电力系统分析

一第4章— 电力系统元件数学模型 ——电力网

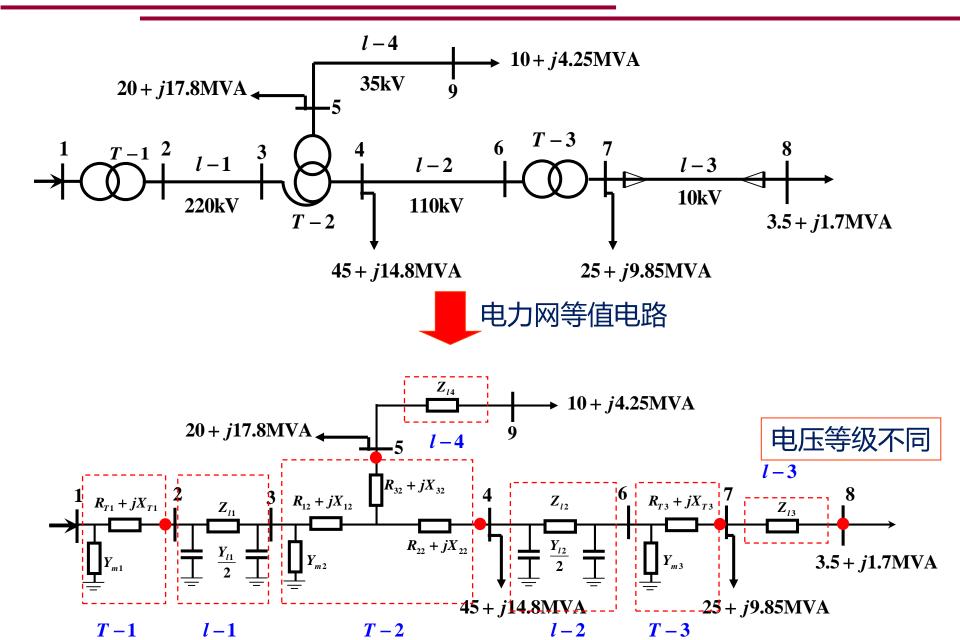
主讲教师: 符玲

西南交通大学
电气工程学院



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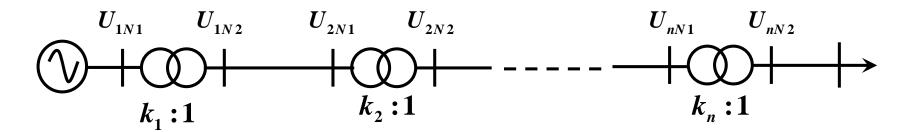
· 电力网等值电路:

- 电力系统稳态分析时,同步发电机、调相机和无功补偿器作为向电网提供有功和无功的电源处理;
- 负荷均用有功和无功功率表示,电力网用单相等值电路 描述;
- 根据电气接线图,将各元件用相应的等值电路表示,即可得该电力网等值电路;
- 因计算内容和要求的不同,元件的某些参数可以略去, 例如,35kV及以下电压等级线路的等值电路就只用一个 串联阻抗等值。

所有参数和变量均归算到某统一的电压等级



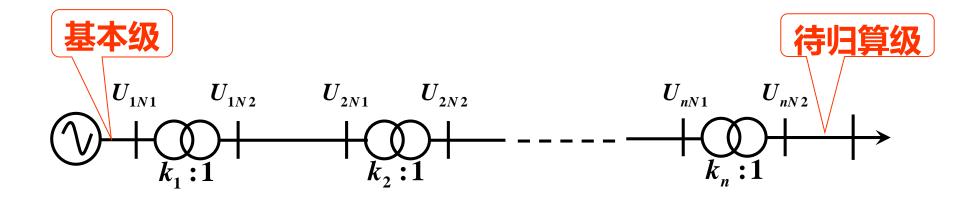
▶参数和变量的归算



- 多电压等级电力系统的等值电路中,各元件电气参数(阻抗、导纳等)和变量(功率、电压、电流等)必须归算到某给定的电压级,即基本级(或基准级),其它电压级为待归算级。
- 变压器参数可归算到它的任一侧,而归算到不同侧用到的变压器额定电压是不相同的。
- 经过归算,得到网络各元件之间只有电的联系、没有磁联系的等值网络。



▶用有名制表示的等值网络



• 设某待归算级与基本级之间有*n* 台变压器,其**实际变比**为:

$$k_1, k_2, \cdots, k_n$$

$$k_n = U_{nN1}/U_{nN2} = \frac{$$
靠近基本级侧额定电压 靠近待归算级侧额定电压



• 设待归算级的阻抗、导纳、电压、电流分别为 $Z \setminus Y \setminus U \setminus I$,归 算到基本级后的参数表示为 $Z' \setminus Y' \setminus U' \setminus I'$,则二者的关系为:

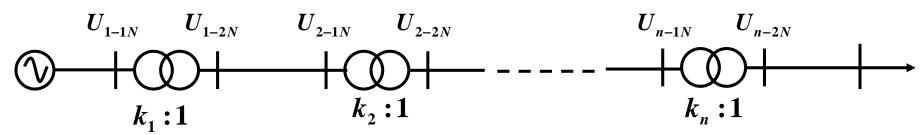
$$U' = U(k_1 k_2 \cdots k_n) \qquad I' = I/(k_1 k_2 \cdots k_n)$$

$$Z' = Z(k_1 k_2 \cdots k_n)^2 \qquad Y' = Y/(k_1 k_2 \cdots k_n)^2$$

- 因为 $\sqrt{3\dot{U}\dot{I}} = \sqrt{3\dot{U}'\dot{I}'}$, 所以功率(S、P、Q)归算值不变。
- 归算中各变压器变比要用实际变比。因此,当变压器的高压侧切换到某分接头运行时,要用该分接头的空载电压计算变比。
- 当某些变压器的分接头改变时,等值电路中与该变比相关的一批参数/变量都要重新归算。

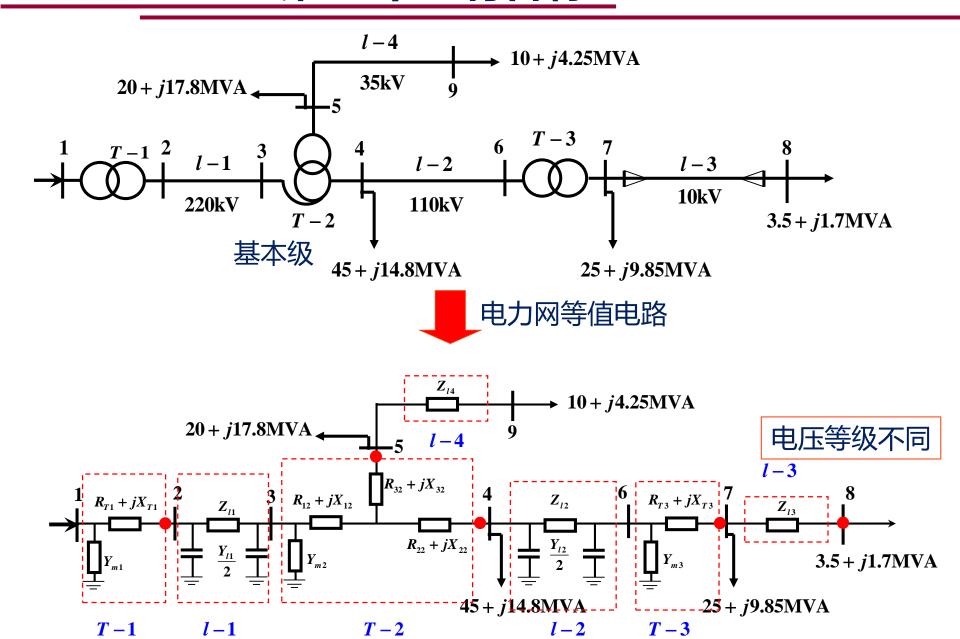


- 电力网不同量纲的物理量:功率、电压、电流、阻抗和导纳。
- 有名制: 系统所有参数和变量都以有名单位表示。
- 标**幺制**:系统中所有的电气参数(阻抗、导纳等)和变量(功率、电压、电流等)都用与它们**同名基准值相对的比值**表示,因此没有单位。



