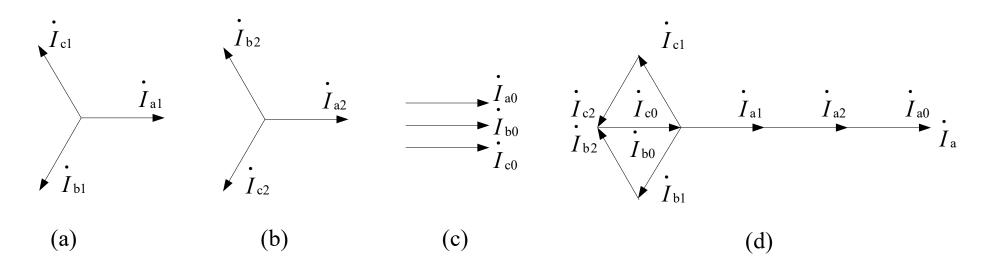
$$\dot{I}_{a0} = \dot{I}_{a1} = \dot{I}_{a2} = \frac{\dot{E}_{a}}{j(X_{1} + X_{2} + X_{0})}$$

$$\dot{I}_{a} = \dot{I}_{a0} + \dot{I}_{a1} + \dot{I}_{a2} = 3\dot{I}_{a0}$$

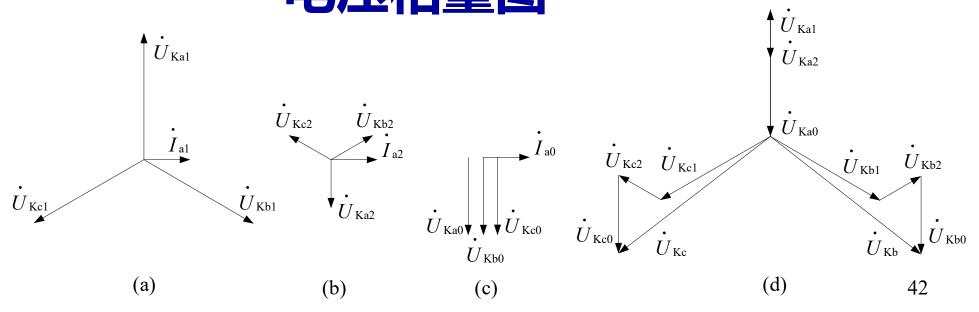
$$\dot{I}_{a} = \frac{3\dot{E}_{a}}{j(X_{1} + X_{2} + X_{0})}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{ka1} = \dot{E}_a - j\dot{I}_{a1}X_1 = \frac{(X_2 + X_0)\dot{E}_a}{X_1 + X_2 + X_0} \\ \dot{U}_{ka2} = -j\dot{I}_{a2}X_2 = \frac{-X_2\dot{E}_a}{X_1 + X_2 + X_0} \\ \dot{U}_{ka0} = -j\dot{I}_{a0}X_0 = \frac{-X_0\dot{E}_a}{X_1 + X_2 + X_0} \end{cases}$$

电流相量图



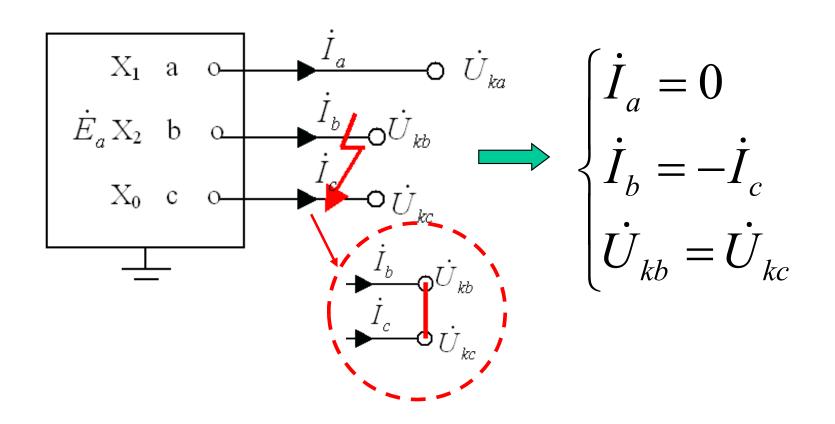
电压相量图



§6 简单系统两相直接短路故障 一、正、负、零序电压、电流接口方程

一般假定bc相短路,a相仍然为特殊相。

故障端口有以下3个方程:



$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_a = 0 \\ \dot{I}_b = -\dot{I}_c \end{cases}$$

$$\dot{U}_{kb} = \dot{U}_{kc}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_{a} = 0 \\ \dot{I}_{b} = -\dot{I}_{c} \end{cases} \begin{cases} \dot{I}_{a0} + \dot{I}_{a1} + \dot{I}_{a2} = 0 \\ \dot{I}_{a0} + a^{2}\dot{I}_{a1} + a\dot{I}_{a2} = -(\dot{I}_{a0} + a\dot{I}_{a1} + a^{2}\dot{I}_{a2}) \\ \dot{U}_{kb} = \dot{U}_{kc} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{ka0} + a^{2}\dot{U}_{ka1} + a\dot{U}_{ka2} = \dot{U}_{ka0} + a\dot{U}_{ka1} + a^{2}\dot{U}_{ka2} \end{cases}$$

部

$$\begin{cases}
\dot{I}_{a1} + \dot{I}_{a2} = 0 \\
\dot{U}_{ka1} = \dot{U}_{ka2} \\
\dot{U}_{ka1} = \dot{E}_a - j\dot{I}_{a1}X_1 \\
X_1 = X_d^{"} + X_{L1}
\end{cases} (1)$$

$$\begin{cases}
\dot{U}_{ka2} = -j\dot{I}_{a2}X_2 \\
X_2 = X_{g2} + X_{L2}
\end{cases} (2)$$

$$\begin{cases}
\dot{U}_{ka0} = -j\dot{I}_{a0}X_0 \\
X_0 = (X_{g0} + 3X_n) + X_{L0}
\end{cases} (3)$$

