

接地阻抗继电器感受阻抗圆图的计算与绘制

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内 容 提 要

阻抗继电器在电力系统振荡时能否正确工作是选择阻抗继电器动作特性的一个主要内容。本文推导了接于相电压与经零序电流补偿的相电流的阻抗继电器，在接地故障伴随电力系统振荡时感受阻抗的计算方法，可据以绘成圆图与阻抗继电器的动作特性图相比较，以判断其能否正确动作。算式是为适应数字机计算而推导的，并已编成计算程序。为便于分析振荡的影响，采用双侧电源单回线作为等值网络。计算中可计及过渡电阻的影响。

上述结论是我院500千伏系统继电保护科研成果之一，经使用检验后整理交流，请兄弟单位指正。

前 言

阻抗继电器能判断故障距离，具有保护范围比较明确的优点，是输电线路故障的常用继电保护方式。但阻抗继电器的动作还会受系统振荡的影响，因此，分析在系统振荡时能否正确动作是选择阻抗继电器动作特性的一项主要内容。继电器的感受阻抗是两侧电势差——比值与相角差——的函数。电势比值与相角差变化时的感受阻抗可分别绘成两组相互正交的圆族，其绘制方法推导如下。

计算采用双侧电源单回线作为模拟网络，见图1。

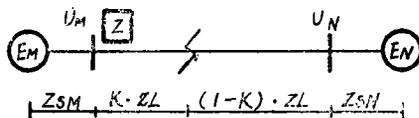


图1：计算用模拟网络

K ：保护安装处至故障点的距离以线路长度的标么值表示

一、正方向单相接地故障的感受阻抗计算

先计算在M侧电势单独作用下各相序电流的分布，见图2。

从图2得：

各序综合阻抗：

$$Z_{1S} = (Z_{1SM} + K \cdot Z_{1L}) // \{(1-K) \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{1SN}\} \quad \dots\dots\dots ①$$

$$Z_{2S} = (Z_{2SM} + K \cdot Z_{1L}) // \{(1-K) \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{2SN}\} \quad \dots\dots\dots ②$$

$$Z_{0S} = (Z_{0SM} + K \cdot Z_{0L}) // \{(1-K) \cdot Z_{0L} + Z_{0SN}\} \quad \dots\dots\dots ③$$

各序分配系数:

$$F_1 = Z_{1S} / (K \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{1SM}) \quad \dots\dots\dots ④$$

$$F_2 = Z_{2S} / (K \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{2SM}) \quad \dots\dots\dots ⑤$$

$$F_0 = Z_{0S} / (K \cdot Z_{0L} + Z_{0SM}) \quad \dots\dots\dots ⑥$$

零序补偿系数:

$$K_0 = (Z_{0L1} - Z_{1L}) / Z_{1L} \quad \dots\dots\dots ⑦$$

$$Z_F = Z_{2S} + Z_{0S} + 3R_G$$

$$Z_{KM} = Z_F // \{(1-K) \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{1S}\}$$

$$I_{1KM} = \frac{E_M}{Z_{1SM} + K \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{KM}}$$

