2006 年清华大学《电力系统分析》(A 卷)试题参考答案 考试时间: 2006 年 6 月 12 日

一、(10分)是非题(对:√; 错:×)

1, (x); 2, (x); 3, ($\sqrt{}$); 4, ($\sqrt{}$); 5, (x); 6, (x); 7, (x); 8, (x); 9, ($\sqrt{}$); 10, (x)

二、(24分)选择题

1, (C); 2, (D) (A); 3, (B); 4, (D); 5, (A) (C); 6, (C) (B); 7, (C);

8, (C): 9, (B): 10, (C): 11, (C)

- 三、(20分)填空题
- 1、(电能质量高)(经济性好);
- 2, (10.5) (10.5):

$$3, (a_{ij} + \frac{Z_{ii}}{k^2}) (\frac{Z_{ii}}{k});$$

4,
$$(\frac{R}{R-jX}(P+jQ))(-\frac{jX}{R-jX}(P+jQ));$$

- 5, (6) (18);
- 6、(采用先进的励磁控制措施)(降低线路的阻抗):
- 7, (3Xn) (1/3 Xn);
- 8、(在发电机转子上施加单位转矩使转子加速,转子由静止到额定转速所需的时间):
- 9、(其下一线路保护的 I 段电流保护区末端短路时不动作)

四、(16分)简述题

- 1、答: 远距离大容量输电时,采用高电压可以使:(1)压降小;(2)损耗低;(3)稳定性高。
- 2、答: 在等容量情况下,并补的降损效果较强,串补的调压效果较强。
- 3、答: 派克变换表示如下

$$\begin{bmatrix} f_{d} \\ f_{q} \\ f_{0} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{2}{3} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_{a} & \cos \theta_{b} & \cos \theta_{c} \\ -\sin \theta_{a} & -\sin \theta_{b} & -\sin \theta_{c} \\ 1/2 & 1/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_{a} \\ f_{b} \\ f_{c} \end{bmatrix}$$

其中 $\theta_a = \omega t + \theta_0$, $\theta_b = \theta_a - 2\pi/3$, $\theta_c = \theta_a + 2\pi/3$

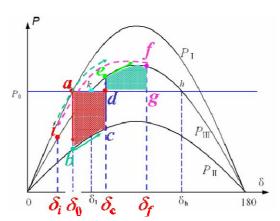
逆变换为:

$$\begin{bmatrix} f_a \\ f_b \\ f_c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_a & -\sin \theta_b & 1 \\ \cos \theta_b & -\sin \theta_b & 1 \\ \cos \theta_c & -\sin \theta_c & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_d \\ f_q \\ f_0 \end{bmatrix} = \overline{C}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} f_d \\ f_q \\ f_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

派克变换是一种线性变换,将定子abc坐标变换到与转子同步旋转的dq0坐标。

在d、q、0坐标系中,磁链方程成为常系数方程,从而使得同步电机的数学模型成为常系数方程,或者说将abc坐标下"理想电机"的时变数学模型转化为非时变数学模型。是电机模型取得的一次巨大的突破。

答:



单机无穷大系统中各种功率特性曲线

等面积定则是判断单机无穷大系统暂态稳定性的一种定量方法。如上图所示,单机无穷大系统发生大扰动后有三个阶段即大扰动发生前,此时系统的功角特性为PII,大扰动(故障)发生过程中,此时系统的功角特性为PII,扰动清除后,此时系统的功角特性为PIII。等面积定则将发电机功角特性曲线与原动机输出功率曲线之间所包围的面积与发电机转子所获得或释放的能量联系起来,从而得到发电机转子角摇摆的最大值并可据此判断发电机的暂态稳定性。具体解释如下:

