电力系统分析

一第12章 牵引供电系统故障分析

主讲教师: 符玲

西南交通大学
电气工程学院





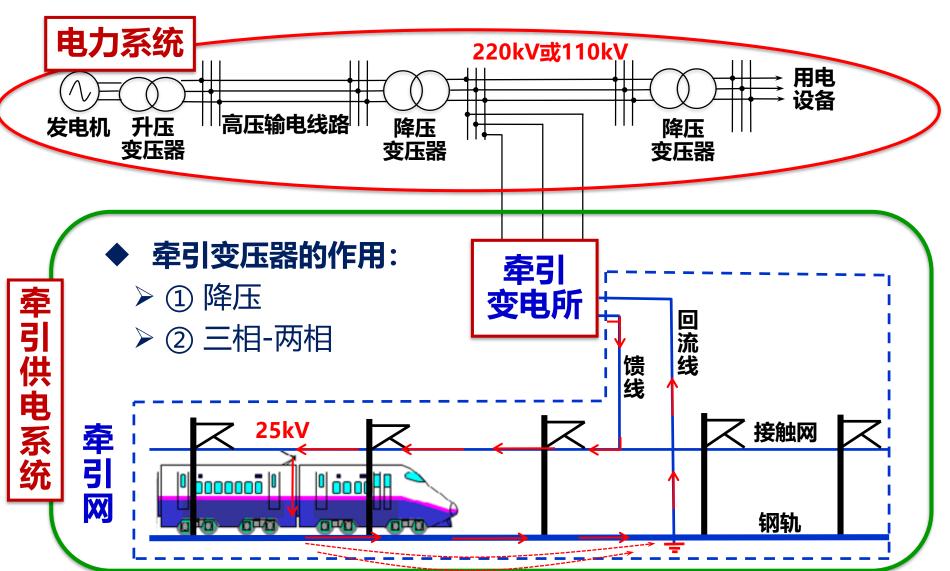
-第12章- 牵引供电系统故障分析



- -第12.1节- 三相牵引变电所
- -第12.2节- 牵引变压器
- -第12.3节- 三相牵引变压器短路计算
- -第12.4节- Vv牵引变压器短路计算

-第12.1节- 三相牵引变电所





-第12.1节- 三相牵引变电所



◆ 三相牵引变电所特点:

- ▶ ① 直接供电或BT供电方式
- > ② 采用110kV油浸风冷式变压器
- > ③ 牵引变压器的接线采用标准联结组,即YNd11
- > ④ 必要时变压器原边中性点可实施大电流接地
- ⑤ 变压器次边输出电压为27.5kV, 比牵引网标准电压 (网压) 25kV高10%。

-第12.2节- 牵引变压器



◆ 牵引变压器的作用:

> ① 降压

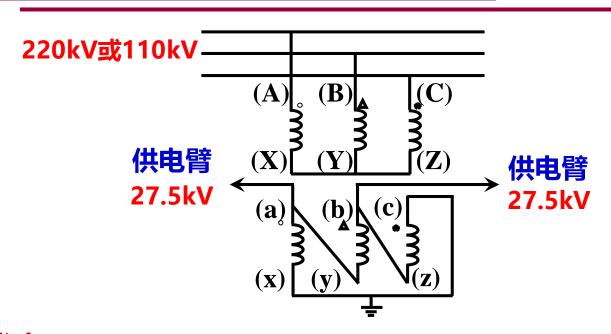
将电力系统220kV或110kV的三相电压降成适合于为机车/动车组输送电能的输电网的电压。