$$F_{KM} = \frac{Z_{KM}}{Z_F}$$

$$I_{2KM} = I_{0KM} = F_{KM} \cdot I_{1KM}$$

$$I_{1M} = I_{1KM}$$

$$I_{2M} = F_2 \cdot I_{2KM} = F_2 \cdot F_{KM} \cdot I_{1KM}$$

$$I_{0M} = F_0 \cdot I_{0KM} = F_0 \cdot F_{KM} \cdot I_{1KM}$$

再计算在N侧电势单独作用下的电流分布, 见图3。

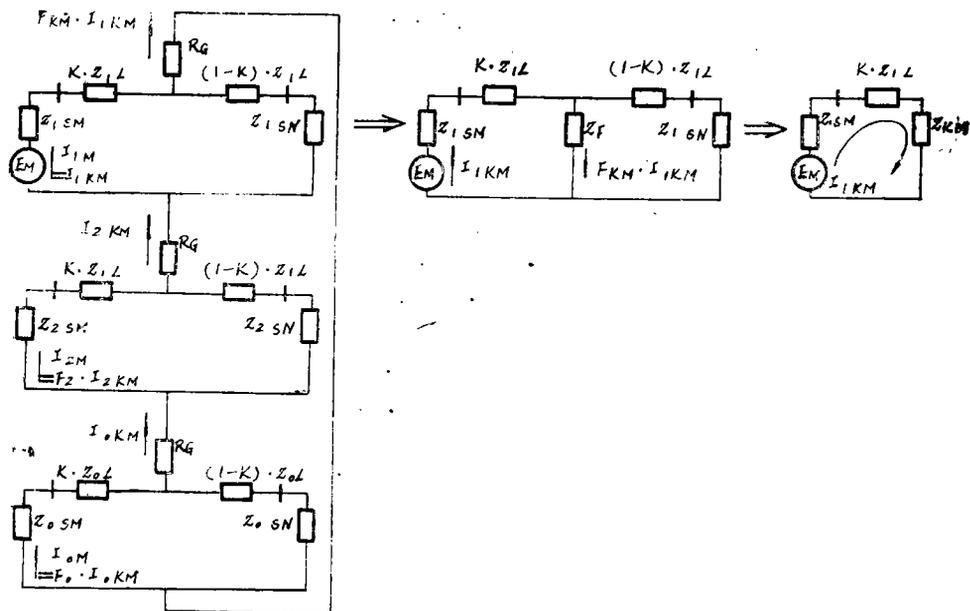


图2 E_M 单独作用下单相接地故障电流分布图

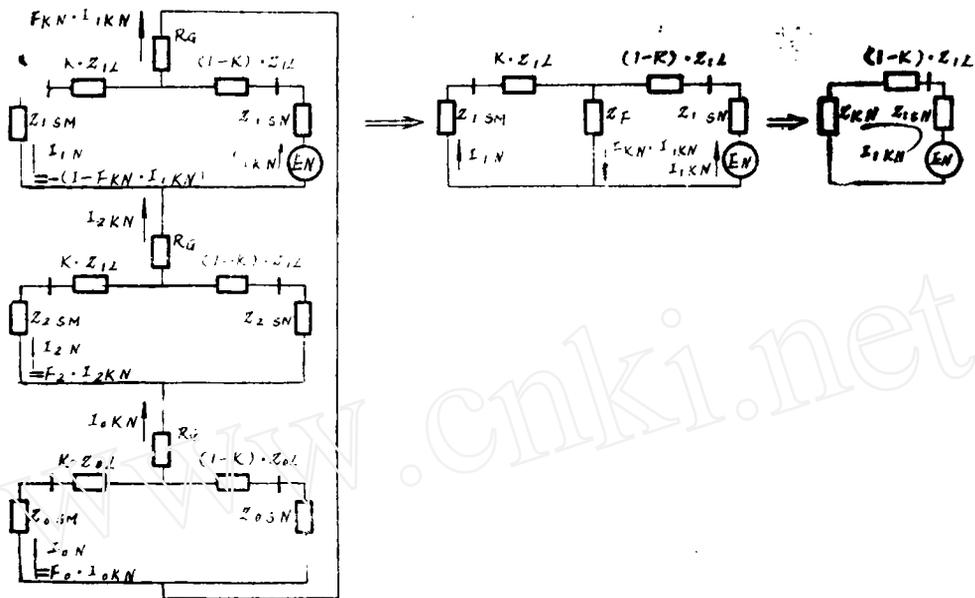


图3 E_N 单独作用下单相接地故障电流分布图

$$Z_{KN} = Z_F // (K \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{1SM})$$

