电力系统分析

一第3章— 电力系统元件数学模型 ——发电机和负荷

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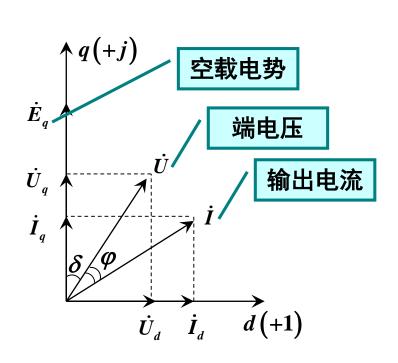
ああえる人学 Southwest Jiaotong University -第3章 电力系统元件数学模型 -发电机和负荷



-第3.1节- 同步发电机

-第3.2节- 电力负荷





- · 1. 以同步发电机空载电势为纵轴, 以滞后其90°为横轴,建立坐标系。
- 2. 发电机端电压 滞后空载电势一个角度。
- ・3. 发电机端电流滞后端电压一个 角度 (功率因数角)

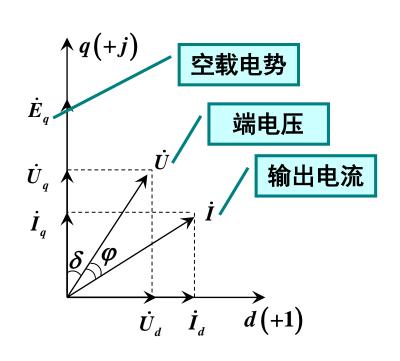
• 4. 将发电机端电压、端电流分解为

$$U_{q} = U \cos \delta$$
$$U_{d} = U \sin \delta$$

$$I_q = I\cos(\delta + \varphi)$$

$$I_d = I\sin(\delta + \varphi)$$





• 根据同步电机模型可知

$$U_{q} = E_{q} - x_{d}I_{d} - rI_{q}$$
$$U_{d} = x_{q}I_{q} - rI_{d}$$

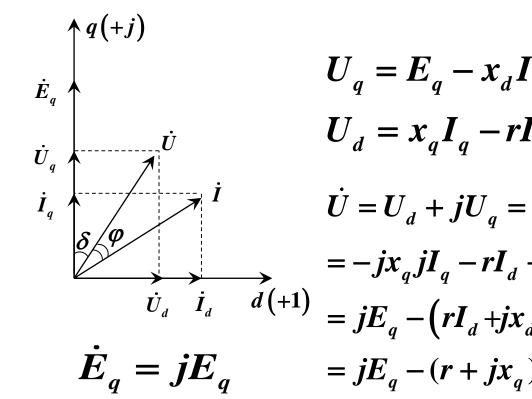
r 定子每相绕组的电阻

 x_d 定子纵轴同步电抗

 x_a 定子横轴同步电抗

$$egin{aligned} U_q &= U\cos\delta \ U_d &= U\sin\delta \ I_q &= I\cos\left(\delta + arphi
ight) \ I_d &= I\sin\left(\delta + arphi
ight) \end{aligned}$$





 $I = I_d + jI_a$

$$U_{q} = E_{q} - x_{d}I_{d} - rI_{q}$$

$$U_{d} = x_{q}I_{q} - rI_{d}$$

$$\dot{U} = U_{d} + jU_{q} = \left(x_{q}I_{q} - rI_{d}\right) + j\left(E_{q} - x_{d}I_{d} - rI_{q}\right)$$

$$= -jx_{q}jI_{q} - rI_{d} + jE_{q} - jx_{d}I_{d} - rjI_{q}$$

$$= jE_{q} - \left(rI_{d} + jx_{d}\right)I_{d} - \left(r + jx_{q}\right)jI_{q}$$

$$\dot{E}_{q} = jE_{q} \qquad = jE_{q} - \left(r + jx_{q}\right)I_{d} - \left(r + jx_{q}\right)iI_{q}$$

$$\dot{U} = U_{d} + jU_{q} = jE_{q} - j\left(x_{d} - x_{q}\right)I_{d} - \left(r + jx_{q}\right)\left(I_{d} + jI_{q}\right)$$

$$= \dot{E}_{q} - j\left(x_{d} - x_{q}\right)I_{d} - \left(r + jx_{q}\right)\dot{I}$$

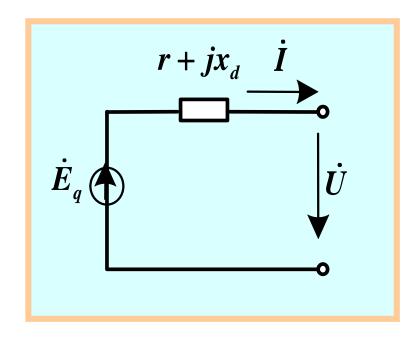


$$\dot{U} = \dot{E}_q - j(x_d - x_q)I_d - (r + jx_q)\dot{I}$$

・ 隐极同步发电机 (汽轮发电机)

$$x_d = x_q$$

$$\therefore \dot{U} = \dot{E}_q - (r + jx_d)\dot{I}$$





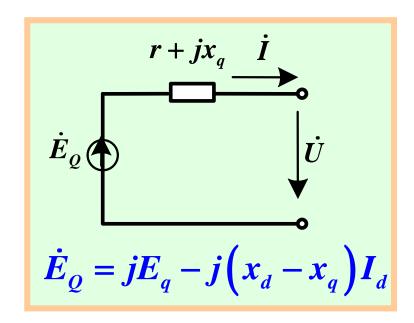
$$\dot{U} = \dot{E}_q - j(x_d - x_q)I_d - (r + jx_q)\dot{I}$$