由于变压器的存在,在求多电压级电力系统的等值电路时,各元件参数、各节点电压、各支路电流均要归算到某一电压级,即基本级或基准级。







> 电力线路技术参数

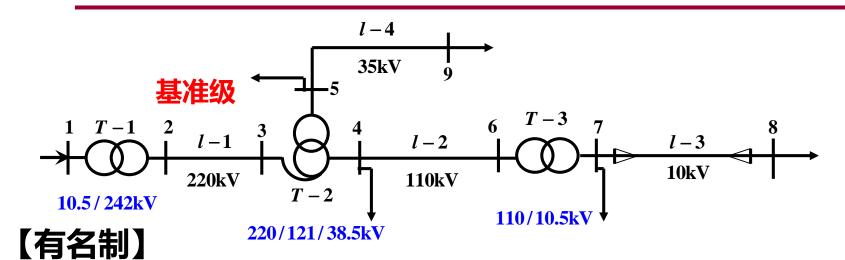
	额定电压(kV)	电阻 (Ω/km)	电抗(Ω/km)	电纳(S/km)	长度(km)
L1	220	0.080	0.406	2.81×10^{-6}	150
L2	110	0.105	0.383	2.98×10 ⁻⁶	60
L3	10	0.45	0.080		2.5
L4	35	0.17	0.38		13

> 变压器技术参数

	额定容量(MVA)	额定电压(kV)	$U_k\%$	$P_k(kW)$	$I_0\%$	$P_0(kW)$
T1	180	13.8/242	13	893	0.5	175
T3	63	110/10.5	10.5	280	0.61	60
T2	120	220/121/38.5		448 (高-中) 1652 (高-低) 1512 (中-低) 已归算	0.35	89

▶ 注: T2高压侧接在-2.5%分接头运行





基准级220kV侧

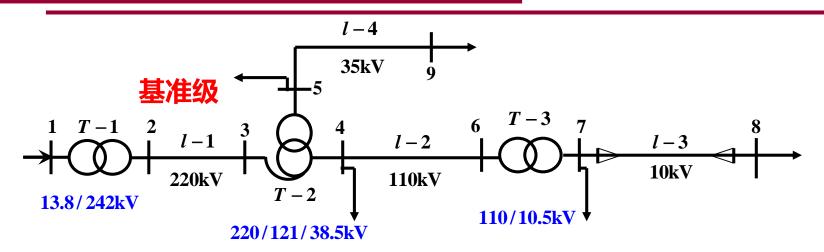
T1:
$$R_{T1} = \frac{P_k}{1000} \frac{U_{1N}^2}{S_N^2} = \frac{893}{1000} \frac{242^2}{180^2} = 1.614\Omega$$

$$X_{T1} = \frac{U_k \%}{100} \frac{U_{1N}^2}{S_N} = \frac{13}{100} \frac{242^2}{180^2} = 42.3\Omega$$

$$Y_{m1} = \frac{P_0}{1000U_{1N}^2} - j \frac{I_0 \%}{100} \frac{S_N}{U_{1N}^2} = \frac{175}{1000 \times 242^2} - j \frac{0.5}{100} \frac{180}{242^2}$$

$$= (2.99 - j15.37) \times 10^{-6} S$$





L1:
$$Z_{l1} = (r_1 + jx_1)l = (0.08 + j0.406) \times 150 = 12 + j60.9\Omega$$

 $Y_{l1}/2 = jb_1l/2 = j2.81 \times 10^{-6} \times 150/2 = j2.11 \times 10^{-4} S$

T2:
$$P_{k1} = 0.5(P_{k1-2} + P_{k1-3} - P_{k2-3}) = 0.5(448 + 1625 - 1512) = 294 \text{kW}$$

$$P_{k2} = 0.5(P_{k1-2} + P_{k2-3} - P_{k1-3}) = 0.5(448 + 1512 - 1625) = 154 \text{kW}$$

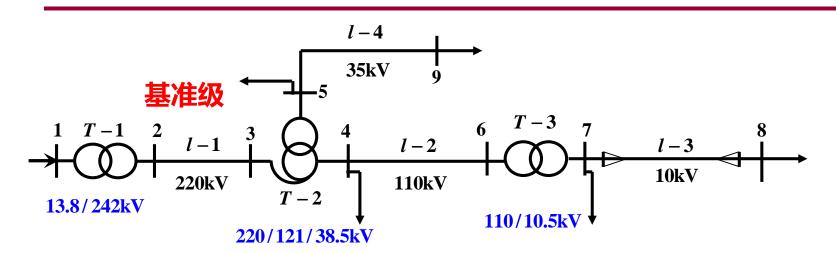
$$P_{k3} = 0.5(P_{k1-3} + P_{k2-3} - P_{k1-2}) = 0.5(1625 + 1512 - 448) = 1358 \text{kW}$$

$$U_{k1}\% = 0.5(U_{k1-2}\% + U_{k1-3}\% - U_{k2-3}\%) = 0.5(9.6 + 35 - 23) = 10.8$$

$$U_{k2}\% = 0.5(U_{k1-2}\% + U_{k2-3}\% - U_{k1-3}\%) = 0.5(9.6 + 23 - 35) = -1.2$$

$$U_{k3}\% = 0.5(U_{k1-3}\% + U_{k2-3}\% - U_{k1-2}\%) = 0.5(35 + 23 - 9.6) = 24.2$$





T2: 高压侧接在-2.5%分接头运行 220(1-0.025) = 214.5

$$220(1-0.025) = 214.5$$

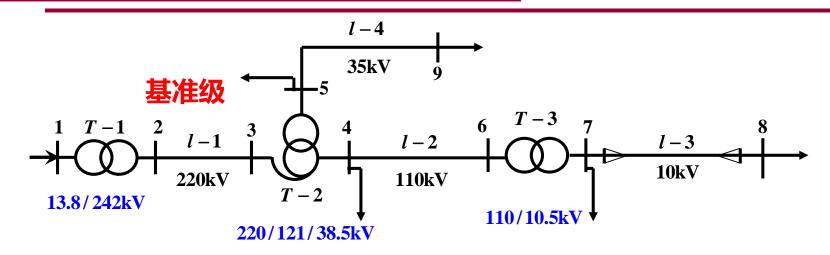
$$R_{21} = \frac{P_{k1}}{1000} \frac{U_{1N}^2}{S_N^2} = \frac{294}{1000} \frac{214.5^2}{120^2} = 0.988\Omega \qquad X_{21} = \frac{U_{k1}\%}{100} \times \frac{U_{1N}^2}{S_N} = \frac{10.8}{100} \frac{214.5^2}{120} = 43.6\Omega$$

$$R_{22} = \frac{P_{k2}}{1000} \frac{U_{1N}^2}{S_N^2} = \frac{154}{1000} \frac{214.5^2}{120^2} = 0.517\Omega \qquad X_{22} = \frac{U_{k2}\%}{100} \times \frac{U_{1N}^2}{S_N} = \frac{-1.2}{100} \frac{214.5^2}{120} = -4.84\Omega$$

$$R_{23} = \frac{P_{k3}}{1000} \frac{U_{1N}^2}{S_N^2} = \frac{1358}{1000} \frac{214.5^2}{120^2} = 4.56\Omega \qquad X_{23} = \frac{U_{k3}\%}{100} \times \frac{U_{1N}^2}{S_N} = \frac{24.2}{100} \frac{214.5^2}{120} = 97.6\Omega$$

$$Y_{m2} = \frac{P_0}{1000U_{1N}^2} - j\frac{I_0\%}{100}\frac{S_N}{U_{1N}^2} = \frac{89}{1000\times214.5^2} - j\frac{0.35}{100}\frac{120}{214.5^2} = (1.84 - j8.68)\times10^{-6}S$$