$$I_{1KN} = \frac{E_N}{Z_{1SN} + (1-K) \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{KN}}$$

$$F_{KN} = \frac{Z_{KN}}{Z_F}$$

$$I_{2KN} = I_{0KN} = F_{KN} \cdot I_{1KN}$$

$$I_{1N} = -(I_{1KN} - I_{2KN}) = -(1 - F_{KN}) \cdot I_{1KN}$$

$$I_{2N} = F_2 \cdot I_{2KN} = F_2 \cdot F_{KN} \cdot I_{1KN}$$

$$I_{0N} = F_0 \cdot I_{0KN} = F_0 \cdot F_{KN} \cdot I_{1KN}$$

在 E_M 与 E_N 的共同作用下, 流经保护安装处的总电流:

$$I_1 = I_{1M} + I_{1N}$$

$$= \frac{E_M}{Z_{1SM} + K \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{KM}} - (1 - F_{KN}) \frac{E_N}{Z_{1SN} + (1-K) \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{KN}}$$

$$I_2 = I_{2M} + I_{2N} = \frac{F_2 \cdot F_{KM} \cdot E_M}{Z_{1SN} + K \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{KN}} + \frac{F_2 \cdot F_{KN} \cdot E_N}{Z_{1SN} + (1-K) \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{KN}}$$

$$I_0 = I_{0M} + I_{0N} = \frac{F_0 \cdot F_{KM} \cdot E_M}{Z_{1SM} + K \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{KM}} + \frac{F_0 \cdot F_{KN} \cdot E_N}{Z_{1SN} + (1-K) \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{KN}}$$

经零序电流补偿后的继电器电流:

$$I_A + K_0 I_0 = I_1 + I_2 + (1 + K_0) I_0$$

$$= \frac{1 + F_2 \cdot F_{KM} + (1 + K_0) \cdot F_0 \cdot F_{KM}}{Z_{1SM} + K \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{KM}} E_M +$$

$$+ \frac{(F_{KN} - 1) + F_2 \cdot F_{KN} + (1 + K_0) \cdot F_0 \cdot F_{KN}}{Z_{1SN} + (1 - K) \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{KN}} E_N$$

$I_B + K_0 I_0$ 和 $I_C + K_0 I_0$ 从略

保护安装处的电压:

$$V_{1M} = E_M - I_{1KM} \cdot Z_{1SM} = E_M - \frac{E_M \cdot Z_{1SM}}{Z_{1SM} + K \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{KM}}$$

$$= \frac{K \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{KM}}{Z_{1SM} + K \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{KM}} E_M$$

$$V_{1N} = I_{1KN} \cdot (1 - F_{KN}) \cdot Z_{1SM}$$

$$= \frac{E_N}{Z_{1SN} + (1 - K) \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{KN}} \left(1 - \frac{Z_{KN}}{Z_F}\right) Z_{1SM}$$

$$V_1 = V_{1M} + V_{1N}$$

$$= \frac{K \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{KM}}{Z_{1SM} + K \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{KM}} E_M + \frac{Z_{1SM}}{Z_{1SN} + (1 - K) \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{KN}} \times$$

$$\times \left(1 - \frac{Z_{KN}}{Z_F}\right) E_N$$

$$V_2 = -I_2 \cdot Z_{2SM} = -\frac{F_2 \cdot F_{KM} \cdot Z_{2SM}}{Z_{1SM} + K \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{KM}} E_M - \frac{F_2 \cdot F_{KN} \cdot Z_{2SM}}{Z_{1SN} + (1 - K) \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{KN}} E_N$$

$$V_0 = -I_0 \cdot Z_{0SM} = -\frac{F_0 \cdot F_{KM} \cdot Z_{0SM}}{Z_{1SM} + K \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{KM}} E_M - \frac{F_0 \cdot F_{KN} \cdot Z_{0SM}}{Z_{1SN} + (1 - K) \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{KN}} E_N$$

$$V_A = \frac{K \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{KM} - F_2 \cdot F_{KM} \cdot Z_{2SM} - F_0 \cdot F_{KM} \cdot Z_{0SM}}{Z_{1SM} + K \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{KM}} E_M$$

$$+ \frac{Z_{1SM} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{Z_{KN}}{Z_F}\right) - F_2 \cdot F_{KN} \cdot Z_{2SM} - F_0 \cdot F_{KN} \cdot Z_{0SM}}{Z_{1SN} + (1 - K) \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{KN}} E_N$$