▶ ② 三相-两相

电力系统是三相电源,而电力机车/动车是单相负荷,通过牵引变压器将三相变换成两个单相,分别对左右两个供电臂提供单相电。







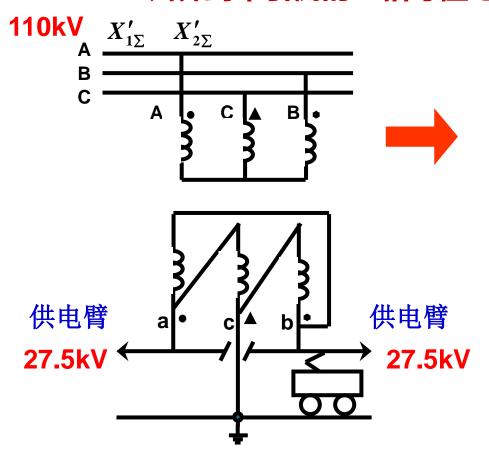
◆ 优点

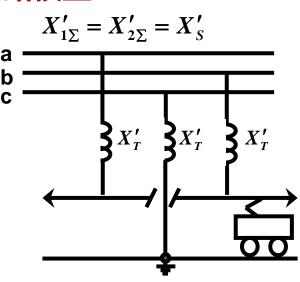
- > ① 变压器原边中性点引出接地方式与高压电网相适应;
- > ② 变压器结构简单,变压器造价较低;
- > ③ 运用技术成熟,供电安全可靠性好;
- ④ 变电所有三相电源,不但所内自用电可靠,而且必要时还可向地方负荷供电。

-第12.3节-三相牵引变压器短路计算



◆ YNd11归算到牵引侧的三相等值电路模型





$$\left| Z_{S} \right| = X_{S}' = \frac{U_{2N}^{2}}{S_{k}} \quad (\Omega)$$

$$|Z_T| = X_T' = \frac{U_k \%}{100} \frac{U_{2N}^2}{S_T}$$
 (\O)

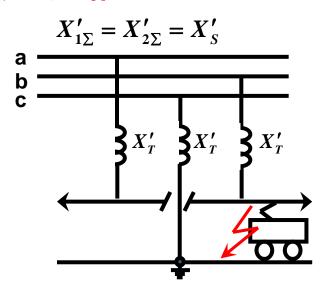
 S_k : 电力系统 (原边) 短路容量 (MVA) ; S_T : 牵引变压器容量 (MVA)

 $U_k\%$: 短路电压 (一般为10.5%)





◆ 1. 一相母线对轨地短路



- ▶两相接地短路,并且零序电流为零,相当于两相短路
- ≻设牵引端口电压为27.5kV,忽略电阻部分;负序阻抗等于正序阻抗

$$X_{1\Sigma} = X_{2\Sigma} = X_S' = \frac{1}{3}X_S, \ X_T' = \frac{1}{3}X_T$$

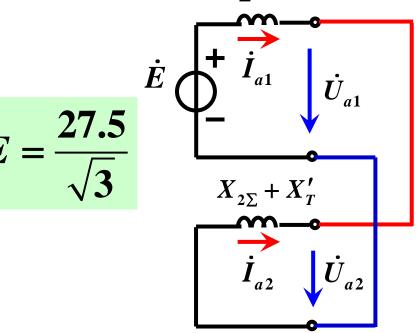
-第12.3节-三相牵引变压器短路计算

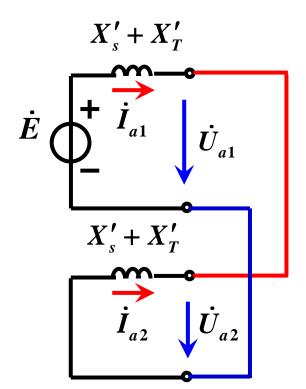
 $X_{1\Sigma} + X_T'$



◆ 1. 一相母线对轨地短路







两相短路

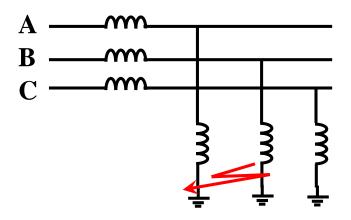
$$I_d = \sqrt{3}I_1$$

$$I_d = \sqrt{3} \frac{27.5/\sqrt{3}}{2(X_S' + X_T')} = \frac{3 \times 27.5}{2(X_S + X_T)}$$
 (kA)