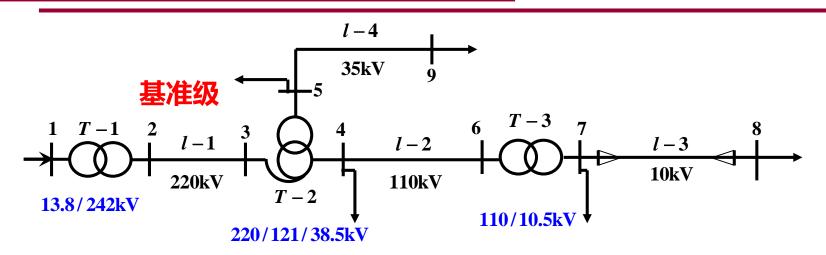
T2高压侧接在-2.5%分接头运行

实际变比:
$$k_{12} = \frac{220(1-0.025)}{121} = \frac{214.5}{121}, k_{13} = \frac{214.5}{38.5}$$

12:
$$Z_{12} = (0.105 + j0.383) \times 60 \times \left(\frac{214.5}{121}\right)^2 = 19.8 + j72.2\Omega$$

$$Y_{12}/2 = j2.98 \times 10^{-6} \times \frac{60}{2} / \left(\frac{214.5}{121}\right)^2 = j2.84 \times 10^{-4} S$$



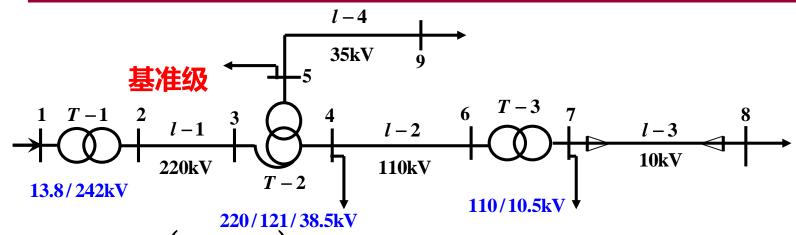


T2高压侧接在-2.5%分接头运行

实际变比:
$$k_{12} = \frac{220(1-0.025)}{121} = \frac{214.5}{121}, k_{13} = \frac{214.5}{38.5}$$

14:
$$Z_{14} = (0.17 + j0.38) \times 13 \times \left(\frac{214.5}{38.5}\right)^2 = 68.6 + j153.3\Omega$$





T2
$$k_{12} = \frac{220(1-0.025)}{121} = \frac{214.5}{121}$$

T3:
$$R_{T3} = \frac{280}{1000} \frac{110^2}{63^2} \left(\frac{214.5}{121}\right)^2 = 2.68\Omega$$

$$X_{T3} = \frac{10.5}{100} \frac{110^2}{63^2} \left(\frac{214.5}{121}\right)^2 = 63.4\Omega$$

$$Y_{m3} = \left(\frac{60}{1000 \times 110^2} - j \frac{0.61}{100} \frac{63}{110^2}\right) \left(\frac{121}{214.5}\right)^2 = (1.58 - j10.1) \times 10^{-6} S$$

13:
$$Z_{13} = (0.45 + j0.08) \times 2.5 \times \left(\frac{214.5}{121} \times \frac{110}{10.5}\right)^2 = 388 + j69\Omega$$



• 标幺值:系统中所有的电气参数(阻抗、导纳等)和变量(功率、 电压、电流等)都用与它们**同名基准值相对的比值**表示,即:

• 注:基准值一般为实数

• 标幺值没有单位,如电压U = 200kV,若电压的基准值取 $U_B = 220kV$,则标幺值为:

$$U_* = \frac{U}{U_R} = \frac{200kV}{220kV} = 0.909$$



▶单相电路

- 单相电路中不同量纲的物理量有 5 种,即**单相功率、相电压、电流、阻抗、导纳。**所以要指定5个基准值,即 $S_{\varphi B}$ 、 $U_{\varphi B}$ 、 I_{B} 、 Z_{B} 、 Y_{B} 。
- 有名值满足方程

$$egin{aligned} S_{arphi} &= U_{arphi} I \ U_{arphi} &= IZ \ Y &= 1/Z \end{aligned}$$

基准值是有名值, 应满足有名值方程

$$egin{aligned} S_{\varphi B} &= U_{\varphi B} I_B \ U_{\varphi B} &= I_B Z_B \ Y_B &= 1/Z_B \end{aligned}$$

• 为使基准值满足有名值方程,单相电路的5个基准值只有2个可任意指定,其余由3个由约束方程确定。习惯上指定:单相功率基准值 $S_{\varphi B}$ 和相电压基准值 $U_{\varphi B}$ 。



• **单相电路基准值**之间的约束关系,用 $S_{\varphi B}$ 和 $U_{\varphi B}$ 表示 I_{B} 、 Z_{B} 和 I_{B} ,则可得:

$$I_{B} = \frac{S_{\varphi B}}{U_{\varphi B}}$$

$$Z_{B} = \frac{U_{\varphi B}}{I_{B}} = \frac{U_{\varphi B}^{2}}{S_{\varphi B}}$$

$$Y_{B} = \frac{1}{Z_{B}} = \frac{S_{\varphi B}}{U_{\varphi B}^{2}}$$



· 单相电路的标幺值表示:

$$egin{aligned} S_{arphi} &= U_{arphi} I \ U_{arphi} &= IZ \ Y &= 1/Z \end{aligned}$$

$$S_{\varphi B} = U_{\varphi B}I_{B}$$
 $U_{\varphi B} = I_{B}Z_{B}$
 $Y_{B} = 1/Z_{B}$
 $Y_{B} = 1/Z_{B}$
 $Y_{B} = 1/Z_{B}$

$$\frac{S_{\varphi}}{S_{\varphi B}} = \frac{U_{\varphi}}{U_{\varphi B}} \cdot \frac{I}{I_{B}}$$

$$\downarrow \frac{U_{\varphi}}{U_{\varphi B}} = \frac{I}{I_{B}} \cdot \frac{Z}{Z_{B}}$$

$$Y_{*} = \frac{I}{I_{Z_{*}}}$$

$$Y_{*} = \frac{I}{I_{Z_{*}}}$$

$$Y_{*} = \frac{I}{I_{Z_{*}}}$$



• 单相电路中各物理量的标幺值计算方法:

$$\begin{split} \tilde{S}_{\varphi*} &= \frac{\tilde{S}_{\varphi}}{S_{\varphi B}} = \frac{P_{\varphi} + jQ_{\varphi}}{S_{\varphi B}} = P_{\varphi*} + jQ_{\varphi*} \\ \dot{U}_{\varphi*} &= \frac{\dot{U}_{\varphi}}{U_{\varphi B}} = \frac{U_{\varphi} \angle \alpha}{U_{\varphi B}} = U_{\varphi*} \angle \alpha \\ \dot{I}_{*} &= \frac{\dot{I}}{I_{B}} = \frac{U_{\varphi B}\dot{I}}{S_{\varphi B}} \\ Z_{*} &= \frac{Z}{Z_{B}} = \frac{R + jX}{Z_{B}} = (R + jX)\frac{S_{\varphi B}}{U_{\varphi B}^{2}} = R_{*} + jX_{*} \\ Y_{*} &= \frac{Y}{Y_{B}} = \frac{G + jB}{Y_{B}} = (G + jB)\frac{U_{\varphi B}^{2}}{S_{\varphi B}} = G_{*} + jB_{*} \end{split}$$



- 举例:
 - 若有名值方程为:

$$\dot{E}_{\varphi} = \dot{U}_{\varphi} + \dot{I}_{1}(r + jx) - \dot{I}_{2}Z$$

有名值方程 和标幺值方 程**形式相同**

• 则标幺值方程为:

$$\dot{E}_{\varphi^*} = \frac{\dot{E}_{\varphi}}{U_{\varphi B}} = \frac{\dot{U}_{\varphi}}{U_{\varphi B}} + \frac{\dot{I}_1}{I_B} \left(\frac{r}{Z_B} + j \frac{x}{Z_B} \right) - \frac{\dot{I}_2}{I_B} \frac{Z}{Z_B}$$

$$\dot{E}_{\varphi^*} = \dot{U}_{\varphi^*} + \dot{I}_{1^*} (r_* + jx_*) - \dot{I}_{2^*} Z_*$$