V_B 和 V_C 从略

A相阻抗继电器感受阻抗:

$$Z_A = \frac{V_A}{I_A + K_0 I_0} = \frac{A \cdot E_M + B \cdot E_N}{C \cdot E_M - D \cdot E_N}$$

其中:

$$A = \frac{(K \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{KM}) - F_{KM} \cdot F_2 \cdot Z_{2SM} - F_{KM} \cdot F_0 \cdot Z_{0SM}}{Z_{1SM} + K \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{KM}}$$

$$B = \frac{Z_{1SM} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{Z_{KN}}{Z_F}\right) - F_{KN} \cdot F_2 \cdot Z_{2SM} - F_{KN} \cdot F_0 \cdot Z_{0SM}}{Z_{1SN} + (1 - K) \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{KN}}$$

$$C = \frac{1 + F_2 \cdot F_{KM} + (1 + K_0) \cdot F_0 \cdot F_{KM}}{Z_{1SM} + K \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{KM}}$$

$$D = \frac{(1 - F_{KN}) - F_2 \cdot F_{KN} - (1 + K_0) \cdot F_0 \cdot F_{KN}}{Z_{1SN} + (1 - K) \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{KN}}$$

B相和C相阻抗继电器感受阻抗从略

二、正方向两相接地故障的感受阻抗计算

在M侧电势单独作用下各相序电流的分布见图4。

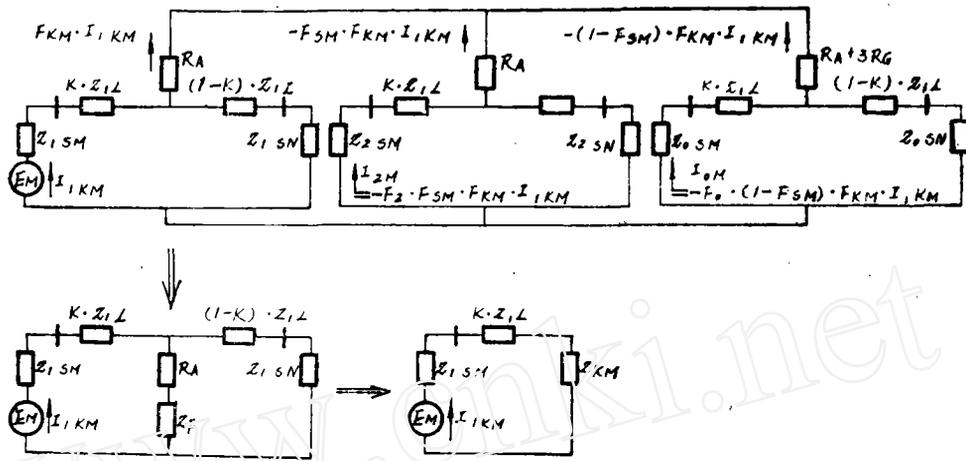


图4 E_M 单独作用下两相接地故障电流分布图

参考①—⑦

$$Z_F = (R_A + Z_{2S}) // (R_A + 3R_G + Z_{0S})$$

$$Z_{KM} = (Z_F + R_A) // ((1-K) \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{1SN})$$

$$I_{1KM} = \frac{E_M}{Z_{1SM} + K \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{KM}}$$