◆ 2. 异相母线短路



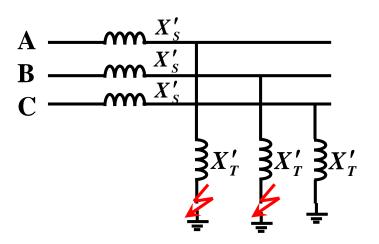
- ▶异相母线短路=两相短路
- ≻设牵引端口电压为27.5kV,忽略电阻部分;负序阻抗等于正序阻抗
- ≻复合序网:

$$I_d = \sqrt{3} \frac{27.5/\sqrt{3}}{2(X_S' + X_T')} = \frac{3 \times 27.5}{2(X_S + X_T)}$$
 (kA)

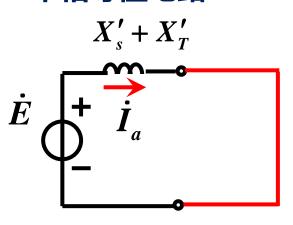
-第12.3节-三相牵引变压器短路计算



◆ 3. 两相母线对地短路



>单相等值电路



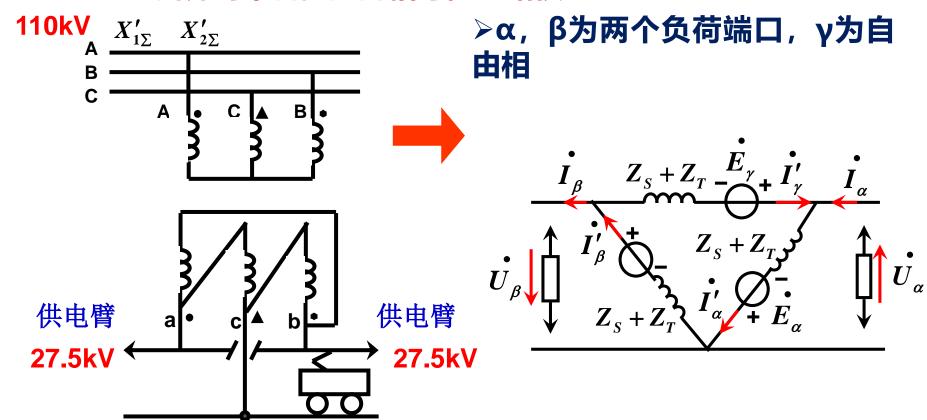
- ▶两相母线对地短路=三相短路;
- ≻设牵引端口电压为27.5kV,忽略电阻部分;
- >复合序网:

$$I_d = \frac{27.5/\sqrt{3}}{X_S' + X_T'} = \frac{\sqrt{3} \times 27.5}{X_S + X_T}$$
 (kA)