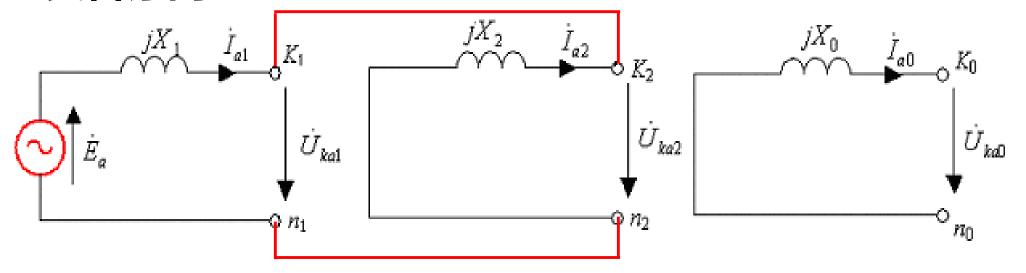
$$(\dot{U}_{ka0}, \dot{U}_{ka1}, \dot{U}_{ka2}, \dot{I}_{a0}, \dot{I}_{a1}, \dot{I}_{a2})$$

二、两相短路故障的复合序网

故障接口方程

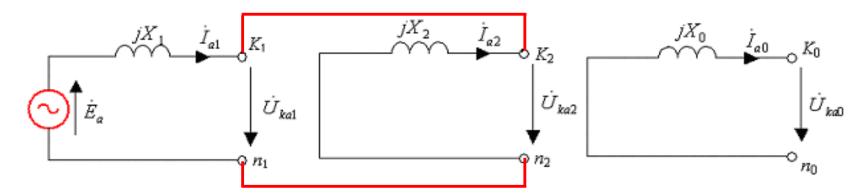
$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_{a0} = 0 \\ \dot{I}_{a1} + \dot{I}_{a2} = 0 \\ \dot{U}_{ka1} = \dot{U}_{ka2} \end{cases}$$

复合序网



正序、负序网络在故障端口处并联!零序网络开路

利用复合序网求解短路电流序分量



$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_{a0} = 0 \\ \dot{I}_{a1} = -\dot{I}_{a2} = \frac{\dot{E}_a}{j(X_1 + X_2)} \end{cases}$$

$$\dot{I}_b = -\dot{I}_c = \dot{I}_{a0} + a^2 \dot{I}_{a1} + a \dot{I}_{a2}$$

$$= \frac{(a^2 - a)\dot{E}_a}{j(X_1 + X_2)} = \frac{-\sqrt{3}\dot{E}_a}{X_1 + X_2}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_{a0} = 0 \\ \dot{I}_{a1} = -\dot{I}_{a2} = \frac{\dot{E}_{a}}{j(X_{1} + X_{2})} \end{cases} \begin{cases} \dot{U}_{ka0} = 0 \\ \dot{U}_{ka1} = \dot{U}_{ka2} = -j\dot{I}_{a2}X_{2} = \frac{X_{2}\dot{E}_{a}}{X_{1} + X_{2}} \end{cases}$$

$$= -\dot{I}_{c} = \dot{I}_{a0} + a^{2}\dot{I}_{a1} + a\dot{I}_{a2}$$

$$= \frac{(a^{2} - a)\dot{E}_{a}}{j(X_{1} + X_{2})} = \frac{-\sqrt{3}\dot{E}_{a}}{X_{1} + X_{2}}$$

$$\dot{U}_{ka} = \dot{U}_{ka0} + \dot{U}_{ka1} + \dot{U}_{ka2} = \frac{2X_{2}\dot{E}_{a}}{X_{1} + X_{2}}$$

$$\dot{U}_{kb} = \dot{U}_{kc} = \dot{U}_{ka0} + a^{2}\dot{U}_{ka1} + a\dot{U}_{ka2}$$

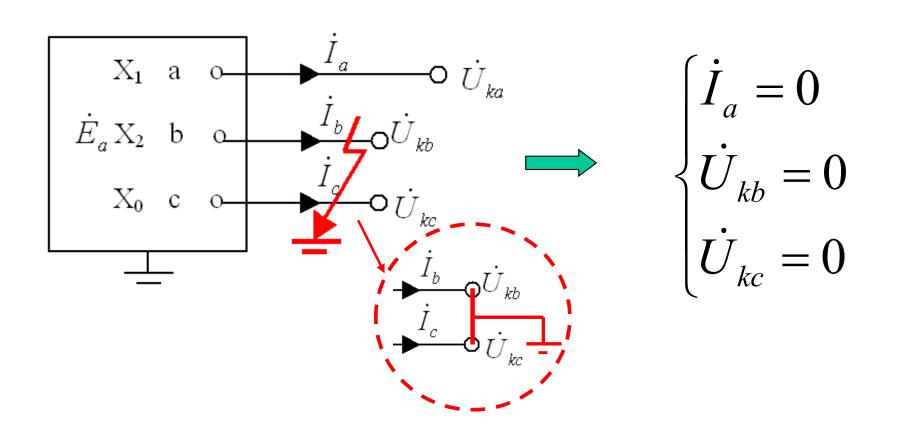
$$= \frac{(a^{2} + a)X_{2}\dot{E}_{a}}{X_{1} + X_{2}} = \frac{-X_{2}\dot{E}_{a}}{X_{1} + X_{2}}$$

$$= \frac{(a^{2} + a)X_{2}\dot{E}_{a}}{X_{1} + X_{2}} = \frac{-X_{2}\dot{E}_{a}}{X_{1} + X_{2}}$$

§7 简单系统两相直接短路接地故障 一、正、序、零序电压、电流接口方程

一般假定bc相短路接地,a相仍然为特殊相。

故障端口有以下3个方程:



$$egin{cases} \dot{I}_a = 0 \ \dot{U}_{kb} = 0 \ \dot{U}_{kc} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_{a0} + \dot{I}_{a1} + \dot{I}_{a2} = 0 \\ \dot{U}_{ka0} + a^2 \dot{U}_{ka1} + a \dot{U}_{ka2} = 0 \\ \dot{U}_{ka0} + a \dot{U}_{ka1} + a^2 \dot{U}_{ka2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