可以证明,在5个基准值满足上述约束条件的情况下,单相电路的其它方程标幺值形式与有名值形式完全相同。



▶三相电路

- 三相电路中不同量纲的物理量还是 5 种,但常用的物理量有 7 个,即三相功率、单相功率、线电压、相电压、电流、阻抗、导纳。所以要指定7个基准值,即 S_B 、 $S_{\varphi B}$ 、 U_B 、 $U_{\varphi B}$ 、 I_B 、 I_B , I_B , I_B
- 三相功率、线电压、线电流、阻抗、导纳有名值满足方程:

$$S = 3S_{\varphi} = 3U_{\varphi}I = \sqrt{3}UI$$

$$S = \sqrt{3}UI$$

$$U = \sqrt{3}U_{\varphi} = \sqrt{3}IZ$$

$$U = \sqrt{3}IZ$$

$$Y = 1/Z$$

$$Y = 1/Z$$



• 基准值也满足相应的有名值方程:

$$S_{B} = 3S_{\varphi B} = 3U_{\varphi B}I_{B} = \sqrt{3}U_{B}I_{B}$$

$$U_{B} = \sqrt{3}U_{\varphi B} = \sqrt{3}I_{B}Z_{B}$$

$$Y_{B} = 1/Z_{B}$$

$$S_{B} = \sqrt{3}U_{B}I_{B}$$

$$U_{B} = \sqrt{3}I_{B}Z_{B}$$

$$Y_{B} = 1/Z_{B}$$

· 三相电路基准值之间的约束关系:

$$S_B = 3S_{\varphi B},$$
 $S_{\varphi B} = U_{\varphi B}I_B$ $U_B = \sqrt{3}U_{\varphi B},$ $U_{\varphi B} = I_B Z_B$ $Y_B = 1/Z_B$



• 三相电路的7个基准值只有2个可任意指定,其余5个由约束方程确定。习惯上指定:三相功率基准值**5**_B和线电压基准值**U**_B。

 S_B 通常取: $S_B = 100$ MVA或 $S_B = 100$ 0MVA

 U_B 通常取电力网的额定电压: $U_B = U_N$ 或 $U_B = 1.05U_N$ (取整)

• 用 S_B 和 U_B 表示 $S_{\sigma B}$ 、 $U_{\sigma B}$ 、 I_B 、 Z_B 和 Y_B ,则可得:

$$egin{align} S_{\varphi B} &= rac{S_B}{3} \,, & U_{\varphi B} &= rac{U_B}{\sqrt{3}} \ I_B &= rac{S_B}{\sqrt{3}U_B} \ Z_B &= rac{U_B}{\sqrt{3}I_B} = rac{U_B^2}{S_B} \,, & Y_B &= rac{1}{Z_B} = rac{S_B}{U_B^2} \ \end{array}$$



• 三相系统的标幺值:

$$S_* = rac{\sqrt{3}UI}{\sqrt{3}U_BI_B} = rac{U}{U_B} \cdot rac{I}{I_B} = U_*I_* = U_{arphi^*}I_* = S_{arphi^*}$$
 - 结论2 三相功率标幺值与单相功率标幺值相等

$$Y_* = \frac{Y}{Y_B} = \frac{1/Z}{1/Z_B} = \frac{1}{Z/Z_B} = 1/Z_*$$

• 注意:不同基准的标幺值必须归算到统一的基准值下,先还原为有名 值,再计算新基准值下的标幺值。因为各电力元件一般都是以自身容 量和额定电压为基准给出标么值,而建立等值电路时各电力元件参数 均应有统一的基准值。



• 三相电路中各物理量的标幺值计算方法如下:

$$\begin{split} \tilde{S}_{*} &= \frac{\tilde{S}}{S_{B}} = \frac{P + jQ}{S_{B}} = P_{*} + jQ_{*} \\ \tilde{S}_{\varphi^{*}} &= \frac{\tilde{S}_{\varphi}}{S_{\varphi^{B}}} = \frac{P_{\varphi} + jQ_{\varphi}}{S_{\varphi^{B}}} = P_{\varphi^{*}} + jQ_{\varphi^{*}} \\ &= \frac{3P_{\varphi} + j3Q_{\varphi}}{S_{B}} = \frac{P + jQ}{S_{B}} = P_{*} + jQ_{*} \equiv \tilde{S}_{*} \\ \dot{U}_{*} &= \frac{\dot{U}}{U_{B}}, \quad \dot{U}_{\varphi^{*}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}\dot{U}_{\varphi}}{U_{B}} = \frac{\dot{U}}{U_{B}} \equiv \dot{U}_{*}, \quad \dot{I}_{*} = \frac{\dot{I}}{I_{B}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}U_{B}\dot{I}}{S_{B}} \\ Z_{*} &= \frac{Z}{Z_{B}} = \frac{R + jX}{Z_{B}} = (R + jX)\frac{S_{B}}{U_{B}^{2}} = R_{*} + jX_{*} \\ Y_{*} &= \frac{Y}{Y_{B}} = \frac{G + jB}{Y_{B}} = (G + jB)\frac{U_{B}^{2}}{S_{B}} = G_{*} + jB_{*} \end{split}$$



▶电力网等值电路的标幺值计算

▶ 方法1:

- (1) 将各电压级的参数、变量有名值归算到基本级
- (2) 用基本级的基准值计算各参数、变量的标幺值
- 设从基本级到某待归算级之间串联有n 台变比为 k_1 、 k_2 、 ... 、 k_n 的变压器,该电压级的 \dot{U} 、 \dot{I} 、Z、Y,有名值归 算到基本级为 \dot{U}' 、 \dot{I}' 、Z'、Y',则其标幺值:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{*} = \frac{\dot{U}'}{U_{B}} = \frac{\dot{U}(k_{1}k_{2}k_{3}\cdots k_{n})}{U_{B}}, & \dot{I}_{*} = \frac{\dot{I}'}{I_{B}} = \frac{\dot{I}/(k_{1}k_{2}k_{3}\cdots k_{n})}{I_{B}} \\ Z_{*} = \frac{Z'}{Z_{B}} = \frac{Z(k_{1}k_{2}k_{3}\cdots k_{n})^{2}}{Z_{B}}, & Y_{*} = \frac{Y'}{Y_{B}} = \frac{Y/(k_{1}k_{2}k_{3}\cdots k_{n})^{2}}{Y_{B}} \end{cases}$$

• 所有参数、变量都按上述方法归算。



▶ 方法2:

- (1) 将基本级基准值归算到待归算级
- (2) 用归算到待归算级的基准值,用该待归算级中各未归算的 有名值计算标幺值(就地标幺)

•
$$\Leftrightarrow U_B' = U_B/(k_1k_2k_3\cdots k_n)$$

$$\begin{cases} I'_{B} = I_{B} (k_{1}k_{2}k_{3} \cdots k_{n}) \\ Z'_{B} = Z_{B} / (k_{1}k_{2}k_{3} \cdots k_{n})^{2} \end{cases} \begin{cases} I'_{B} = \frac{S_{B}}{\sqrt{3}U_{B}} (k_{1}k_{2}k_{3} \cdots k_{n}) = \frac{S_{B}}{\sqrt{3}U_{B}} \\ Z'_{B} = \frac{U_{B}^{2}}{S_{B}} \frac{1}{(k_{1}k_{2}k_{3} \cdots k_{n})^{2}} = \frac{U'_{B}^{2}}{S_{B}} \\ Y'_{B} = \frac{(k_{1}k_{2}k_{3} \cdots k_{n})^{2}}{S_{B}} = \frac{1}{S_{B}} \frac{S_{B}}{S_{B}} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} I'_{B} = \frac{S_{B}}{\sqrt{3}U_{B}} (k_{1}k_{2}k_{3}\cdots k_{n}) = \frac{S_{B}}{\sqrt{3}U'_{B}} \\ Z'_{B} = \frac{U_{B}^{2}}{S_{B}} \frac{1}{(k_{1}k_{2}k_{3}\cdots k_{n})^{2}} = \frac{U'_{B}^{2}}{S_{B}} \\ Y'_{B} = \frac{(k_{1}k_{2}k_{3}\cdots k_{n})^{2}}{Z_{B}} = \frac{1}{Z'_{B}} = \frac{S_{B}}{U'_{B}^{2}} \end{cases}$$

