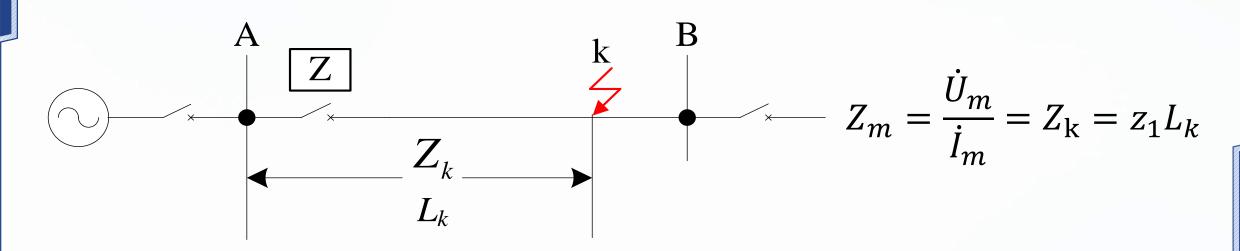
阳抗继电器 的接线方式

问题的引出

回顾:

测量阻抗应能正确反应从保护安装处到故障点的距离



问题:

面对的是三相系统 存在各种不对称故障类型

阻抗继电器的接线方式

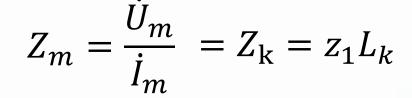
概念: 阻抗继电器测量

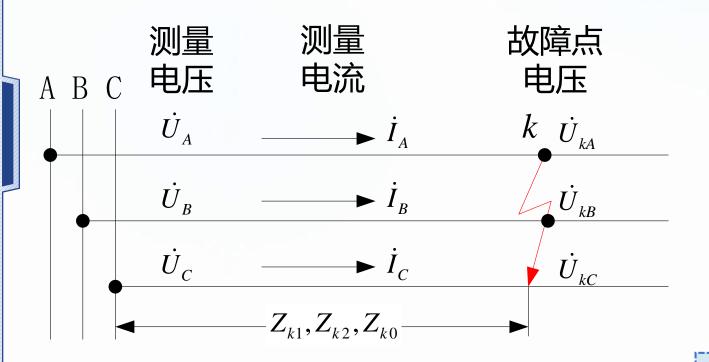
电压与测量电流的选取

方式, 称为其接线方式

对接线方式的基本要求:

- 测量阻抗正比于从保护安装处到短路点的 距离
- 测量阻抗应与故障类型无关 ▲





 Z_{k1}, Z_{k2}, Z_{k0} 线路正/负/零序阻抗

序分量形式的统一表达式:

$$\dot{U}_{1A} = Z_{k1}\dot{I}_{1A} + \dot{U}_{k1A}$$
 $\dot{U}_{2A} = Z_{k2}\dot{I}_{2A} + \dot{U}_{k2A}$
 $\dot{U}_{0A} = Z_{k0}\dot{I}_{0A} + \dot{U}_{k0A}$

适应任意短路类型

适应故障相和健全相

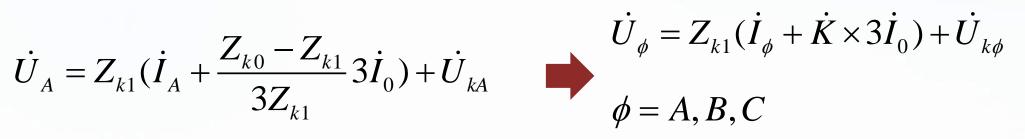
重新合成为A相:

$$\dot{U}_{1A} = Z_{k1}\dot{I}_{1A} + \dot{U}_{k1A}$$
 $\dot{U}_{2A} = Z_{k2}\dot{I}_{2A} + \dot{U}_{k2A}$
 $\dot{U}_{0A} = Z_{k0}\dot{I}_{0A} + \dot{U}_{k0A}$

$$\dot{U}_{A} = Z_{k1}\dot{I}_{1A} + Z_{k1}\dot{I}_{2A} + Z_{k0}\dot{I}_{0A} + \dot{U}_{kA}$$

$$= Z_{k1}(\dot{I}_{A} + \frac{Z_{k0} - Z_{k1}}{3Z_{k1}}3\dot{I}_{0A}) + \dot{U}_{kA}$$