◆ YNd11归算到牵引侧的两相等值电路模型



$$X_{S} = \frac{3 \times U_{2N}^{2}}{S_{L}} = 3X_{S}'$$
 $X_{T} = \frac{U}{1}$

$$X_{T} = \frac{U_{k} \% 3 \times U_{2N}^{2}}{100} = 3X_{T}'$$

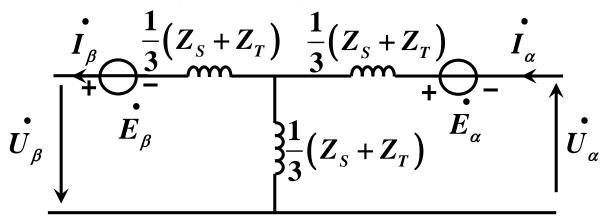


-第12.3节-三相牵引变压器短路计算

≻端口电压方程式

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{U}_{\alpha} &= \dot{E}_{\alpha} - \dot{I}'_{\alpha} (Z_{S} + Z_{T}) = \dot{E}_{\alpha} - \frac{1}{3} (2\dot{I}_{\alpha} - \dot{I}_{\beta}) (Z_{S} + Z_{T}) \\
&= \dot{E}_{\alpha} - \frac{1}{3} (Z_{S} + Z_{T}) \dot{I}_{\alpha} - \frac{1}{3} (Z_{S} + Z_{T}) (\dot{I}_{\alpha} - \dot{I}_{\beta}) \\
\dot{U}_{\beta} &= \dot{E}_{\beta} - \dot{I}'_{\beta} (Z_{S} + Z_{T}) = \dot{E}_{\beta} - \frac{1}{3} (-\dot{I}_{\alpha} + 2\dot{I}_{\beta}) (Z_{S} + Z_{T}) \\
&= \dot{E}_{\beta} - \frac{1}{3} (Z_{S} + Z_{T}) \dot{I}_{\beta} - \frac{1}{3} (Z_{S} + Z_{T}) (\dot{I}_{\beta} - \dot{I}_{\alpha})
\end{aligned}$$

≻归算到两个负荷端口的变电所等值电路

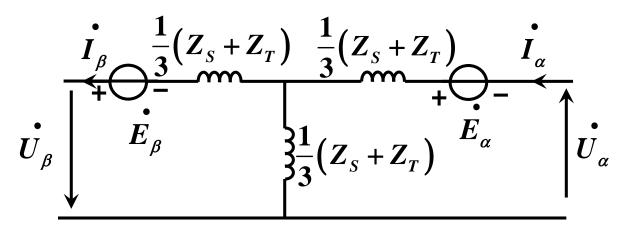






◆ 1. 一相母线对轨地短路

两相等值电路法



≻设牵引端口电压为27.5kV,忽略电阻部分

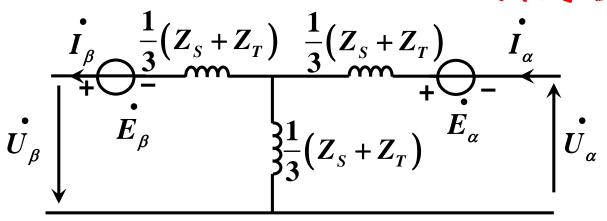
$$I_d = \frac{27.5}{\frac{2}{3}(X_S + X_T)} = \frac{3 \times 27.5}{2(X_S + X_T)}$$
 (kA)





lacktriangle 2. 异相牵引母线短路,即 α 、 β 端口母线间短路

两相等值电路法



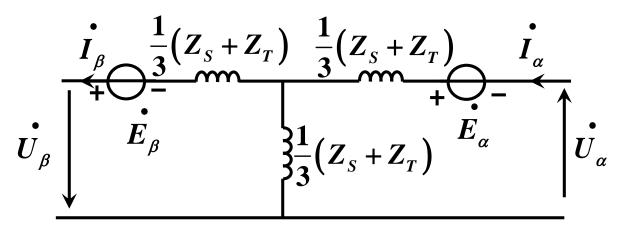
≻设牵引端口电压为27.5kV,忽略电阻部分

$$I_d = \frac{27.5}{\frac{2}{3}(X_S + X_T)} = \frac{3 \times 27.5}{2(X_S + X_T)}$$
 (kA)