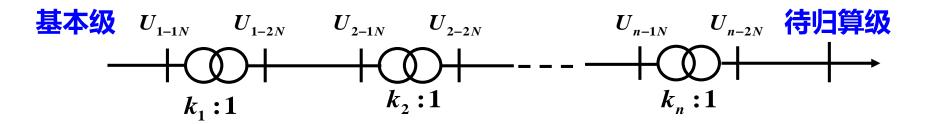
这称为基本级基准值归算到待归算级的基准值。



• 按照 "方法2" 计算标幺值的公式可写为:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_* = \frac{\dot{\boldsymbol{U}}'}{\boldsymbol{U}_B'} = \frac{\dot{\boldsymbol{U}}'}{\boldsymbol{U}_B}, & \dot{\boldsymbol{I}}_* = \frac{\dot{\boldsymbol{I}}}{\boldsymbol{I}_B'} = \frac{\dot{\boldsymbol{I}}'}{\boldsymbol{I}_B} \\ \boldsymbol{Z}_* = \frac{\boldsymbol{Z}'}{\boldsymbol{Z}_B'} = \frac{\boldsymbol{Z}'}{\boldsymbol{Z}_B}, & \boldsymbol{Y}_* = \frac{\boldsymbol{Y}}{\boldsymbol{Y}_B'} = \frac{\boldsymbol{Y}'}{\boldsymbol{Y}_B'} \end{cases}$$





$$U_B, S_B$$

各侧基准值

$$U_{B(L)}, S_{B(L)}$$

$$U' = U(k_1 k_2 \cdots k_n)$$
 $I' = I/(k_1 k_2 \cdots k_n)$ $U_B = U_{B(L)}(k_1 k_2 \cdots k_n)$ $I_B = I_{B(L)}/(k_1 k_2 \cdots k_n)$

$$S_B = S_{B(L)}$$
 $\frac{S_B}{\sqrt{3}U_B} = \left(\frac{S_{B(L)}}{\sqrt{3}U_{B(L)}}\right) / \left(k_1 k_2 \cdots k_n\right)$

即各侧的基准容量都相等而无需归算



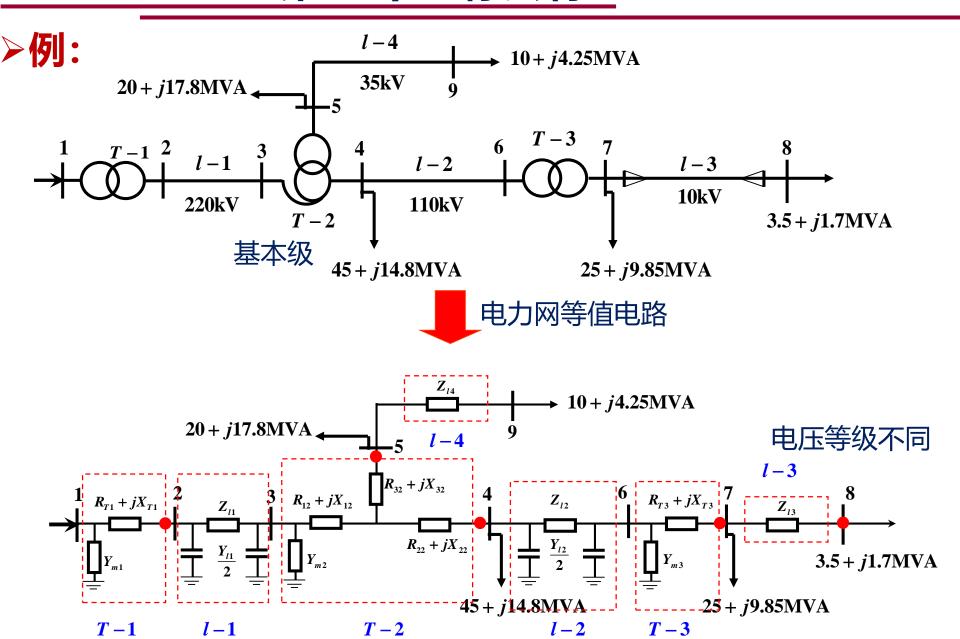
≻小结

• 通常选定三相功率和线电压作为基准值,其它基准值由 这两个基准值计算出。

· 标幺制的特点:

- ① 易于比较各元件的特性与参数
- ② 方便评估电压质量,判断计算的正确性
- ③ 能够简化计算公式,比如电压的标么值一般在1.0 左右
- ④ 没有量纲







> 电力线路技术参数

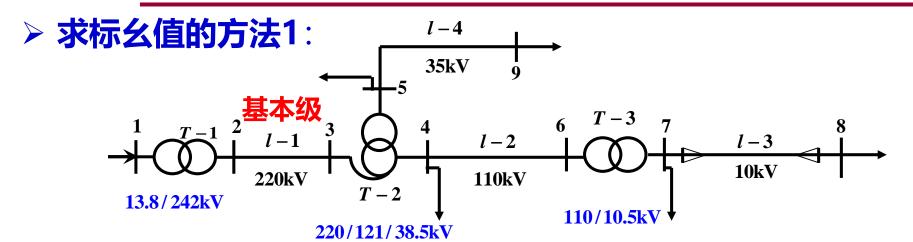
	额定电压(kV)	电阻 (Ω/km)	电抗(Ω/km)	电纳(S/km)	长度(km)
L1	220	0.080	0.406	2.81×10^{-6}	150
L2	110	0.105	0.383	2.98×10^{-6}	60
L3	10	0.45	0.080		2.5
L4	35	0.17	0.38		13

> 变压器技术参数

	额定容量(MVA)	额定电压(kV)	$U_k\%$	$P_k(kW)$	$I_0\%$	$P_0(\mathbf{kW})$
T1	180	13.8/242	13	893	0.5	175
T3	63	110/10.5	10.5	280	0.61	60
T2	120	220/121/38.5	35 (高-低)	448 (高-中) 1652 (高-低) 1512 (中-低) 已归算	0.35	89

▶ 注: T2高压侧接在-2.5%分接头运行





• 基本级的电压、容量基准值为: $U_B = 220 \text{kV}$, $S_B = 100 \text{MVA}$

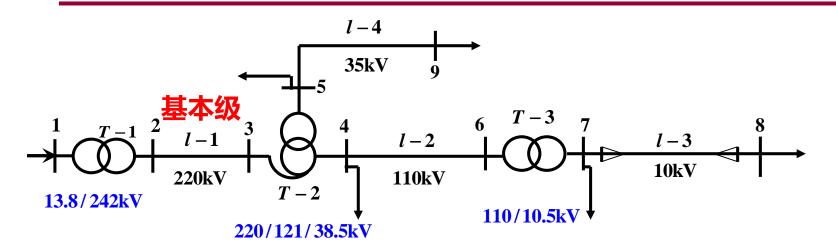
T1:
$$R_{T1*} = \frac{P_k U_{1N}^2}{1000 S_N^2} \times \frac{S_B}{U_B^2} = \frac{893}{1000} \frac{242^2}{180^2} \times \frac{100}{220^2} = 0.00333$$

$$X_{T1*} = \frac{U_k \%}{100} \frac{U_{1N}^2}{S_N} \times \frac{S_B}{U_B^2} = \frac{13}{100} \frac{242^2}{180} \times \frac{100}{220^2} = 0.0874$$

$$Y_{m1*} = (\frac{P_0}{1000 U_{1N}^2} - j \frac{I_0 \%}{100} \frac{S_N}{U_{1N}^2}) \times \frac{U_B^2}{S_B} = (\frac{175}{1000 \times 242^2} - j \frac{0.5}{100} \frac{180}{242^2}) \times \frac{220^2}{100}$$

$$= (1.45 - j7.44) \times 10^{-3}$$



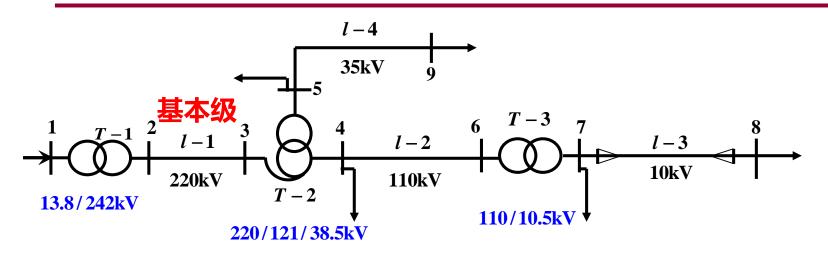


$$Z_{l1*} = (r_1 + jx_1)l \times \frac{S_B}{U_B^2} = (0.08 + j0.406) \times 150 \times \frac{100}{220^2}$$
$$= 0.0248 + j0.1258$$
$$Y_{l1*}/2 = j\frac{b_1 l}{2} \times \frac{U_B^2}{S_B} = j2.81 \times 10^{-6} \times \frac{150}{2} \times \frac{220^2}{100} = j0.102$$