$$F_{KM} = \frac{Z_{KM}}{R_A + Z_F}$$

$$F_{SM} = \frac{Z_F}{R_A + Z_{2S}}$$

$$I_{1M} = I_{1KM}$$

$$I_{2M} = -F_2 \cdot F_{SM} \cdot F_{KM} \cdot I_{1KM}$$

$$I_{0M} = -F_0 \cdot (1 - F_{SM}) \cdot F_{KM} \cdot I_{1KM}$$

在N侧电势单独作用下，参考单相接地故障所采用的方法，得：

$$Z_{KN} = (Z_F + R_A) // (K \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{1SM})$$

$$I_{1KN} = \frac{E_N}{Z_{KN} + (1-K) \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{1SM}}$$

$$F_{KN} = \frac{Z_{KN}}{R_A + Z_F}$$

$$F_{SN} = F_{SM}$$

$$I_{1N} = -I_{1KN} \cdot (1 - F_{KN})$$

$$I_{2N} = -F_2 \cdot F_{SM} \cdot F_{KN} \cdot I_{1KN}$$

$$I_{0N} = -F_0 \cdot (1 - F_{SM}) \cdot F_{KN} \cdot I_{1KN}$$

采用与单相接地故障相同的方法，可得出：

A相阻抗继电器感受阻抗：

$$Z_A = \frac{A \cdot E_M + B \cdot E_N}{C \cdot E_M - D \cdot E_N}$$

其中:

$$A = \frac{(K \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{KM}) + F_2 \cdot F_{SM} \cdot F_{KM} \cdot Z_{2SM} + \leftarrow}{Z_{1SM} + K \cdot Z_{1L} + \leftarrow} \frac{F_0 \cdot (1 - F_{SM}) \cdot F_{KM} \cdot Z_{0SM}}{+ Z_{KM}}$$

$$B = \frac{F_0 \cdot (1 - F_{KN}) \cdot Z_{1SM} + F_2 \cdot F_{SM} \cdot F_{KN} \cdot Z_{2SM} + \leftarrow}{Z_{1SN} + (1 - K) \cdot Z_{1L} + \leftarrow} \frac{F_0 \cdot (1 - F_{SM}) \cdot F_{KN} \cdot Z_{0SM}}{+ Z_{KN}}$$

$$C = \frac{1 - F_2 \cdot F_{SM} \cdot F_{KM} - (1 + K_0) \cdot F_0 \cdot (1 - F_{SM}) \cdot F_{KM}}{Z_{1SM} + K \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{KM}}$$

$$D = \frac{(1 - F_{KN}) + F_2 \cdot F_{SM} \cdot F_{KN} + F_0 \cdot (1 - F_{SM}) \cdot F_{KN}}{Z_{1SN} + (1 - K) \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{KN}}$$

按照同样方法可算出B相与C相阻抗继电器的感受阻抗, 现列出A, B, C, D系数, 推导从略。

B相阻抗继电器:

$$A = \frac{\alpha^2 (K \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{KM}) + \alpha \cdot F_2 \cdot F_{SM} \cdot F_{KM} \cdot Z_{2SM} + \leftarrow}{Z_{1SM} + K \cdot Z_{1L} + \leftarrow} \frac{+ F_0 (1 - F_{SM}) \cdot F_{KM} \cdot Z_{0SM}}{+ Z_{KM}}$$

$$B = \frac{\alpha^2 (1 - F_{KN}) Z_{1SM} + \alpha \cdot F_2 \cdot F_{SM} \cdot F_{KN} \cdot Z_{2SM} + \leftarrow}{Z_{1SM} + (1 - K) Z_{1L} + \leftarrow} \frac{+ F_0 (1 - F_{SM}) \cdot F_{KN} \cdot Z_{0SM}}{+ Z_{KN}}$$

$$C = \frac{\alpha^2 - \alpha \cdot F_2 \cdot F_{SM} \cdot F_{KM} - (1 + K_0) \cdot F_0 \cdot (1 - F_{SM}) \cdot F_{KM}}{Z_{1SM} + K \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{KM}}$$

$$D = \frac{\alpha^2 (1 - F_{KN}) + \alpha \cdot F_2 \cdot F_{SM} \cdot F_{KN} + F_0 (1 - F_{SM}) F_{KN}}{Z_{1SM} + (1 - K) \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{KN}}$$