两相等值电路法



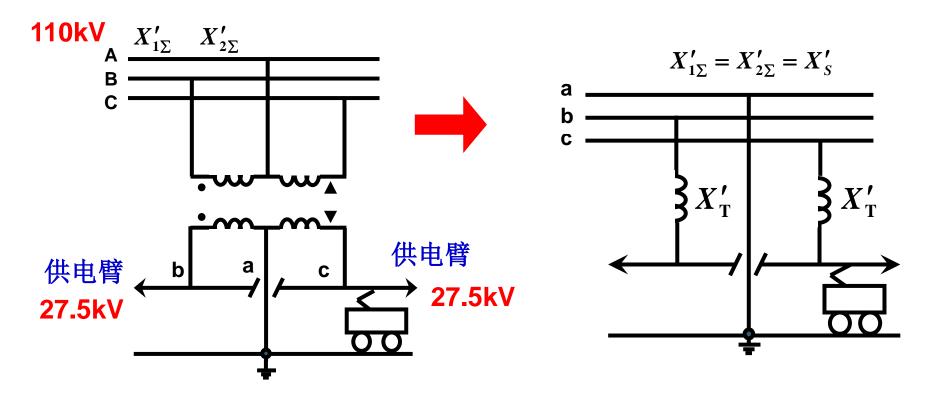
▶设牵引端口电压为27.5kV,忽略电阻部分

$$I_d = \frac{\sqrt{3} \times 27.5}{X_S + X_T} \quad (kA)$$





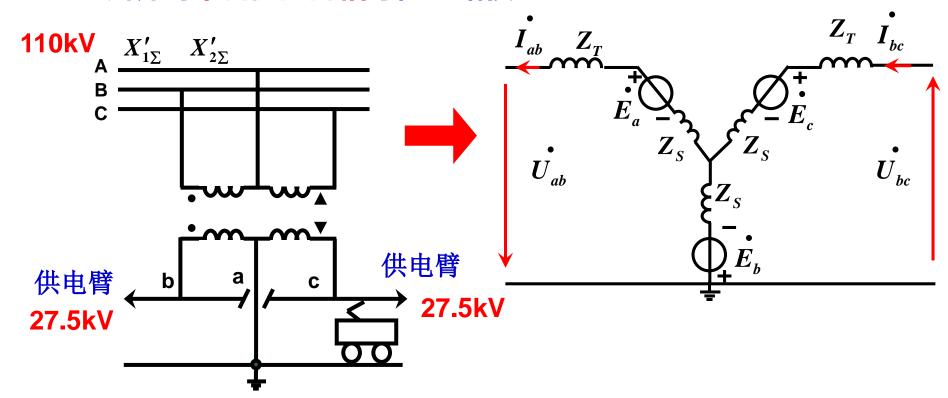
◆ Vv归算到牵引侧的三相等值电路模型



$$X'_{S} = \frac{U_{2N}^{2}}{S_{k}} \quad (\Omega) \qquad X'_{T} = \frac{U_{k}\%}{100} \frac{U_{2N}^{2}}{S_{T}} \quad (\Omega)$$



◆ Vv归算到牵引侧的两相等值电路模型



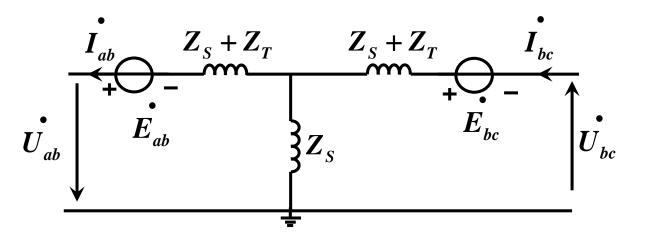




≻端口电压方程式

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{U}_{ab} &= -(2Z_S + Z_T) \dot{I}_{ab} + Z_S \dot{I}_{bc} + \dot{E}_a - \dot{E}_b \\
&= \dot{E}_{ab} - (2Z_S + Z_T) \dot{I}_{ab} + Z_S \dot{I}_{bc} \\
\dot{U}_{bc} &= -(2Z_S + Z_T) \dot{I}_{bc} + Z_S \dot{I}_{ab} + \dot{E}_b - \dot{E}_c \\
&= \dot{E}_{bc} - (2Z_S + Z_T) \dot{I}_{bc} + Z_S \dot{I}_{ab}
\end{aligned}$$