T2:
$$\begin{cases} R_{21^*} = \frac{P_{k1}U_{1N}^2}{1000S_N^2} \times \frac{S_B}{U_B^2} = \frac{294}{1000} \frac{220^2}{120^2} \times \frac{100}{220^2} = 0.00204 \\ R_{22^*} = \frac{P_{k2}U_{1N}^2}{1000S_N^2} \times \frac{S_B}{U_B^2} = \frac{154}{1000} \frac{220^2}{120^2} \times \frac{100}{220^2} = 0.00107 \\ R_{23^*} = \frac{P_{k3}U_{1N}^2}{1000S_N^2} \times \frac{S_B}{U_B^2} = \frac{1358}{1000} \frac{220^2}{120^2} \times \frac{100}{220^2} = 0.00943 \\ \begin{cases} X_{21^*} = \frac{U_{k1}\%_0}{100} \times \frac{U_{1N}^2}{S_N} \times \frac{S_B}{U_B^2} = \frac{10.8}{100} \frac{220^2}{120} \times \frac{100}{220^2} = 0.09 \\ X_{22^*} = \frac{U_{k2}\%_0}{100} \times \frac{U_{1N}^2}{S_N} \times \frac{S_B}{U_B^2} = \frac{-1.2}{100} \frac{220^2}{120} \times \frac{100}{220^2} = -0.01 \\ X_{23^*} = \frac{U_{k3}\%_0}{100} \times \frac{U_{1N}^2}{S_N} \times \frac{S_B}{U_B^2} = \frac{24.2}{100} \frac{220^2}{120} \times \frac{100}{220^2} = 0.202 \\ Y_{m2^*} = (\frac{P_0}{1000U_{1N}^2} - j \frac{I_0\%_0}{100} \frac{S_N}{U_{1N}^2}) \times \frac{U_B^2}{S_B} \\ = (\frac{89}{1000 \times 220^2} - j \frac{0.35}{100} \frac{120}{220^2}) \times \frac{220^2}{100} = (0.89 - j4.2) \times 10^{-3} \end{cases}$$





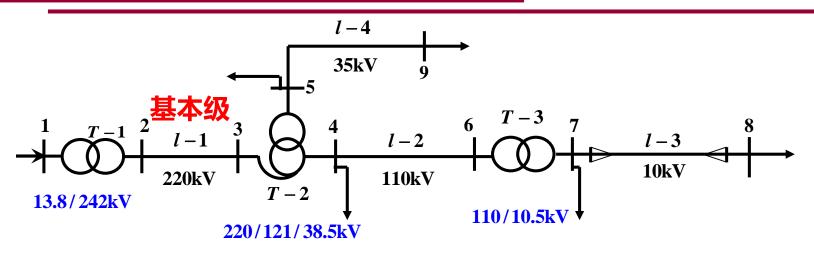
实际变比:
$$k_{12} = \frac{220(1-0.025)}{121} = \frac{214.5}{121}, \quad k_{13} = \frac{214.5}{38.5}$$

L2:
$$Z_{l2*} = (0.105 + j0.383) \times 60 \times (k_{12})^2 \times \frac{100}{220^2} = 0.0409 + j0.1492$$

 $Y_{l2*}/2 = j2.98 \times 10^{-6} \times \frac{60}{2} \times \left(\frac{1}{k_{12}}\right)^2 \times \frac{220^2}{100} = j0.01377$

L4:
$$Z_{14*} = (0.17 + j0.38) \times 13 \times (k_{13})^2 \times \frac{100}{220^2} = 0.1416 + j0.317$$





$$R_{T3*} = \frac{280}{1000} \frac{110^2}{63^2} \times (k_{12})^2 \times \frac{100}{220^2} = 0.00554$$

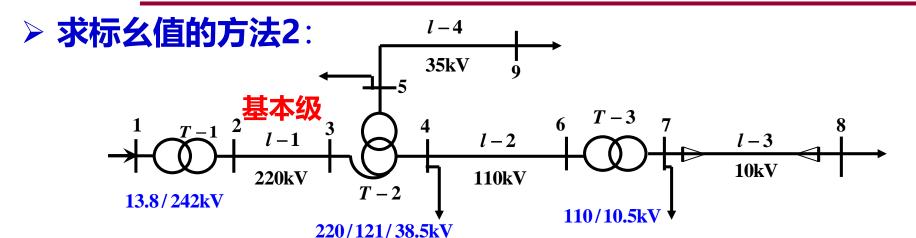
$$X_{T3*} = \frac{10.5}{100} \frac{110^2}{63} \times (k_{12})^2 \times \frac{100}{220^2} = 0.1309$$

$$Y_{m3*} = \left(\frac{60}{1000 \times 110^2} - j \frac{0.61}{100} \frac{63}{110^2}\right) \times \left(\frac{1}{k_{12}}\right)^2 \times \frac{220^2}{1000}$$

$$= (0.765 - j4.89) \times 10^{-3}$$

$$Z_{l3*} = (0.45 + j0.08) \times 2.5 \times (k_{12}k_3)^2 \times \frac{100}{220^2} = 0.801 + j0.1424$$





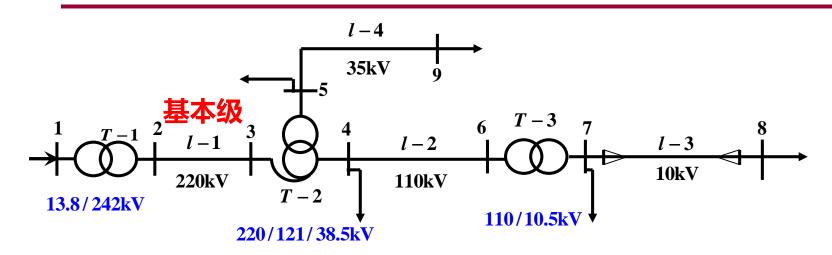
- 基本级电压为 U_B = 220kV, S_B = 100MVA
- 先归算各电压等级的电压基准值

110kV½.
$$U_{B(110)} = \frac{U_B}{k_{12(T2)}} = 220 \times \frac{121}{220(1-0.025)} = 124.1 \text{kV}$$

35kV级:
$$U_{B(35)} = \frac{U_B}{k_{13(T2)}} = 220 \times \frac{38.5}{220(1-0.025)} = 39.5 \text{kV}$$

10kV():
$$U_{B(10)} = \frac{U_B}{k_{12(T2)}k_{T3}} = 220 \times \frac{121}{220(1-0.025)} \times \frac{10.5}{110} = 11.85 \text{kV}$$