故障部分序 分量的3个接 $\begin{cases} \dot{I}_{a0} + \dot{I}_{a1} + \dot{I}_{a2} = 0 \\ \dot{U}_{ka0} = \dot{U}_{ka1} = \dot{U}_{ka2} \end{cases}$

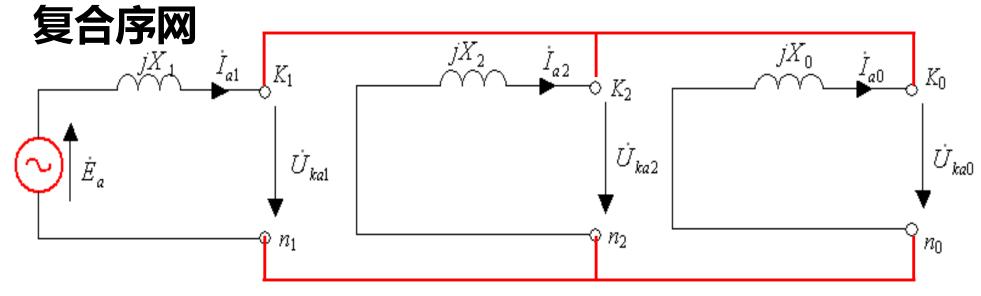
正
$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{ka1} = \dot{E}_a - j\dot{I}_{a1}X_1 \\ X_1 = X_d^{"} + X_{L1} \end{cases}$$
 (1)
$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{ka2} = -j\dot{I}_{a2}X_2 \\ X_2 = X_{g2} + X_{L2} \end{cases}$$
 (2)
$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{ka0} = -j\dot{I}_{a0}X_0 \\ X_0 = (X_{g0} + 3X_n) + X_{L0} \end{cases}$$

联立求解

$$(\dot{U}_{ka0}, \dot{U}_{ka1}, \dot{U}_{ka2}, \dot{I}_{a0}, \dot{I}_{a1}, \dot{I}_{a2})$$

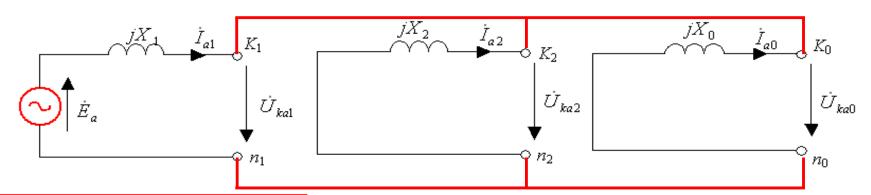
两相短路接地故障的复合序网

故障接口方程
$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_{a0} + \dot{I}_{a1} + \dot{I}_{a2} = 0 \\ \dot{U}_{ka0} = \dot{U}_{ka1} = \dot{U}_{ka2} \end{cases}$$



正序、负序、零序网络在故障端口处并联!

利用复合序网求解短路电流序分量



$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_{a1} = \frac{\dot{E}_{a}}{j(X_{1} + X_{2} / / X_{0})} \\ \dot{I}_{a2} = -\frac{X_{0}}{X_{2} + X_{0}} \dot{I}_{a1} \\ \dot{I}_{a0} = -\frac{X_{2}}{X_{2} + X_{0}} \dot{I}_{a1} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{split} \dot{I}_{b} &= \dot{I}_{a0} + a^{2} \dot{I}_{a1} + a \dot{I}_{a2} \\ &= (a^{2} - \frac{X_{2} + a X_{0}}{X_{2} + X_{0}}) \dot{I}_{a1} \\ \dot{I}_{c} &= \dot{I}_{a0} + a \dot{I}_{a1} + a^{2} \dot{I}_{a2} \\ &= (a - \frac{X_{2} + a^{2} X_{0}}{X_{2} + X_{0}}) \dot{I}_{a1} \end{split}$$

$$\dot{U}_{ka0} = \dot{U}_{ka1} = \dot{U}_{ka2} = \frac{X_2 X_0}{X_2 + X_0} \dot{I}_{a1} \qquad \dot{U}_{ka} = 3 \dot{U}_{ka0} = \frac{3 X_2 X_0}{X_2 + X_0} \dot{I}_{a1}$$

$$\dot{U}_{ka} = 3\dot{U}_{ka0} = \frac{3X_2X_0}{X_2 + X_0}\dot{I}_{a1}$$

正序等效定则

三种形式的短路电流正序分量

单相接地 $\dot{I}_{a1} = \frac{\dot{E}_a}{j(X_1 + X_2 + X_0)}$

两相直接短路
$$\dot{I}_{a1} = \frac{E_a}{j(X_1 + X_2)}$$

两相直接短
$$i_{a1} = \frac{\dot{E}_a}{j(X_1 + \frac{X_2 X_0}{X_2 + X_0})}$$
 路接地
$$I_{a1} = \frac{E_a}{X_1 + X_{\Delta}^{(n)}}$$

三相短路呢?

统一规律

$$\dot{I}_{a1}^{(n)} = \frac{\dot{E}_a}{j(X_1 + X_{\Delta}^{(n)})}$$

$$I_{a1}^{(n)} = \frac{E_a}{X_1 + X_{\Delta}^{(n)}}$$

n短路故障类型, X_{Λ} - 不同类型短路时的附加电抗。51

正序等效定则:不对称短路时,短路点正序电流的大小与在短路点串联一附加电抗X_△并在其后发生三相短路时的电流大小相等。

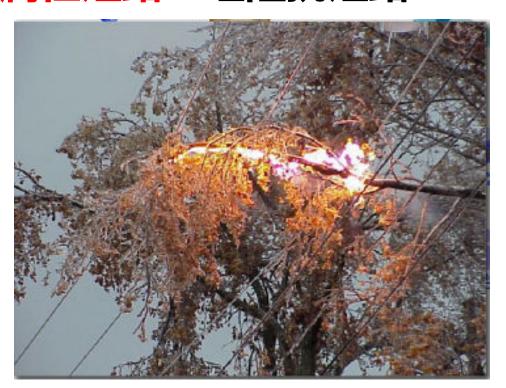
不同故障时附加电抗Xx的等值电路与数值

故障类型	附加电抗 $X_{\scriptscriptstyle \Delta}$	图示
单相接地故障 <i>K</i> ⁽¹⁾	$X_2 + X_0$	X_2 X_2 X_0
两相相间故障 $K^{(2)}$	X_2	\overline{X}_{2}
两相接地故障 <i>K</i> ^(1.1)	$\frac{X_2X_0}{X_2+X_0}$	X_2 X_0
三相故障 <i>K</i> ⁽³⁾	0	