· 凸极同步发电机(水轮发电机)

$$x_d \neq x_q$$

$$\dot{E}_Q = \dot{E}_q - j(x_d - x_q)I_d \quad (隐极化电势)$$

$$\dot{U}=\dot{E}_{\mathcal{Q}}-\left(r+jx_{q}\right)\dot{I}$$
 (隐极化的凸极同步机回路方程)





> 同步发电机已知参数

- ・ 额定线电压 $U_{\scriptscriptstyle N}$
- ・ 三相额定容量 S_N
- ・ 额定功率因数 $\cos \varphi_{\scriptscriptstyle N}$
- ・ 定子电阻和同步电抗标幺值或百分值 $r\%, x_d\%, x_q\%$

- · 定子每相绕组的电阻 r
- ・ 定子纵轴同步电抗 x_d
- ・ 定子横轴同步电抗 x_q

$$r = \frac{r\%}{100} \frac{U_N^2}{S_N}$$

$$x_d = \frac{x_d \%}{100} \frac{U_N^2}{S_N}$$

$$x_{q} = \frac{x_{q} \% U_{N}^{2}}{100} \frac{U_{N}^{2}}{S_{N}}$$



▶负荷的静态特性

- · 负荷功率大小随电压幅值的变化而变化
- ・ 将额定电压下的负荷功率分为三部分:

・比重之和应等于1 $a_P + b_P + c_P = 1$



· 1. 有功功率与电压的平方成正比

$$P_{Da} = P_{DN} a_P \left(\frac{U}{U_N}\right)^2$$

· 2. 有功功率与电压大小成正比

$$P_{Db} = P_{DN}b_P \frac{U}{U_N}$$

・ 3. 有功功率不随电压大小变换

$$P_{Dc} = P_{DN}c_{P}$$

・ 总负荷有功功率大小:

$$P_{D} = P_{Da} + P_{Db} + P_{Dc} = P_{DN} [a_{P} (\frac{U}{U_{N}})^{2} + b_{P} \frac{U}{U_{N}} + c_{P}]$$

$$a_{P} + b_{P} + c_{P} = 1$$



· 同理,负荷无功功率大小:

$$Q_D = Q_{DN} \left[a_Q \left(\frac{U}{U_N} \right)^2 + b_Q \frac{U}{U_N} + c_Q \right]$$

$$a_Q + b_Q + c_Q = 1$$

・ 总结: 负荷功率随电压大小的变化

$$P_{D} = P_{DN} \left[a_{P} \left(\frac{U}{U_{N}} \right)^{2} + b_{P} \frac{U}{U_{N}} + c_{P} \right]$$

$$a_{P} + b_{P} + c_{P} = 1$$

$$Q_{D} = Q_{DN} \left[a_{Q} \left(\frac{U}{U_{N}} \right)^{2} + b_{Q} \frac{U}{U_{N}} + c_{Q} \right]$$

$$a_{Q} + b_{Q} + c_{Q} = 1$$



• 负荷功率也随电压频率变化而变化(频率变化较小,在额定

频率附近线性化)

$$\Delta P_{D} = k_{P} \Delta f$$

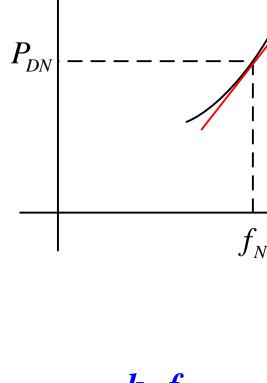
$$P_{D} - P_{DN} = k_{p} (f - f_{N})$$

$$P_{D} = P_{DN} + k_{p} (f - f_{N})$$

$$= P_{DN} \left[1 + \frac{k_{p}}{P_{DN}} (f - f_{N}) \right]$$

$$= P_{DN} \left[1 + \frac{k_{p} f_{N}}{P_{DN}} \frac{f - f_{N}}{f_{N}} \right]$$

 $= P_{DN} \left| 1 + k_{Pf} \frac{f - f_N}{f_N} \right|$



$$k_{Pf} = \frac{k_p f_N}{P_{DN}}$$



· 同理,无功功率随频率的变化关系为

$$Q_D = Q_{DN} [1 + k_{Qf} \frac{f - f_N}{f_N}]$$

· 同时考虑电压幅值和频率的变化

$$\begin{split} P_{D} &= P_{DN} [a_{P} (\frac{U}{U_{N}})^{2} + b_{P} \frac{U}{U_{N}} + c_{P}] (1 + k_{Pf} \frac{f - f_{N}}{f_{N}}) \\ Q_{D} &= Q_{DN} [a_{Q} (\frac{U}{U_{N}})^{2} + b_{Q} \frac{U}{U_{N}} + c_{Q}] (1 + k_{Qf} \frac{f - f_{N}}{f_{N}}) \end{split}$$



End