"相地"形式的统一表达式:



$$K = \frac{Z_0 - Z_1}{3Z_1}$$

概念:零序电流补偿系数K

• 为复数,但实用中近似为实数

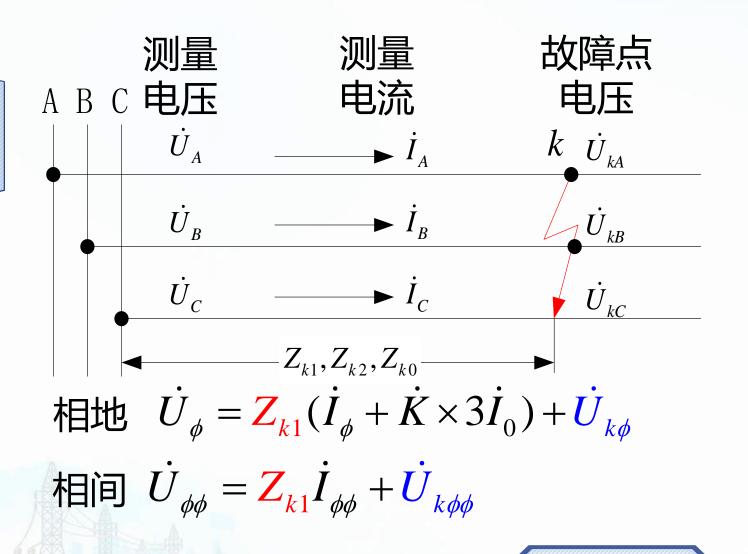
相间(相-相)形式的统一表达式:

$$\dot{U}_{\phi} = Z_{k1}(\dot{I}_{\phi} + \dot{K} \times 3\dot{I}_{0}) + \dot{U}_{k\phi}$$

$$\phi = A, B, C$$

$$\dot{U}_{\phi\phi} = Z_{k1}\dot{I}_{\phi\phi} + \dot{U}_{k\phi\phi}$$

$$\phi \phi = AB, BC, CA$$



问题:

目标是求取故障阻抗 Z_{k1} 但是,故障点电压未知

思路:

代入故障边界条件

阳抗继电器 的接线方式



1.带零序电流补偿的接线方式



(1) A相金属性接地 🏦



故障边界条件:

$$\dot{U}_{kA} = 0$$

故障相"相地"方程:

$$\dot{U}_{A} = \dot{U}_{kA} + (\dot{I}_{A} + K \times 3\dot{I}_{0})Z_{k1}$$

A B C $\dot{U}_{\scriptscriptstyle A}$ $k \dot{U}_{\scriptscriptstyle kA}$ $\dot{U}_{\scriptscriptstyle R}$ $\dot{U}_{\scriptscriptstyle C}$

联立得:

$$Z_{k1} = \frac{\dot{U}_A}{\dot{I}_A + K \times 3\dot{I}_0}$$
 — 故障回路电压



1.带零序电流补偿的接线方式



(1) A相金属性接地

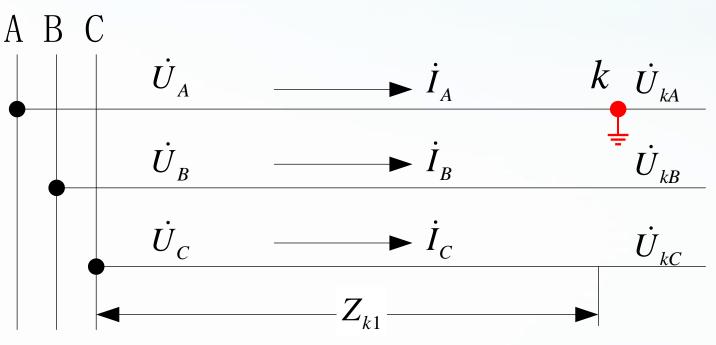


故障边界条件:

$$\dot{U}_{kA} = 0$$

非故障相方程:

$$\dot{U}_{B} = \dot{U}_{kB} + (\dot{I}_{B} + K \times 3\dot{I}_{0})Z_{k1}$$



非故障相测量阻抗不能反映故障位置:

$$Z_{mB} = \frac{U_B}{\dot{I}_B + K \times 3\dot{I}_0} \neq Z_{k1}$$



1.带零序电流补偿的接线方式



A相金属性接地

小结:

A相继电器应以 \dot{U}_A 为测量电压, 以 $i_A + K \times 3i_0$ 为测量电流,才能正确反映故障距离

$$Z_{mA} = \frac{\dot{U}_{mA}}{\dot{I}_{mA}} = \frac{\dot{U}_{A}}{\dot{I}_{A} + K \times 3\dot{I}_{0}} = Z_{k1}$$