C相阻抗继电器:

$$A = \frac{\alpha (K \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{KM}) + \alpha^2 \cdot F_2 \cdot F_{SM} \cdot F_{KM} \cdot Z_{2SM} + \leftarrow}{Z_{1SM} + K \cdot Z_{1L} + \leftarrow} \frac{+ F_0 (1 - F_{SM}) \cdot F_{KM} \cdot Z_{0SM}}{+ Z_{KM}}$$

$$B = \frac{\alpha (1 - F_{KN}) Z_{1SM} + \alpha^2 \cdot F_2 \cdot F_{SM} \cdot F_{KN} \cdot Z_{2SM} + \leftarrow}{Z_{1SM} + K \cdot Z_{1L} + \leftarrow} \frac{+ F_0 (1 - F_{SM}) \cdot F_{KN} \cdot Z_{0SM}}{+ Z_{KN}}$$

$$C = \frac{\alpha - \alpha^2 \cdot F_2 \cdot F_{SM} \cdot F_{KM} - (1 + K_0) \cdot F_0 \cdot (1 - F_{SM}) \cdot F_{KM}}{Z_{1SM} + K \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{KM}}$$

$$D = \frac{\alpha(1 - F_{KN}) + \alpha^2 \cdot F_2 \cdot F_{SM} \cdot F_{KN} + F_0(1 - F_{SM}) \cdot F_{KN}}{Z_{1SN} + (1 - K)Z_{1L} + Z_{KN}}$$

三、反方向故障时的感受阻抗

参照上述被保护线路上发生故障时的继电器感受阻抗计算，可对反方向故障时的感受阻抗进行类似的分析计算。故障点与变电所的距离仍用被保护线路长度的标么值表示。计算用模拟网络与图1相似，示于图5。

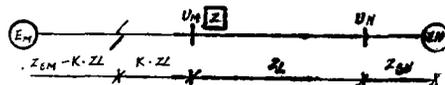


图5 反方向故障的计算用模拟网络

图5所示模拟网络未计及反方向故障时母线上其他电源的助增影响。因此计算结果与实际情况在数值上有较大差别，但对于判断继电器在反方向故障时是否误动，其结论还是准确的。

根据图5并参照前述正方向故障时感受阻抗的推导，反方向两相接地故障时的电源阻抗、分配系数、分支电流是：

$$Z_{1S} = (Z_{1SM} - K \cdot Z_{1L}) // ((1 + K)Z_{1L} + Z_{1SN})$$

$$Z_{2S} = (Z_{2SM} - K \cdot Z_{1L}) // ((1 + K)Z_{1L} + Z_{2SN})$$

$$Z_{0S} = (Z_{0SM} - K \cdot Z_{0L}) // ((1 + K)Z_{0L} + Z_{0SN})$$

$$F_2 = \frac{Z_{2S}}{(1 + K)Z_{1L} + Z_{2SN}}$$

$$F_0 = \frac{Z_{0S}}{(1 + K)Z_{0L} + Z_{0SN}}$$

①在M侧电源的作用下：

$$Z_{KM} = (Z_F + R_A) // ((1 + K)Z_{1L} + Z_{1SN})$$

$$I_{1KM} = \frac{E_M}{Z_{1SM} - K \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{KM}}$$