对于单机无穷大系统,在大扰动发生后,发电机发出的电磁功率小于发电机的原动机功率,因此转子加速,转子在此过程中获得的动能为abcd所包围的面积称为加速面积即:

$$S_{abcd} = S_{mix} = \int_{\delta_0}^{\delta_c} (P_0 - P_H) d\delta = \frac{1}{2} T_J \Delta \omega_c^2$$

扰动肖除后,发电机发出的电磁功率大于原动机功率,因此转子减速,转子在此过程中失去的动能为defg所包围的面积称为减速面积即:

$$S_{defg} = S_{ikijk} = \int_{\delta_c}^{\delta_f} (P_{III} - P_0) d\delta = \frac{1}{2} T_J \Delta \omega_c^2$$

因转子在b点、f点转速均为1,转子在减速过程中动能的减少正好等于其加速过程中动能的增加。由能量守恒, $S_{\mbox{\tiny Mix}}=S_{\mbox{\tiny Dix}}$,即:

$$\int_{\delta_0}^{\delta_c} (P_0 - P_{II}) d\delta = \int_{\delta_c}^{\delta_f} (P_{III} - P_0) d\delta$$

上式即为等面积法则,当发电机的减速面积等于加速面积时,转子角速度能够恢复到同步速度,转子角达到其极值 $^{\delta_f}$ 并开始减小,即单机无穷大系统在此于扰下能够保持暂态稳定,否则系统将失去稳定。

五、计算分析题

1、(5分)

解:根据等微增率准则和总负荷约束,有:

$$\begin{cases} 20 + 0.2P_{G1} = 26 + 0.08P_{G2} \\ P_{G1} + P_{G2} = 200 \end{cases}$$

得:
$$\begin{cases} P_{G1} = 78.6 \text{(MW)} \\ P_{G2} = 121.4 \text{(MW)} \end{cases}$$

进一步,由出力限制,得两机最优出力为: $\begin{cases} P_{G1} = 110 \text{(MW)} \\ P_{G2} = 90 \text{(MW)} \end{cases}$

代入发电成本曲线,得总成本 $C_{\Sigma} = C_1 + C_2 = 7874$ (Y/h)

2、(10分)

解:

(1),
$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} -j\frac{1}{x_{13}} & 0 & j\frac{1}{x_{13}} \\ 0 & -j\frac{1}{x_{23}} & j\frac{1}{x_{23}} \\ j\frac{1}{x_{13}} & j\frac{1}{x_{23}} & -j\frac{1}{x_{13}} - j\frac{1}{x_{23}} + jy_C \end{bmatrix}$$

(2)、1 节点为 V δ 节点; 2 节点为 PV 节点; 3 节点为 PQ 节点

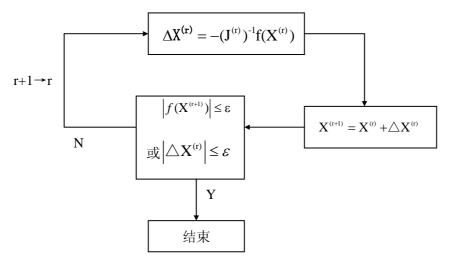
(3)、参与迭代的方程为:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta P_2 = P_{G2} - \frac{1}{x_{23}} U_2 U_3 \sin(\delta_2 - \delta_3) = 0 \\ \Delta P_3 = P_{D3} + \frac{1}{x_{23}} U_3 U_2 \sin(\delta_3 - \delta_2) + \frac{1}{x_{13}} U_3 U_1 \sin(\delta_3 - \delta_1) = 0 \\ \Delta Q_3 = Q_{D3} + (\frac{1}{x_{23}} + \frac{1}{x_{13}} - y_C) U_3^2 - \frac{1}{x_{23}} U_3 U_2 \cos(\delta_3 - \delta_2) - \frac{1}{x_{13}} U_3 U_1 \cos(\delta_3 - \delta_1) = 0 \end{cases}$$
(4)

$$J = \frac{\partial(\Delta P_2, \Delta P_3, \Delta Q_3)}{\partial(\delta_2, \delta_3, U_3)} =$$