称下述接线方式为带零序电流补偿接线:

$$Z_{m\phi} = \frac{\dot{U}_{m\phi}}{\dot{I}_{m\phi}} = \frac{\dot{U}_{\phi}}{\dot{I}_{\phi} + K \times 3\dot{I}_{0}}, \quad \phi = A, B, C$$



2.0°接线方式



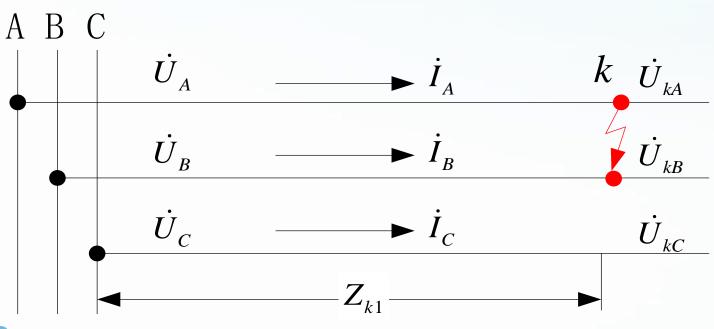
(2) AB相间短路 🏦

故障边界条件:

$$\dot{U}_{kAB} = 0$$

故障相"相地"方程:

故障相"相间"方程:



$$\dot{U}_{A} = \dot{U}_{kA} + (\dot{I}_{A} + K \times 3\dot{I}_{0})Z_{k1} = \dot{U}_{kA} + \dot{I}_{A}Z_{k1}$$

$$\dot{U}_{B} = \dot{U}_{kB} + (\dot{I}_{B} + K \times 3\dot{I}_{0})Z_{k1} = \dot{U}_{kB} + \dot{I}_{B}Z_{k1}$$

$$\dot{U}_{AB} = \dot{U}_{kAB} + \dot{I}_{AB} Z_{k1}$$



2.0°接线方式



(2) AB相间短路

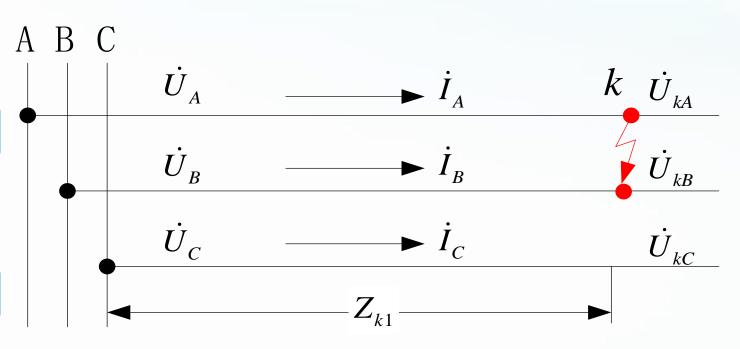
故障边界条件:

$$\dot{U}_{kAB} = 0$$

故障相"相间"方程:

$$\dot{U}_{AB} = \dot{U}_{kAB} + \dot{I}_{AB} Z_{k1}$$

联立得:



$$Z_{k1} = \frac{\dot{U}_{AB}}{\dot{I}_{AB}} = \frac{\dot{U}_A - \dot{U}_B}{\dot{I}_A - \dot{I}_B}$$
 — 故障回路电流



2.0°接线方式



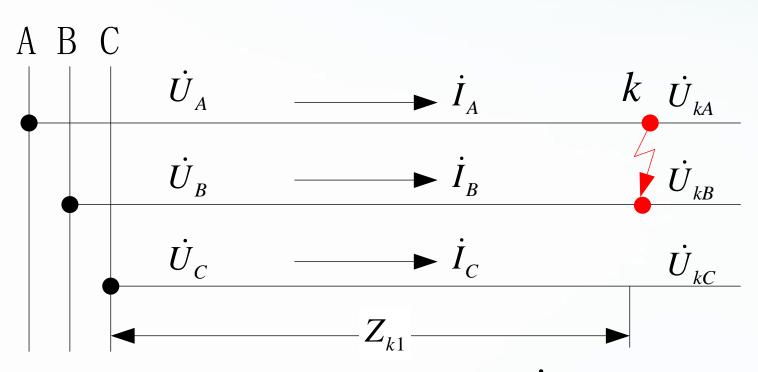
AB相间短路 🏂

故障边界条件:

$$\dot{U}_{kAB} = 0$$

非故障相间方程:

$$\dot{U}_{BC} = \dot{U}_{kBC} + \dot{I}_{BC} Z_{k1}$$



非故障相间测量阻抗不能反映故障位置:

$$Z_{mBC} = \frac{U_{BC}}{\dot{I}_{BC}} \neq Z_{k1}$$



(2) AB相间短路

结论:

AB相间继电器应以 $\dot{U}_A - \dot{U}_B$ 为测量电压,以 $\dot{I}_A - \dot{I}_B$ 为测量电流,才能正确反映故障距离

$$Z_{mA} = \frac{\dot{U}_{mAB}}{\dot{I}_{mAB}} = \frac{\dot{U}_{A} - \dot{U}_{B}}{\dot{I}_{A} - \dot{I}_{B}} = Z_{k1}$$

概念:

称阻抗继电器的下述接线方式为0°接线:

$$Z_{m\phi\phi} = rac{\dot{U}_{m\phi\phi}}{\dot{I}_{m\phi\phi}} = rac{\dot{U}_{\phi\phi}}{\dot{I}_{\phi\phi}}, \quad \phi\phi = AB, BC, CA$$

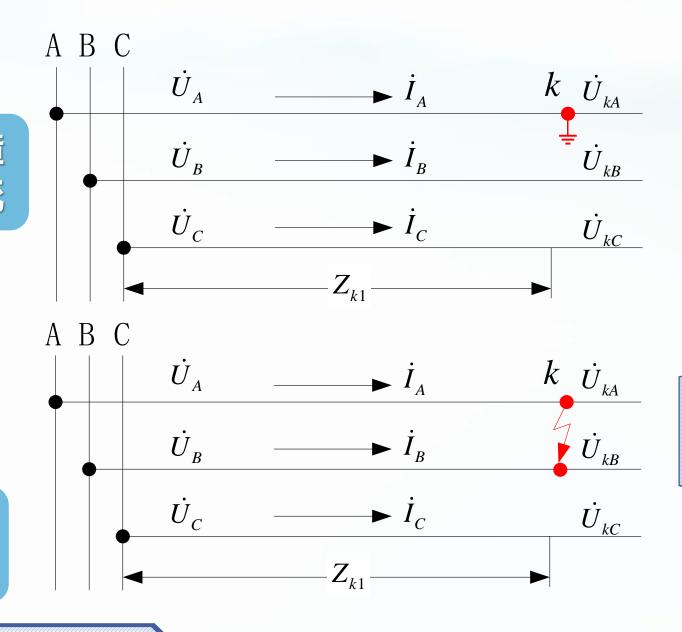
总结

接线方式选择原则:利用故障 回路构成测量电压和测量电流

单相接地故障:有1个相地故障回路,应采用带零序电流补偿的接线

相间短路故障:有1个相间故障回路,应采用0°接线

仅故障相(间)继电器的测量阻抗能正确反映故障位置

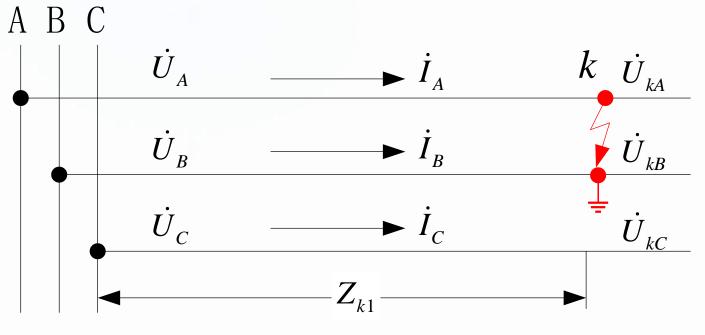




结论推广



(3) AB两相接地 🏦



存在2个相地故障回路、 1个相间故障回路

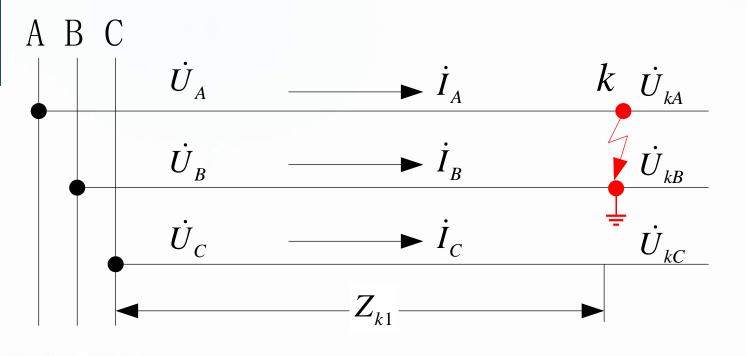
- A、B相继电器采用带零 序电流补偿的接线
- AB相间继电器采用0°接线
- 只有上述阻抗继电器能 正确反映故障位置