≻归算到两个负荷端口的变电所等值电路



$$X_{S} = \frac{U_{2N}^{2}}{S_{k}} = X_{S}'$$

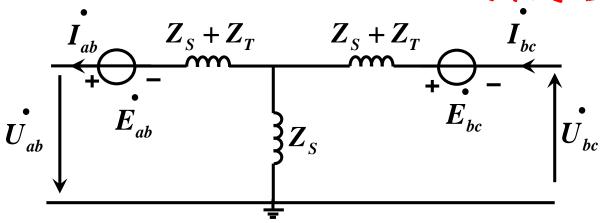
$$U_{bc}$$

$$X_{T} = \frac{U_{k} \%_{0}}{100} \frac{U_{2N}^{2}}{S_{T}} = X_{T}'$$
19



◆ 1. 一相母线对轨地短路

两相等值电路法



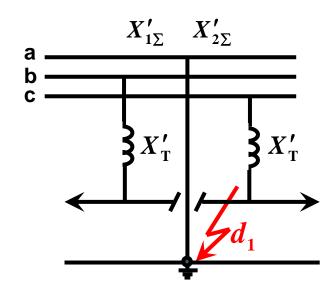
≻设牵引端口电压为27.5kV,忽略电阻部分

$$I_d = \frac{27.5}{2X_S + X_T} kA$$



▶ 1. 一相母线对轨地短路

对照:对称分量法



 $I_d = \sqrt{3}I_1$

是合序网:
$$X'_{1\Sigma} + \frac{X'_{T}}{2}$$

$$E = \frac{27.5}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$X'_{1\Sigma} + \frac{X'_{T}}{2}$$

$$X'_{2\Sigma} + \frac{X'_{T}}{2}$$

$$\dot{I}_{a2}$$

$$\dot{U}_{a2}$$

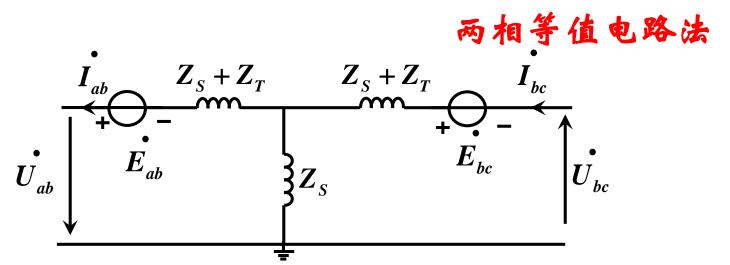
相当于三相系统的两相短路

>短路电流
$$I_d = \sqrt{3}I_{a1} = \frac{27.5}{2X_a + X_m}$$
 (kA)





◆ 2. 异相牵引母线短路



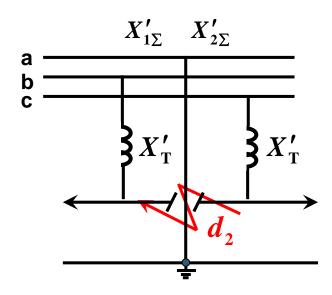
≻设牵引端口电压为27.5kV,忽略电阻部分

$$I_d = \frac{27.5}{2(X_S + X_T)} \text{kA}$$



◆ 2. 异相牵引母线短路

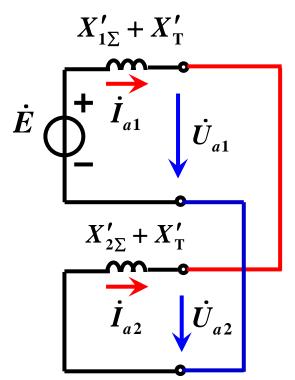
对照:对称分量法



▶复合序网:

$$E = \frac{27.5}{\sqrt{3}}$$

 $I_d = \sqrt{3}I_1$



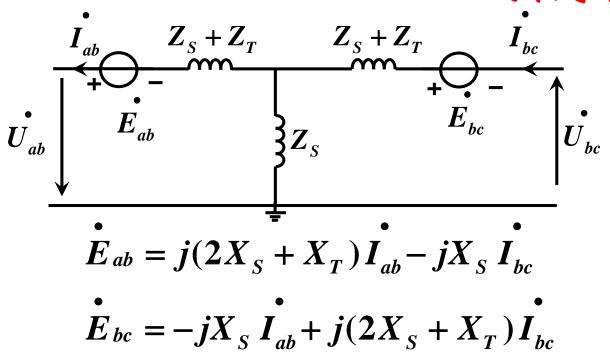
相当于三相系统的两相短路

短路电流
$$I_d = \sqrt{3}I_{a1} = \frac{27.5}{2(X_S + X_T)}$$
 (kA)