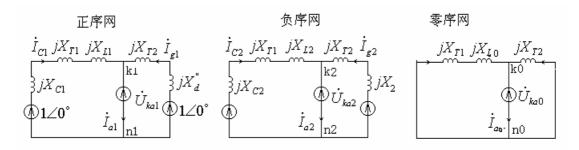
$$\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{x_{23}}U_2U_3\cos(\delta_2-\delta_3) & \frac{1}{x_{23}}U_2U_3\cos(\delta_2-\delta_3) & -\frac{1}{x_{23}}U_2\sin(\delta_2-\delta_3) \\ -\frac{1}{x_{23}}U_3U_2\cos(\delta_3-\delta_2) & \frac{1}{x_{23}}U_3U_2\cos(\delta_3-\delta_2) + \frac{1}{x_{13}}U_3U_1\cos(\delta_3-\delta_1) & \frac{1}{x_{23}}U_2\sin(\delta_3-\delta_2) + \frac{1}{x_{13}}U_1\sin(\delta_3-\delta_1) \\ -\frac{1}{x_{23}}U_3U_2\sin(\delta_3-\delta_2) & \frac{1}{x_{23}}U_3U_2\sin(\delta_3-\delta_2) + \frac{1}{x_{13}}U_3U_1\sin(\delta_3-\delta_1) & 2(\frac{1}{x_{23}} + \frac{1}{x_{13}} - y_C)U_3 - \frac{1}{x_{23}}U_2\cos(\delta_3-\delta_2) - \frac{1}{x_{13}}U_1\cos(\delta_3-\delta_1) \end{bmatrix}$$

(5)、极坐标形式的 N-R 法迭代格式为:



3. 解

1) 各序网如下:



$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_{ka0} \\ \dot{U}_{ka1} \\ \dot{U}_{ka2} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \alpha & \alpha^2 \\ 1 & \alpha^2 & \alpha \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \angle -120^{\circ} \\ 1 \angle 120^{\circ} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1/3 \\ 2/3 \\ -1/3 \end{bmatrix}$$

由零序网可得:

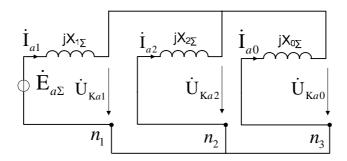
$$\dot{I}_{a0} = \frac{0 - \dot{U}_{ka0}}{\frac{j(X_{T1} + X_{L0})}{//X_{T2}}} = \frac{0 - (-\frac{1}{3})}{\frac{j(0.15 + 0.15)}{/0.25}} = -j2.444$$

:是
$$F^{(1)}$$
故障 : $\dot{I}_{a0} = \dot{I}_{a1} = \dot{I}_{a2} = -j2.444$ 且 $\dot{I}_{a} = 3\dot{I}_{a0} = -j7.332$

在正序网中
$$\dot{I}_{a1} = \frac{1 - \dot{U}_{ka1}}{\dot{j}(X_{c1} + X_{T1} + X_{L1}) / (X_{T2} + X_{d}^{"})}$$
,可得 $X_{C1} = X_{C2} = -0.0125$

2) 当K点发生两相接地短路F^(1,1),边界条件为:

$$\dot{I}_{a0} + \dot{I}_{a1} + \dot{I}_{a2} = 0 = \dot{I}_a$$
, $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_{\mathbf{K}a0} = \dot{\mathbf{U}}_{\mathbf{K}a1} = \dot{\mathbf{U}}_{\mathbf{K}a2}$, 简化后的复合序网如下图所示:



两相短路接地故障简化复合序网

图中
$$X_{0\Sigma} = (X_{T1} + X_{L0}) / / X_{T2} = 0.1364$$

$$X_{1\Sigma} = (X_{c1} + X_{T1} + X_{L1}) / / (X_{T2} + X_{d}^{"}) = 0.1364$$

$$X_{2\Sigma} = (X_{c2} + X_{T1} + X_{L2}) / / (X_{T2} + X_{2}) = 0.1364$$
 由复合序网: $\dot{I}_{a1} = \frac{\dot{E}_{a\Sigma}}{j \left(X_{1\Sigma} + \frac{X_{2\Sigma} X_{0\Sigma}}{X_{2\Sigma} + X_{2\Sigma}} \right)} = -j4.888$

则

$$\dot{I}_{b} = \dot{I}_{a1} \left(a^{2} - \frac{X_{2\Sigma} + aX_{0\Sigma}}{X_{2\Sigma} + X_{0\Sigma}} \right) = -j4.888 \left(-\frac{1}{2} - j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{0.1364 + \left(-\frac{1}{2} + j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \times 0.1364}{0.2728} \right)$$

$$= -j4.888(-0.75 - j1.299) = -6.35 + j3.67$$

$$\dot{I}_{c} = \dot{I}_{a1} \left(a - \frac{X_{2\Sigma} + a^{2} X_{0\Sigma}}{X_{2\Sigma} + X_{0\Sigma}} \right) = -j4.888 \left(-\frac{1}{2} + j \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{0.1364 + \left(-\frac{1}{2} - j \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \times 0.1364}{0.2728} \right)$$

$$= -j4.888(-0.75 + j1.299) = 6.35 + j3.67$$

3)
$$\dot{U}_{Ka1} = \dot{E}_{a\Sigma} - \dot{I}_{a1} \cdot jX_{1\Sigma} = 1 - (-j4.888 \times j0.1364) = 0.333 = \dot{U}_{Ka2}$$

由正序网可得
$$\dot{I}_{c1} = \frac{1 - \dot{U}_{ka1}}{j(X_{c1} + X_{T1} + X_{L1})} = -j3.557$$
,可得 $\dot{I}_{g1} = \dot{I}_{a1} - \dot{I}_{c1} = -j1.331$

由负序网可得
$$\dot{I}_{a2} = -\frac{\dot{U}_{Ka2}}{jX_{2\Sigma}} = -\frac{0.333}{j0.1364} = j2.442$$

$$\dot{I}_{c2} = \frac{(X_{T2} + X_2)\dot{I}_{a2}}{X_{c2} + X_{T1} + X_{L1} + X_{T2} + X_2} = j1.775$$
, $\vec{\Pi} = \dot{I}_{g2} = \dot{I}_{a2} - \dot{I}_{c2} = j0.667$

 $T_1\Delta$ 侧由系统C提供的三相故障电流大小为:

$$|\dot{I}_{C1} - \dot{I}_{C2}| = |-j3.557 - j1.775| = 5.33$$

$$\left|\alpha^2 \dot{I}_{C1} - \alpha \dot{I}_{C2}\right| = \left|-3.08 + j1.78 - (-1.54 - j0.89)\right| = \left|-1.54 + j2.67\right| = 3.08$$

$$\left|\alpha \ \dot{I}_{C1} - \alpha^2 \dot{I}_{C2}\right| = \left|3.08 + \text{j}1.78 - (1.54 - \text{j}0.89)\right| = \left|1.54 + \text{j}2.67\right| = 3.08$$

T2Δ侧由发电机提供的三相故障电流大小为:

$$\left|\dot{I}_{g1} - \dot{I}_{g2}\right| = \left|-j1.331 - j0.667\right| = 2.0$$

$$\left|\alpha^2 \dot{I}_{g1} - \alpha \dot{I}_{g2}\right| = \left|-1.15 + j0.67 - (-0.58 - j0.33)\right| = 1.15$$

$$\left|\alpha \ \dot{I}_{g1} - \alpha^2 \dot{I}_{g2}\right| = \left|1.15 + j0.67 - (0.58 - j0.33)\right| = 1.15$$