结论推广



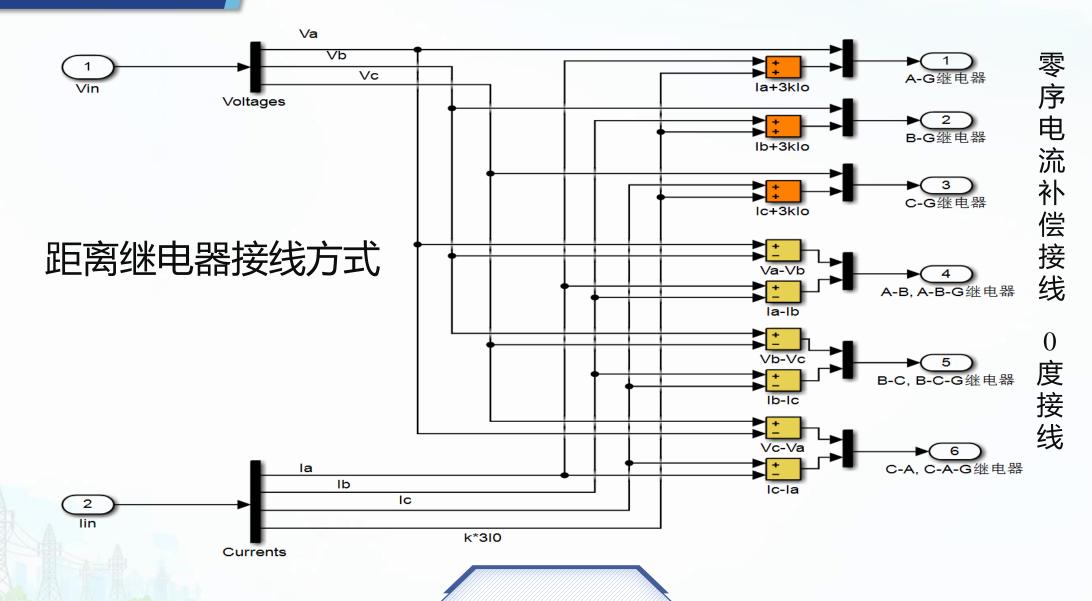




存在3个相地故障回路、 3个相间故障回路

- 3个相继电器应采用带零 序电流补偿的接线
- 3个相间继电器应采用0° 接线
- 上述6个阻抗继电器皆能 正确反映故障位置

Matlab仿真



阻抗继电器接线方式总结

"十"能正确反应故障距离

"一"测量阻抗通常大于实际距离

| 接线方式 | | 接地距离保护接线方式 | | | 相间距离保护接线方式 | | |
|----------|-----|---|--|---|--|---|---|
| | 继电器 | A相 | B相 | C相 | AB相 | BC相 | CA相 |
| 故障类型 | | $\dot{U}_{\rm mA} = \dot{U}_{\rm A}$ | | $\dot{U}_{\mathrm{mC}} = \dot{U}_{\mathrm{C}}$ | $\dot{U}_{\text{mAB}} = \dot{U}_{\text{A}} - \dot{U}_{\text{B}}$ | $\dot{U}_{\rm mBC} = \dot{U}_{\rm B} - \dot{U}_{\rm C}$ | $\dot{U}_{\rm mCA} = \dot{U}_{\rm C} - \dot{U}_{\rm A}$ |
| | | $\begin{vmatrix} \dot{I}_{\text{mA}} = \\ \dot{I}_{\text{A}} + K3\dot{I}_{0} \end{vmatrix}$ | $ \begin{aligned} \dot{I}_{\text{mB}} &= \\ \dot{I}_{\text{B}} + K3\dot{I}_{0} \end{aligned} $ | $\dot{I}_{\text{mC}} = \\ \dot{I}_{\text{C}} + K3\dot{I}_{0}$ | $\dot{I}_{\rm mAB} = \dot{I}_{\rm A} - \dot{I}_{\rm B}$ | $\dot{I}_{\rm mBC} = \dot{I}_{\rm B} - \dot{I}_{\rm C}$ | $I_{\text{mCA}} = I_{\text{C}} - I_{\text{A}}$ |
| 单相 接地 | A | + | <u>-</u> | - | - | - | - |
| | В | - | + | - | - | - | - |
| | С | - | - | + | - | - | - |
| 两相 接地 | AB | + | + | - | + | - | - |
| | BC | - | + | + | - | + | - |
| | CA | + | - | + | - | 1 | + |
| 两相 短路 | AB | - | - | - | + | 1 | - |
| | BC | - | - | - | - | + | - |
| | CA | - | - | - | - | - | + |
| 三相 接地 | ABC | + | + | + | + | + | + |