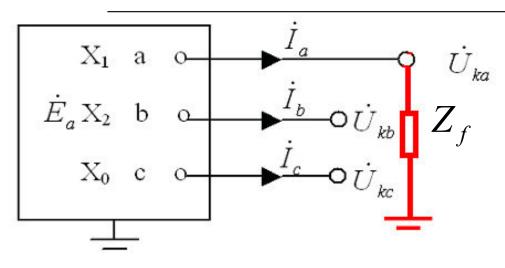
§8 简单系统经阻抗短路分析 一、金属性、非金属性短路

直接短路称金属性短路

一般均经过电弧发生短路,电弧有阻抗,称 为非金属性短路 - 经阻抗短路



二、经过阻抗的单相接地故障

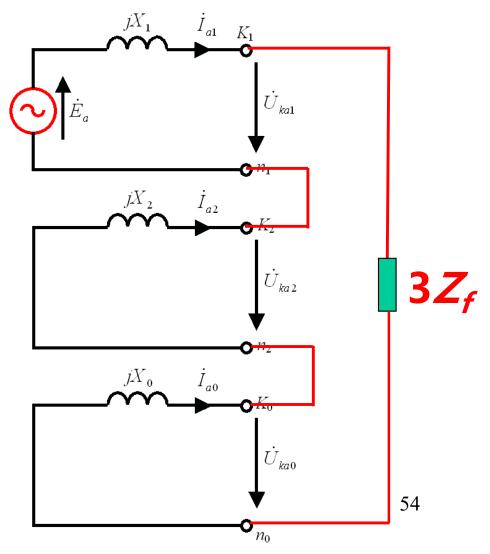


故障部分接口方程

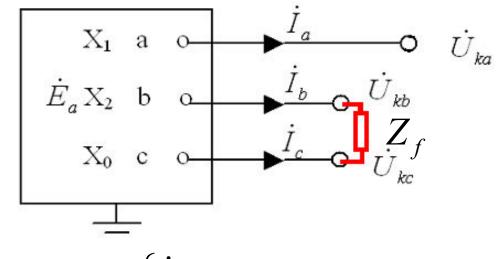
$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{ka} = Z_f \dot{I}_a \\ \dot{I}_b = 0 \\ \dot{I}_c = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{ka0} + \dot{U}_{ka1} + \dot{U}_{ka2} = 3\dot{I}_{a1}Z_f \\ \dot{I}_{a0} = \dot{I}_{a1} = \dot{I}_{a2} \end{cases}$$

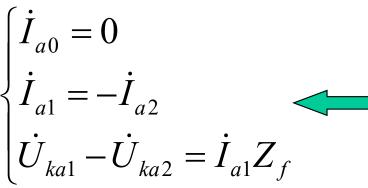
复合序网

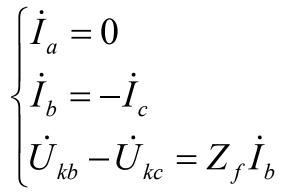


三、经过阻抗的两相短接故障(自学)

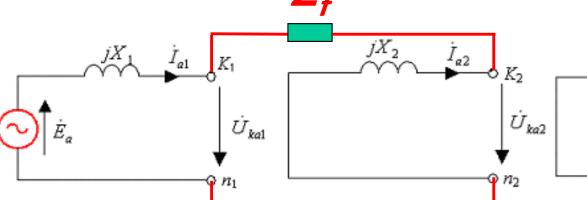


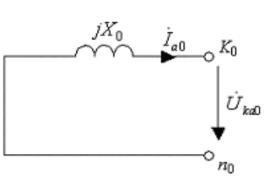
故障部分接口方程





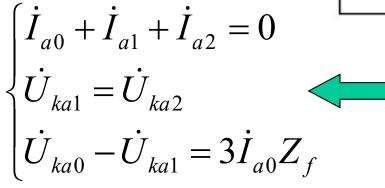
复合序网

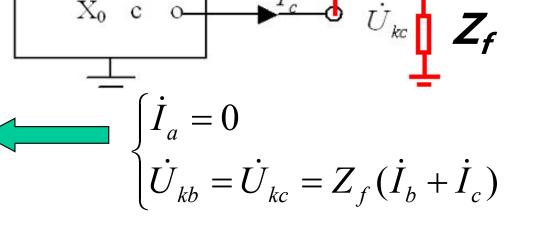




四、两相短路经过阻抗接地故障(自学)