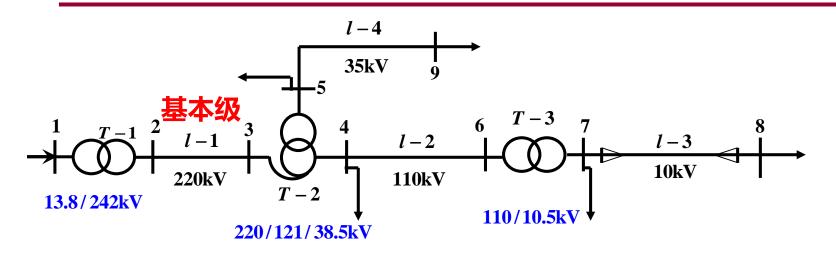
T1:
$$R_{T1*} = \frac{P_k U_{1N}^2}{1000 S_N^2} \times \frac{S_B}{U_B^2} = \frac{893}{1000} \frac{242^2}{180^2} \times \frac{100}{220^2} = 0.00333$$

$$X_{T1*} = \frac{U_k \%}{100} \frac{U_{1N}^2}{S_N} \times \frac{S_B}{U_B^2} = \frac{13}{100} \frac{242^2}{180} \times \frac{100}{220^2} = 0.0874$$

$$Y_{m1*} = (\frac{P_0}{1000 U_{1N}^2} - j \frac{I_0 \%}{100} \frac{S_N}{U_{1N}^2}) \times \frac{U_B^2}{S_B} = (\frac{175}{1000 \times 242^2} - j \frac{0.5}{100} \frac{180}{242^2}) \times \frac{220^2}{1000} = (1.45 - j7.44) \times 10^{-3}$$

和前面相同





$$Z_{l1*} = (r_1 + jx_1)l \times \frac{S_B}{U_B^2} = (0.08 + j0.406) \times 150 \times \frac{100}{220^2}$$

$$= 0.0248 + j0.1258$$

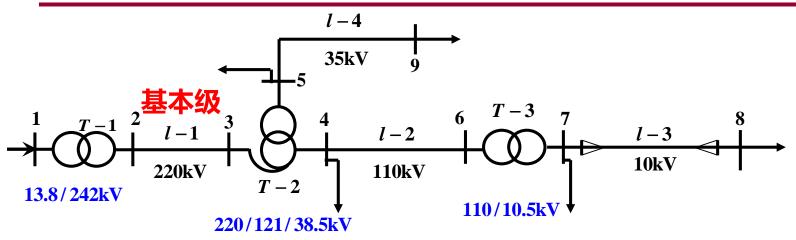
$$Y_{l1*}/2 = j\frac{b_1 l}{2} \times \frac{U_B^2}{S_B} = j2.81 \times 10^{-6} \times \frac{150}{2} \times \frac{220^2}{100} = j0.102$$

和前面相同



T2:
$$\begin{cases} R_{21^*} = \frac{P_{k1}U_{1N}^2}{1000S_N^2} \times \frac{S_B}{U_B^2} = \frac{294}{1000} \frac{220^2}{120^2} \times \frac{100}{220^2} = 0.00204 \\ R_{22^*} = \frac{P_{k2}U_{1N}^2}{1000S_N^2} \times \frac{S_B}{U_B^2} = \frac{154}{1000} \frac{220^2}{120^2} \times \frac{100}{220^2} = 0.00107 \\ R_{23^*} = \frac{P_{k3}U_{1N}^2}{1000S_N^2} \times \frac{S_B}{U_B^2} = \frac{1358}{1000} \frac{220^2}{120^2} \times \frac{100}{220^2} = 0.00943 \\ \begin{cases} X_{21^*} = \frac{U_{k1}\%_0}{100} \times \frac{U_{1N}^2}{S_N} \times \frac{S_B}{U_B^2} = \frac{10.8}{100} \frac{220^2}{120} \times \frac{100}{220^2} = 0.09 \\ X_{22^*} = \frac{U_{k2}\%_0}{100} \times \frac{U_{1N}^2}{S_N} \times \frac{S_B}{U_B^2} = \frac{-1.2}{100} \frac{220^2}{120} \times \frac{100}{220^2} = -0.01 \\ X_{23^*} = \frac{U_{k3}\%_0}{100} \times \frac{U_{1N}^2}{S_N} \times \frac{S_B}{U_B^2} = \frac{24.2}{100} \frac{220^2}{120} \times \frac{100}{220^2} = 0.202 \\ Y_{m2^*} = (\frac{P_0}{1000U_{1N}^2} - j \frac{I_0\%_0}{100} \frac{S_N}{U_{1N}^2}) \times \frac{U_B^2}{S_B} \\ = (\frac{89}{1000 \times 220^2} - j \frac{0.35}{100} \frac{120}{220^2}) \times \frac{220^2}{100} = (0.89 - j4.2) \times 10^{-3} \end{cases}$$





L2:

$$Z_{l2*} = (r_1 + jx_1)l \times \frac{S_B}{U_{B(110)}^2} = (0.105 + j0.383) \times 60 \times \frac{100}{124.1^2}$$

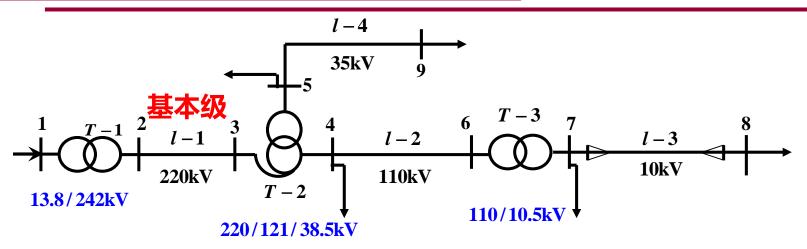
$$= 0.0409 + j0.1492$$

$$Y_{l2*}/2 = j\frac{b_1 l}{2} \times \frac{U_{B(110)}^2}{S_B} = j2.98 \times 10^{-6} \times \frac{60}{2} \times \frac{124.1^2}{100} = j0.01377$$

L4:

$$Z_{l4*} = (r_1 + jx_1)l \frac{S_B}{U_{B(35)}^2} = (0.17 + j0.38) \times 13 \times \frac{100}{39.5^2}$$
$$= 0.1416 + j0.317$$





T3:
$$R_{T3*} = \frac{P_k U_N^2}{10000 S_N^2} \times \frac{S_B}{U_{B(110)}^2} = \frac{280}{1000} \frac{110^2}{63^2} \times \frac{100}{124.1^2} = 0.00554$$

$$X_{T3*} = \frac{U_k \%}{100} \times \frac{U_N^2}{S_N} \times \frac{S_B}{U_{B(110)}^2} = \frac{10.5}{100} \frac{110^2}{63} \times \frac{100}{124.1^2} = 0.1309$$

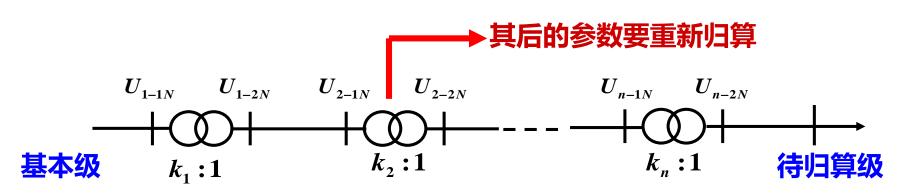
$$Y_{m3*} = \left(\frac{60}{1000 \times 110^2} - j \frac{0.61}{100} \frac{63}{110^2}\right) \times \frac{124.1^2}{100} = \left(0.765 - j4.89\right) \times 10^{-3}$$

L3:
$$Z_{l3*} = (r_1 + jx_1)l \times \frac{S_B}{U_{B(10)}^2} = (0.45 + j0.08) \times 2.5 \times \frac{100}{11.85^2}$$
$$= 0.801 + j0.1424$$