两相等值电路法



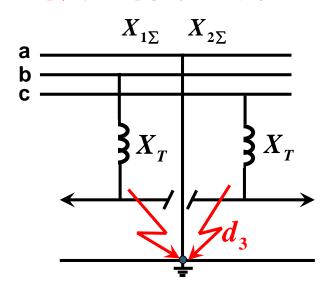
≻设牵引端口电压为27.5kV,忽略电阻部分,可导出短路电流

$$I_d = \frac{\sqrt{3(X_T + X_S)}}{X_T^2 + 3X_S^2 + 4X_T X_S} \times 27.5 \quad \text{(kA)}$$

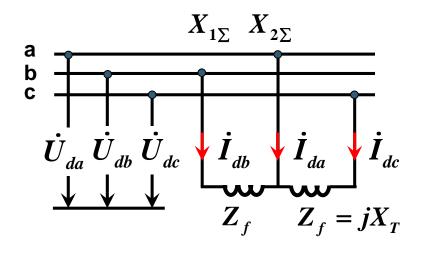




对照:对称分量法



$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_{da} = \dot{I}_{da1} + \dot{I}_{da2} + \dot{I}_{da0} \\ \dot{I}_{db} = a^{2} \dot{I}_{da1} + a \dot{I}_{da2} + \dot{I}_{da0} \\ \dot{I}_{dc} = a \dot{I}_{da1} + a^{2} \dot{I}_{da2} + \dot{I}_{da0} \end{cases}$$



≻短路点边界条件

$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_{da} + \dot{I}_{db} + \dot{I}_{dc} = \mathbf{0} \\ \dot{U}_{db} - \dot{U}_{da} = \mathbf{Z}_f \dot{I}_{db} \\ \dot{U}_{dc} - \dot{U}_{da} = \mathbf{Z}_f \dot{I}_{dc} \end{cases}$$

$$\dot{I}_{da0} = (\dot{I}_{da} + \dot{I}_{db} + \dot{I}_{dc})/3 = 0$$





$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{db} - \dot{U}_{da} = Z_f \dot{I}_{db} \\ \dot{U}_{dc} - \dot{U}_{da} = Z_f \dot{I}_{dc} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{da} = \dot{U}_{da1} + \dot{U}_{da2} + \dot{U}_{da0} \\ \dot{U}_{db} = a^2 \dot{U}_{da1} + a \dot{U}_{da2} + \dot{U}_{da0} \\ \dot{U}_{dc} = a \dot{U}_{da1} + a^2 \dot{U}_{da2} + \dot{U}_{da0} \end{cases}$$

$$\dot{I}_{da0} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} a^{2}\dot{U}_{da1} + a\dot{U}_{da2} - \dot{U}_{da1} - \dot{U}_{da2} = Z_{f}(a^{2}\dot{I}_{da1} + a\dot{I}_{da2}) \\ a\dot{U}_{da1} + a^{2}\dot{U}_{da2} - \dot{U}_{da1} - \dot{U}_{da2} = Z_{f}(a\dot{I}_{da1} + a^{2}\dot{I}_{da2}) \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} a^2 - 1 & a - 1 \\ a - 1 & a^2 - 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_{da1} \\ \dot{U}_{da2} \end{bmatrix} = Z_f \begin{bmatrix} a^2 & a \\ a & a^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_{da1} \\ \dot{I}_{da2} \end{bmatrix}$$





$$\begin{bmatrix} a^2 - 1 & a - 1 \\ a - 1 & a^2 - 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_{da1} \\ \dot{U}_{da2} \end{bmatrix} = Z_f \begin{bmatrix} a^2 & a \\ a & a^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_{da1} \\ \dot{I}_{da2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_{da1} \\ \dot{U}_{da2} \end{bmatrix} = Z_f \begin{bmatrix} a^2 - 1 & a - 1 \\ a - 1 & a^2 - 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a^2 & a \\ a & a^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_{da1} \\ \dot{I}_{da2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{Z_f}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_{da1} \\ \dot{I}_{da2} \end{bmatrix}$$