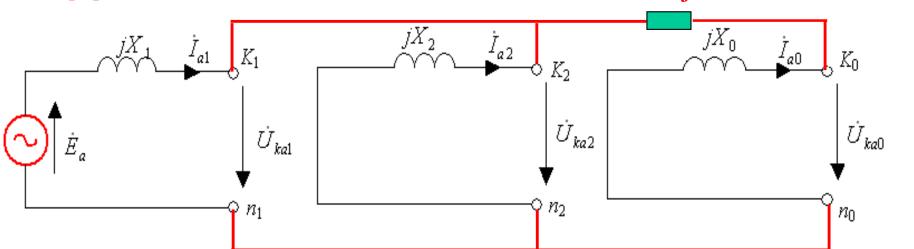






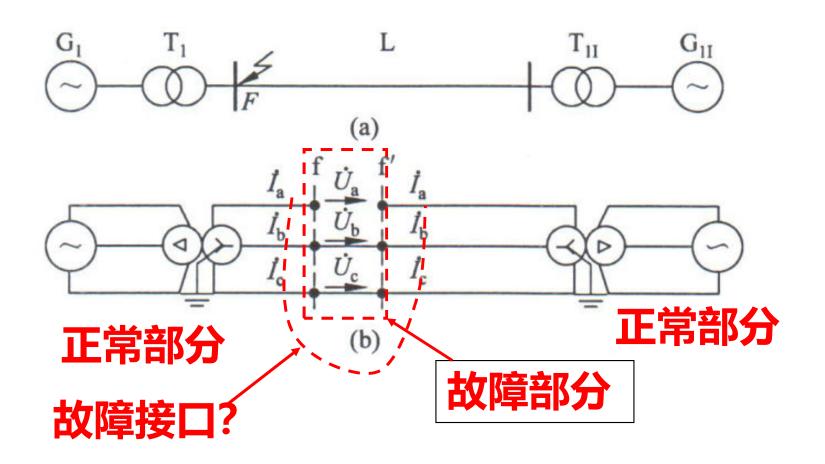
56

复合序网



§9 电力系统非全相运行

电力系统纵向故障,如单相断线或两相断线

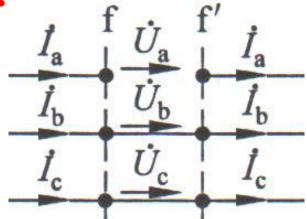


以故障点为参考的正常系统的序网 $i_{a1} jX_{L1} jX_{TII}$ 正序网 $jX_{1\Sigma}$ $jX''_{d\Pi}$ 故障接 负序网 $i_{a2} = U_{a2} = i_{a2} = i$ $jX_{2\Sigma}$ jX_{g2I} jX_{g211} 故障接 f_0 \dot{U}_{a0} f'_0 \dot{I}_{a0} jX_{L0} jX_{TII} $jX_{0\Sigma}$

单相断线 (a相) 的接口条件:

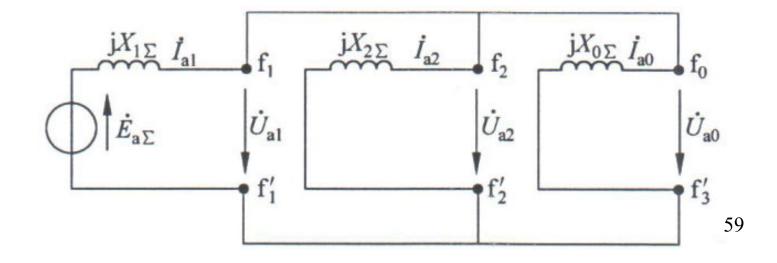
$$\dot{I}_{a} = 0, \dot{U}_{b} = 0, \dot{U}_{c} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_{a1} + \dot{I}_{a2} + \dot{I}_{a0} = 0 \\ \dot{U}_{a1} = \dot{U}_{a2} \\ \dot{U}_{a1} = \dot{U}_{a0} \end{cases}$$

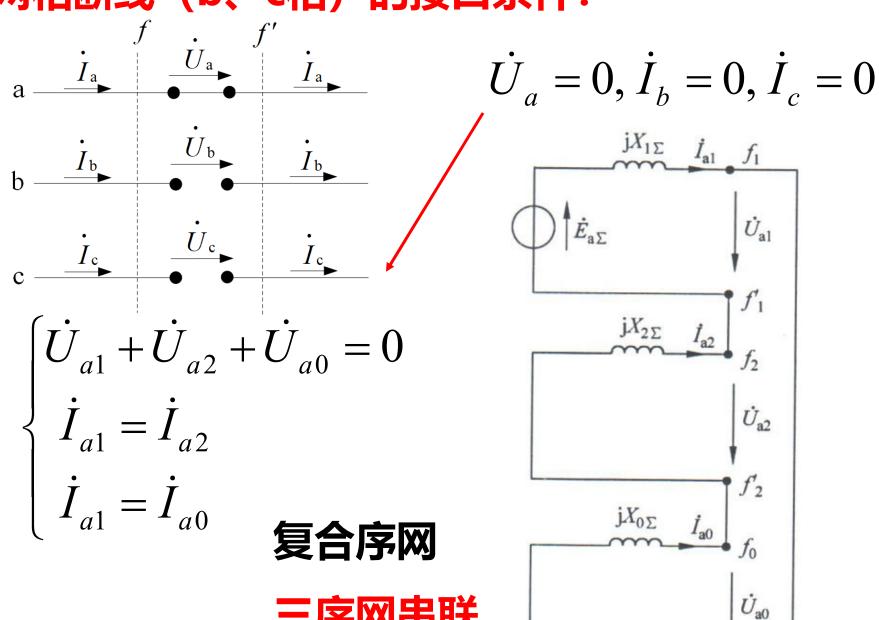


复合序网

三序网并联



两相断线(b、c相)的接口条件:



60

三序网串联

§10 复杂系统的故障分析(自学) 一、复杂系统故障分析步骤

标出故障点接口位置

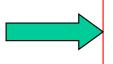


对应节点正、负、零序电压合成节点三相电压;对应支路正、负、零序电流合成支路三相电流

以故障点为参考点化简网络

- 戴维南等值(可选)