-第4.4节- 具有非标准变比变压器的等值电路 為為交通大學



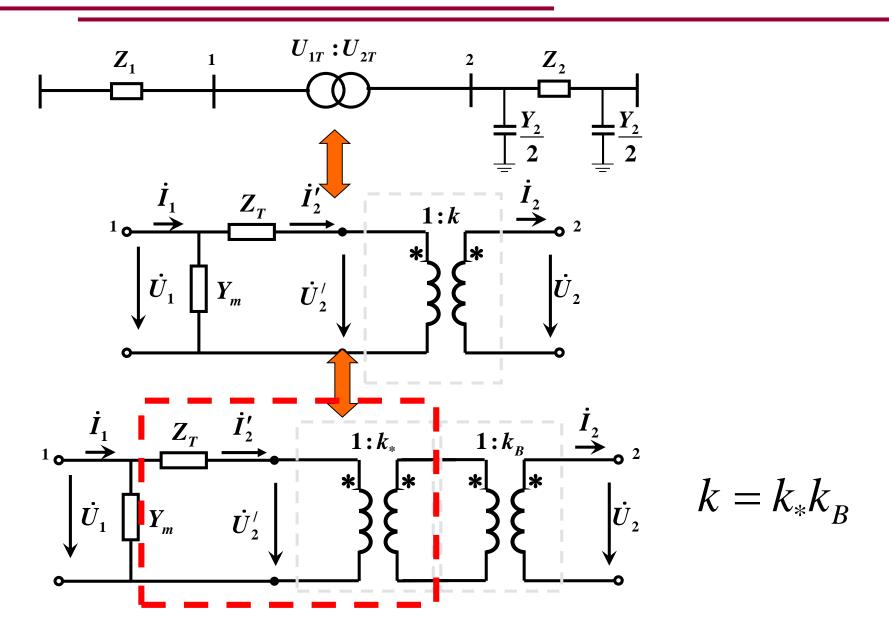
- 电力系统正常运行状态下, 经常需要改变某些变压器的分接 头位置以调节母线电压。
- 如果按照前面的计算方法,则变压器分接头改变时,电网中 电压、电流和阻抗等的有名值或标幺值要重新计算。如变压 器2的变比发生变化



✓另一种方法: 非标准变比变压器等值电路法

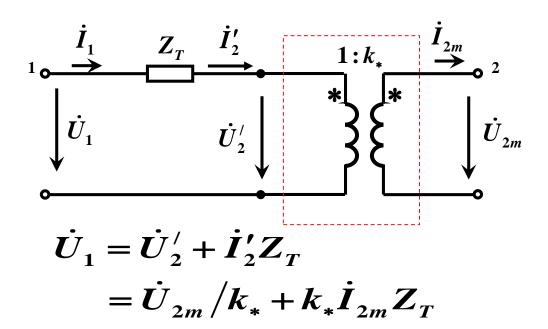
-第4.4节- 具有非标准变比变压器的等值电路 西南京通大學 Southwest Jiaotong University





-第4.4节- 具有非标准变比变压器的等值电路 西南京通大學





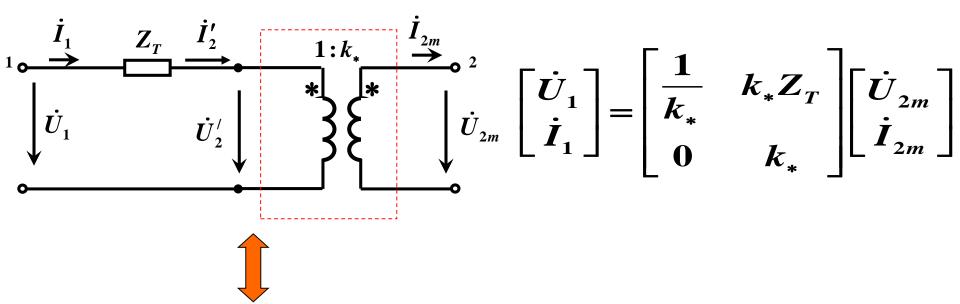
 $= \frac{1}{k_{.}} \dot{U}_{2m} + k_{*} Z_{T} \dot{I}_{2m}$

$$\dot{U}_{2m} = k_* \dot{U}_2'$$
 $\dot{I}_{2m} = \dot{I}_2'/k_*$
 $\dot{U}_2' = \dot{U}_{2m}/k_*$
 $\dot{I}_2' = k_* \dot{I}_{2m}$
 $\dot{I}_1 = \dot{I}_2' = k_* \dot{I}_{2m}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1 \\ \dot{I}_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{k_*} & k_* Z_T \\ 0 & k_* \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_{2m} \\ \dot{I}_{2m} \end{bmatrix}$$

-第4.4节- 具有非标准变比变压器的等值电路 西南京通大学 图 T





$$Y_{1e} = \frac{k_{*}Z_{T}}{B} = \frac{k-1}{kZ_{T}}$$

$$Y_{1e} = \frac{k_{*}-1}{k_{*}Z_{T}}$$

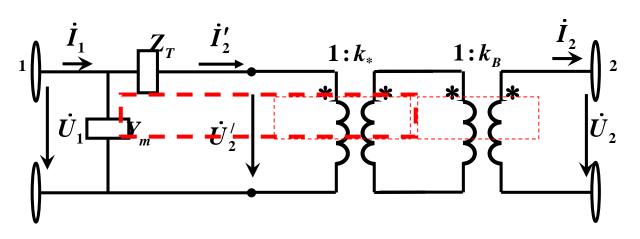
$$Y_{2e} = \frac{1-k_{*}}{k_{*}Z_{T}}$$

$$Y_{2e} = \frac{A-1}{B} = \frac{1/k-1}{kZ_{T}} = \frac{1-k}{k^{2}Z_{T}}$$

$$Z_e = B = kZ_T$$
 $Y_{1e} = \frac{D-1}{B} = \frac{k-1}{kZ_T}$
 $Y_{2e} = \frac{A-1}{B} = \frac{1/k-1}{kZ_T} = \frac{1-k}{k^2Z_T}$

-第4.4节- 具有非标准变比变压器的等值电路 為為交通大學

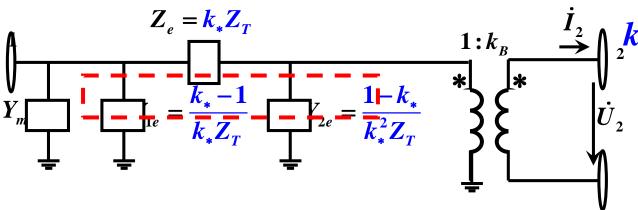




$$k_{\scriptscriptstyle B} = U_{\scriptscriptstyle B2}/U_{\scriptscriptstyle B1}$$

通常取变压器两侧电力网 额定电压之比(标准变比)



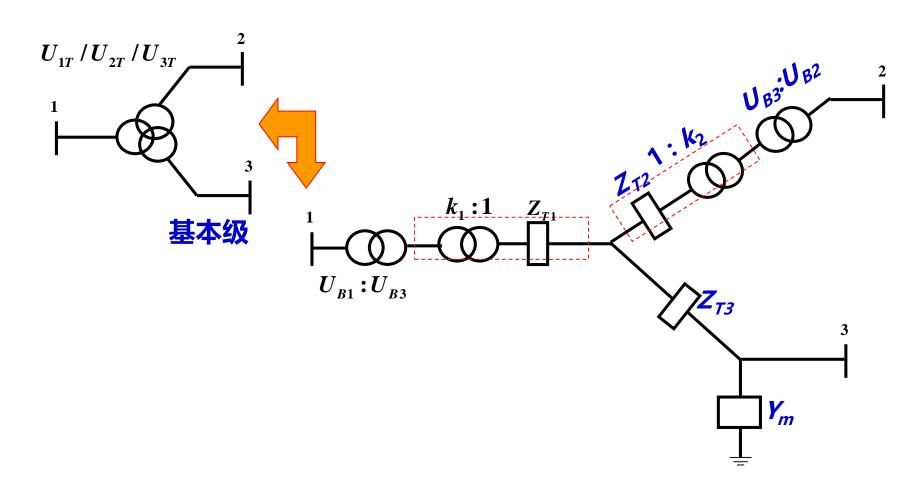


非标准变比或变比的 标幺值,实际变比改 变时随之改变

-第4.4节- 具有非标准变比变压器的等值电路 西南京通大學



>三绕组变压器





▶总结:

- ①非标准变比变压器当变压器改变分接头时, 只有这个□型等值电路的参数需要改变。
- ②标幺值计算时,可选择电网额定电压作为基 准电压,确定标准变比为基准电压之比。这样 就可省去电压基准值的计算,或者说不用明确 指定基本级,大大简化计算。



End