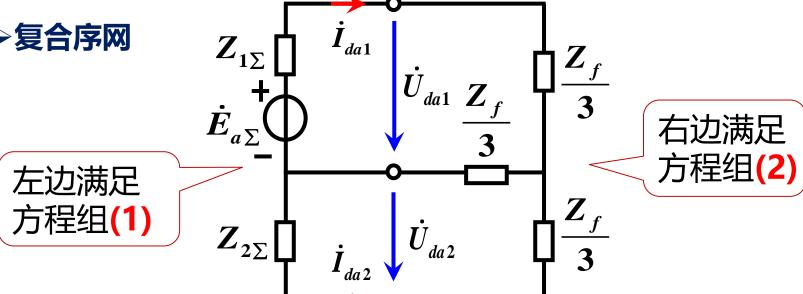


3. 两相母线对地短路

$$\begin{vmatrix} \dot{U}_{da1} \\ \dot{U}_{da2} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} E_{a\Sigma} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} Z_{1\Sigma} & 0 \\ 0 & Z_{0\Sigma} \end{bmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \dot{I}_{da1} \\ \dot{I}_{da2} \end{vmatrix}$$
 (1)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_{da1} \\ \dot{U}_{da2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} E_{a\Sigma} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} Z_{1\Sigma} & 0 \\ 0 & Z_{0\Sigma} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_{da1} \\ \dot{I}_{da2} \end{bmatrix}$$
(1)
$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_{da1} \\ \dot{U}_{da2} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{Z_f}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_{da1} \\ \dot{I}_{da2} \end{bmatrix}$$
(2)







3. 两相母线对地短路

$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_{da1} = \frac{\dot{E}_{a\Sigma}}{Z_{1\Sigma} + \frac{Z_f}{3} + (Z_{2\Sigma} + \frac{Z_f}{3}) / / \frac{Z_f}{3}} \\ \dot{I}_{da2} = \frac{Z_f / 3}{Z_{2\Sigma} + Z_f / 3 + Z_f / 3} \dot{I}_{da1} \\ = \frac{Z_f}{3Z_{2\Sigma} + 2Z_f} \dot{I}_{da1} \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases}
\dot{I}_{da0} = 0 \\
\dot{U}_{da0} = 0
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
\dot{U}_{da1} \\
\dot{U}_{da2}
\end{bmatrix} = \frac{Z_f}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_{da1} \\ \dot{I}_{da2} \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_{da} = \dot{I}_{da1} + \dot{I}_{da2} \\ \dot{I}_{db} = a^{2} \dot{I}_{da1} + a \dot{I}_{da2} \\ \dot{I}_{dc} = a \dot{I}_{da1} + a^{2} \dot{I}_{da2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_{da} = \dot{I}_{da1} + \dot{I}_{da2} \\ \dot{I}_{db} = a^{2}\dot{I}_{da1} + a\dot{I}_{da2} \\ \dot{I}_{dc} = a\dot{I}_{da1} + a^{2}\dot{I}_{da2} \end{cases} \begin{cases} \dot{U}_{da} = \dot{U}_{da1} + \dot{U}_{da2} \\ \dot{U}_{db} = a^{2}\dot{U}_{da1} + a\dot{U}_{da2} \\ \dot{U}_{dc} = a\dot{U}_{da1} + a^{2}\dot{U}_{da2} \end{cases}$$



End