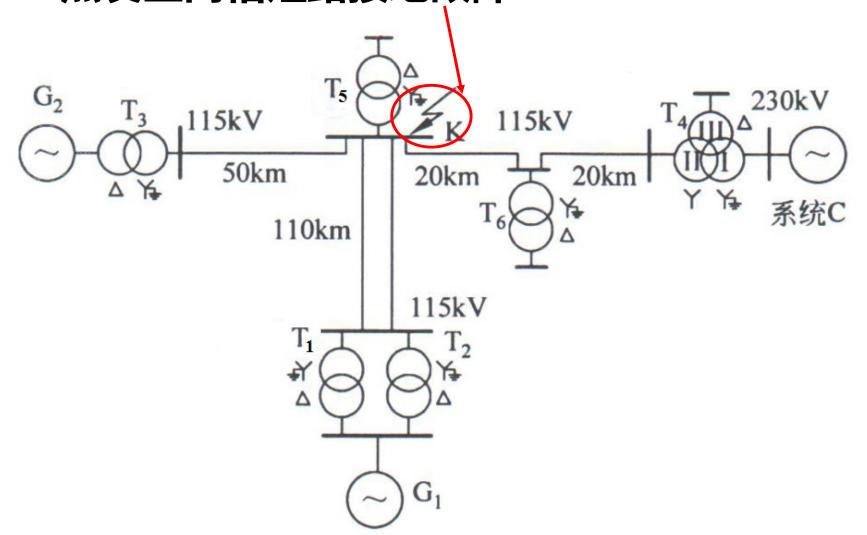


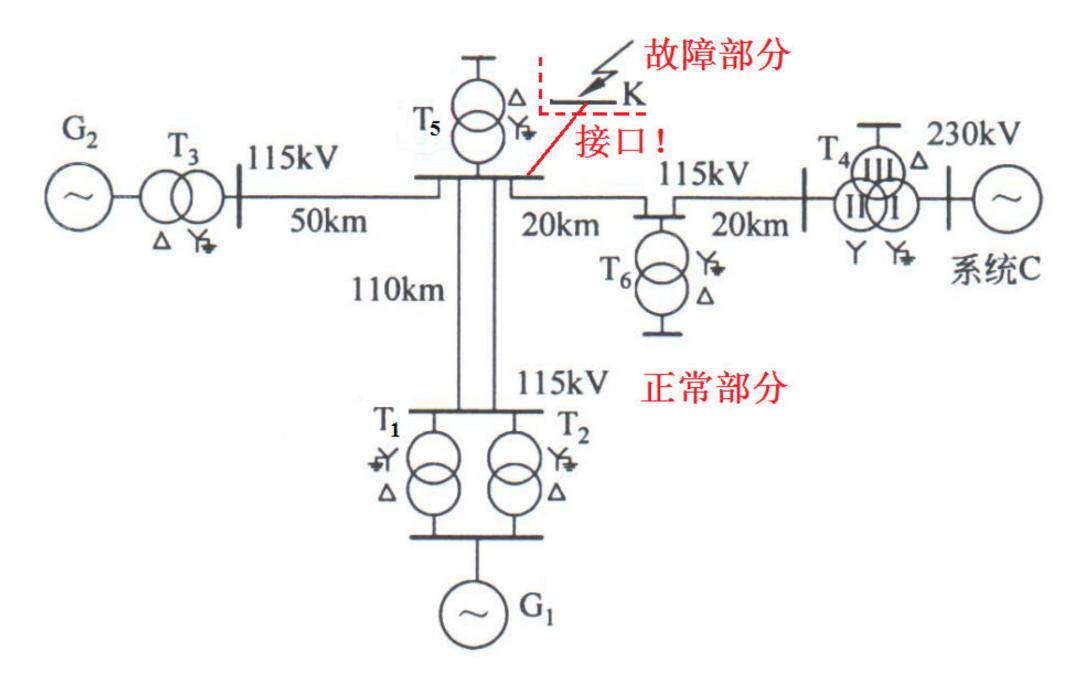


求解各节点电压,各支路电流

二、复杂电力系统故障计算举例

K点发生两相短路接地故障





具体数据:

发电机 G_1 : 75MVA, $X''_d = X_{g2} = 0.15$; E'' = 1.0

发电机 G_2 : 43MVA, $X''_d = X_{g2} = 0.28$;E'' = 1.0

系统 C: 无穷大容量, 母线电压恒定 $U_s = 1.0$

变压器 T_1 , T_2 : 20MVA, $U_s = 10.5\%$

变压器 T_3 : 4.5MVA, $U_s = 10.5\%$

变压器 T_4 : 60MVA, $U_{sI}=12\%$, $U_{sII}=0$, $U_{sIII}=6\%$

变压器 T_5 : 15MVA, $U_s=10.5\%$

变压器 T_6 : 10MVA, $U_s = 10.5\%$

输电线路: 正序电抗和负序电抗= $0.4\Omega/km$,

单回路零序电抗为正序电抗的 3 倍,双

回路的零序电抗为正序电抗的5倍。

参数计算及标幺化:

解: 选 $S_B = 100MVA$, U_s 为平均称电压。

发电机
$$G_1$$
: $X_d = X_{g2} = 0.15 \times \frac{100}{75} = 0.2$

发电机
$$G_2$$
: $X''_d = X_{g2} = 0.28 \times \frac{100}{43} = 0.65$

变压器
$$T_1$$
, T_3 : $X_T = 0.105 \times \frac{100}{20} = 0.53$

变压器
$$T_3$$
: $X_T = 0.105 \times \frac{100}{40.5} = 0.26$

变压器
$$T_4$$
: $X_T = 0.12 \times \frac{100}{60} = 0.2$

$$X_{II} = 0$$

$$X_{\text{III}} = 0.06 \times \frac{100}{60} = 0.1$$

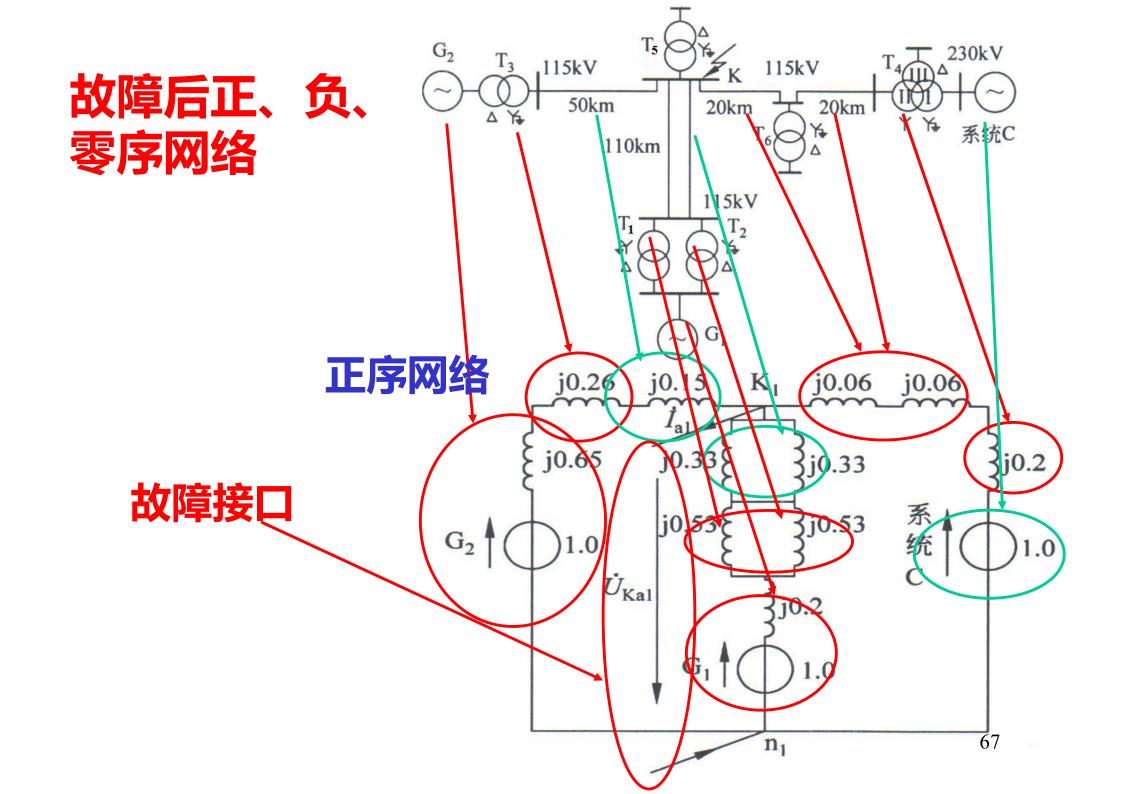
变压器
$$T_5$$
: $X_T = 0.12 \times \frac{100}{15} = 0.80$

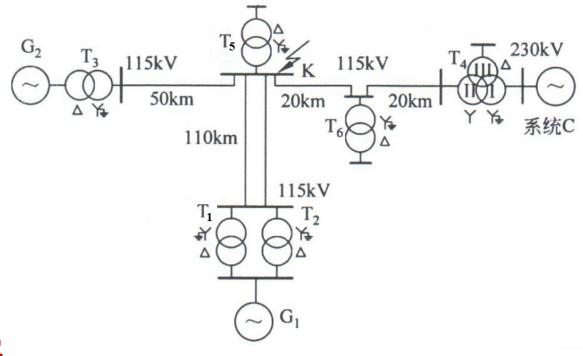
变压器
$$T_6$$
: $X_T = 0.105 \times \frac{100}{10} = 1.05$

线路 20km: 正序电抗
$$X = 20 \times 0.4 \times \frac{100}{115^2} = 0.06$$

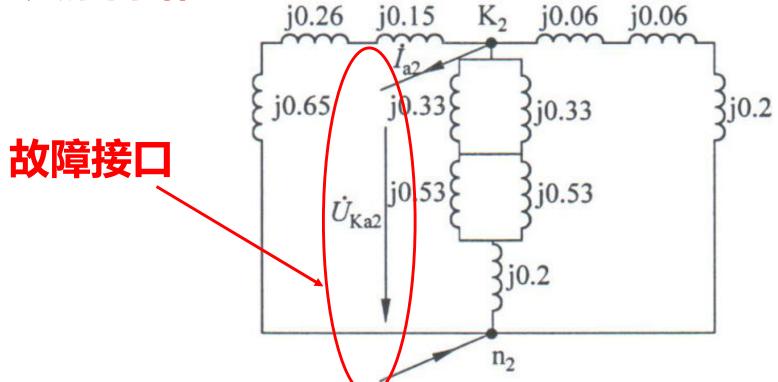
线路 50km: 正序电抗 X = 0.15

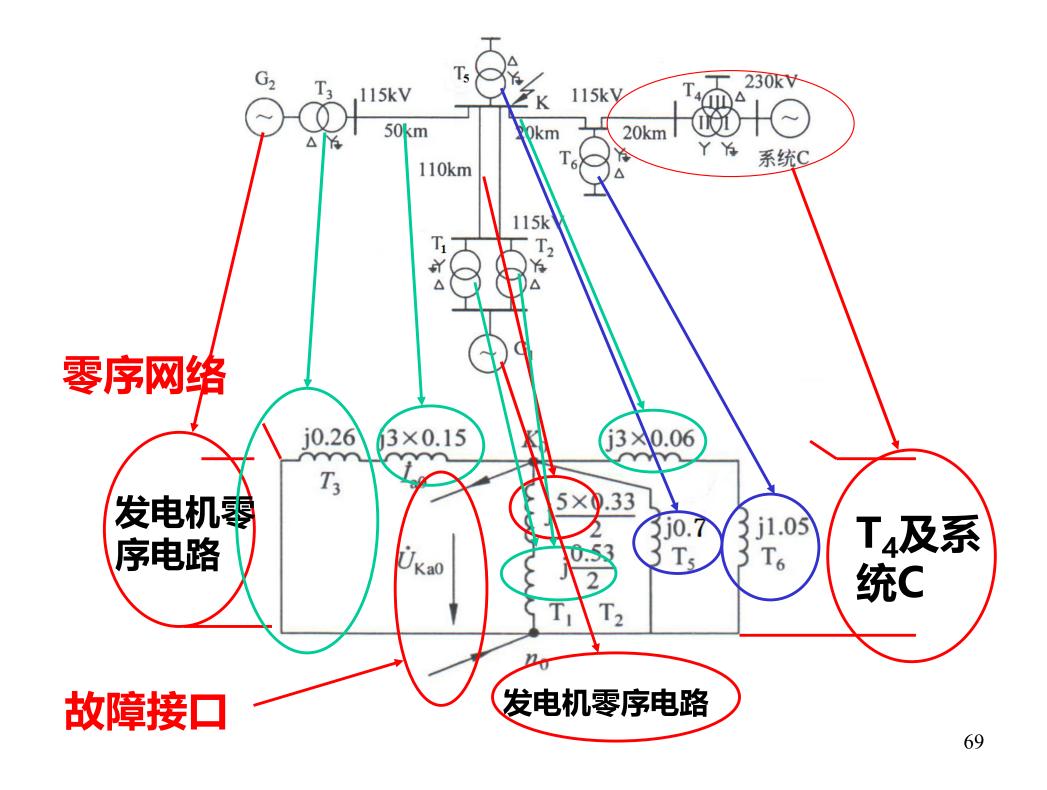
线路 110km: 正序电抗 X = 0.33





负序网络





正序网络化简得:

$$\dot{E}_{a\Sigma} = 1.0$$

$$X_{1\Sigma} = (0.65 + 0.26 + 0.15) / \left(\frac{0.33}{2} + \frac{0.53}{2} + 0.2\right) / (0.06 + 0.06 + 0.2)$$

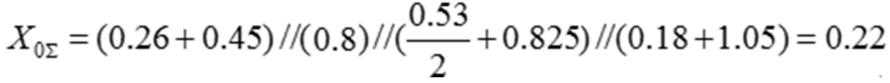
$$=1.06//0.63//0.32=0.18$$

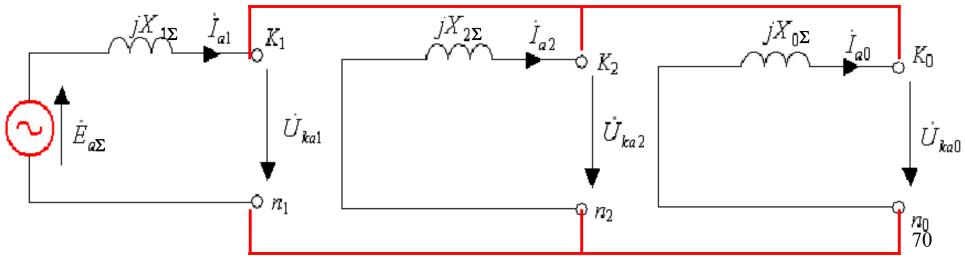
负序网络化简得:

$$X_{2\Sigma} = 0.18$$

零序网络化简得:

复合序网 - 正、 负、零序网在 故障端口并联





求解得:

$$\dot{I}_{a1} = \frac{1}{j(0.18 + \frac{0.18 \times 0.22}{0.18 + 0.22})} = -j\frac{1}{0.279} = -j3.58$$

$$\dot{I}_{a2} = j3.58 \times \frac{0.22}{0.18 + 0.22} = j1.97$$

$$\dot{I}_{a0} = j3.58 \times \frac{0.18}{0.18 + 0.22} = j1.61$$

合成相
电流:
$$\dot{I}_b = -j3.58 \left[-\frac{1}{2} - j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{0.18 + \left(\frac{1}{2} + j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \times 0.22}{0.18 + 0.22} \right]$$

$$=-j3.58(-0.675-j1.34) = -4.80+j2.42 = 5.38\angle 153.2^{\circ}$$

$$\dot{I}_{c} = -j3.58 \left(-\frac{1}{2} + j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{0.18 + \left(-\frac{1}{2} - j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)0.22}{0.18 + 0.22} \right)$$

$$=-j3.58(-0.675+j1.34)=4.8+j2.42=5.38\angle 26.8^{\circ}$$

不化简如何计算?

作业

1、一个 Y0 接法的三相系统中测得 $I_a=100$ A, $I_b=100$ A, $I_c=0$ A, 中性线电流 $I_n=100$ A 求正序、负序和零序电流。

2、平衡三相 Y 接法电源中性点为 n,三相 Y 接法不平衡负载中性点为 n',求 $\dot{U}_{m'}$ 与负荷相电压零序分量 $\dot{U}_{m'0}$ 的关系。

3、系统接线如下图所示,已知各元件参数如下:

发电机G: S_N =30 MV·A, x_d "= x_2 =0.2, x_2 为负序阻抗;

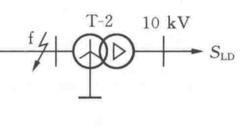
变压器T-1: S_N =30 MV·A, U_S %=10.5, 中性点接地阻抗 z_n =j10 Ω ;

线路L: l=60 km, $x_1=0.4\Omega/\text{km}$, $x_0=3x_1$;

变压器T-2: $S_N = 30 \text{ MV-A}$, $U_S\% = 10.5$;(G)

负荷: S_{LD} =25 MV·A, x_{LD}"=0.35.

试计算各元件电抗的标么值,并作出各序网络图。

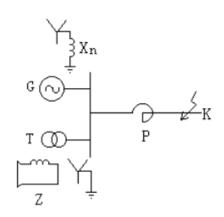


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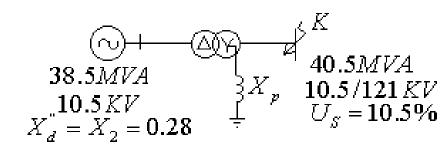
110 kV L

作业

4、画出下图再K点发生故障时的零序电路。(P为阻抗;变压器T的三角连接侧内部串联一阻抗Z)

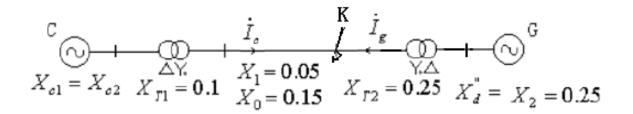


5、下图中,K点发生两相短路接地,设变压器中性点接地电抗为: (a) $X_p = 0$; (b) $X_p = 46\Omega$ 两种情况。在上述两种情况下,分别求故障处t = 0s的各序电流及各相电流。试考虑: X_p 通过正、负电流吗? X_p 的大小对正、负序电流有影响吗?



作业

6、K 点故障 $F^{(1)}$, 实测得 K 点 $\dot{U}_a = 0$, $\dot{U}_b = 1\angle -120^\circ$, $\dot{U}_c = 1\angle 120^\circ$, 元件参数: $X_{c1} = X_{c2}$; $X_{T1} = 0.1$, 线路 $X_1 = 0.05$, $X_0 = 3X_1 = 0.15$; $X_{T2} = 0.25$; 发电机 X_d " = $X_2 = 0.25$ 。 求: (a) K 点故障电流; (b)系统 $X_{c1} = X_{c2} = ?$; (c) \dot{I}_c , \dot{I}_g 各相电流。



研讨题: 若新能源机组端口发生三相短路, 短路电流如何计算? 试选择一种新能源机组(双馈风电机组、直驱风电机组或光伏机组)进行调研。