$$F_{KM} = \frac{Z_{KM}}{R_A + Z_F} \quad F_{SM} = \frac{Z_F}{R_A + Z_2}$$

$$I_{1M} = (1 - F_{KM}) I_{1LM}$$

$$I_{2M} = F_2 \cdot F_{SM} \cdot F_{KM} \cdot I_{1KM}$$

$$I_{0M} = F_0 \cdot (1 - F_{SM}) \cdot F_{KM} \cdot I_{1KM}$$

②在N侧电源的作用下：

$$Z_{KN} = (Z_F + R_A) // (Z_{1SM} - K \cdot Z_{1L})$$

$$I_{1KN} = \frac{E_N}{Z_{1SN} + (1 + K)Z_{1L} + Z_{KN}}$$

$$F_{KN} = \frac{Z_{KN}}{R_A + Z_F}$$

$$I_{1N} = -I_{1KN}$$

$$I_{2N} = F_2 \cdot F_{SM} \cdot F_{KN} \cdot I_{1KN}$$

$$I_{0N} = F_0 \cdot (1 - F_{SM}) \cdot F_{KN} \cdot I_{1KN}$$

继电器的感受阻抗仍然用 $Z = \frac{A \cdot E_M + B \cdot E_N}{C \cdot E_M - D \cdot E_N}$ 表示。A, B, C, D系数的推导

结果如下:

1、反方向单相接地故障

(1) A相继电器

$$A = \frac{(1 - F_{KM})(Z_{1SN} + Z_{1L}) - F_2 \cdot F_{KM}(Z_{1L} + Z_{2SN}) - F_0 \cdot F_{KM}(Z_{0L} + Z_{0SN})}{Z_{1SM} - K \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{KM}}$$

$$B = \frac{K \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{KN} - F_2 \cdot F_{KN}(Z_{1L} + Z_{2SN}) - F_0 \cdot F_{KN}(Z_{0L} + Z_{0SN})}{Z_{1SN} + (1 + K)Z_{1L} + Z_{KN}}$$

$$C = \frac{1 - F_{KN} - F_2 \cdot F_{KM} - (1 + K_0)F_0 \cdot F_{KM}}{Z_{1SM} - K \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{KM}}$$

$$D = \frac{1 + F_2 \cdot F_{KN} + (1 + K_0)F_0 \cdot F_{KN}}{Z_{1SN} + (1 + K)Z_{1L} + Z_{KN}}$$

(2) B相和C相继电器从略

2、反方向两相接地故障

(1) A相继电器

$$A = \frac{(1 - F_{KM})(Z_{1SN} + Z_{1L}) + F_2 \cdot F_{SM} \cdot F_{KM}(Z_{1L} + Z_{2SN}) + F_0(1 - F_{SM}) \cdot F_{KM}(Z_{0L} + Z_{0SN})}{Z_{1SM} - K \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{KM}}$$

$$B = \frac{K \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{KN} + F_2 \cdot F_{SM} \cdot F_{KN}(Z_{1L} + Z_{2SN}) + F_0(1 - F_{SM}) \cdot F_{KN}(Z_{0L} + Z_{0SN})}{Z_{1SN} + (1 + K)Z_{1L} + Z_{KN}}$$

$$C = \frac{1 - F_{KM} + F_2 \cdot F_{SM} \cdot F_{KM} + (1 + K_0)F_0 \cdot (1 - F_{SM})F_{KM}}{Z_{1SM} - K \cdot Z_{1L} + Z_{KM}}$$

$$D = \frac{1 - F_2 \cdot F_{SM} \cdot F_{KN} - (1 + K_0)F_0(1 - F_{SM})F_{KN}}{Z_{1SN} + (1 + K)Z_{1L} + Z_{KN}}$$

(2) B相和C相继电器从略

四、感受阻抗圆图的绘制

根据前述推导(式⑧),结合图1所示网络,阻抗继电器在线路故障伴随系统振荡时的感受阻抗可由下式表示:

$$Z = \frac{A \cdot E_M + B \cdot E_N}{C \cdot E_M - D \cdot E_N} \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{8}$$

$$= \frac{A}{C} - \frac{\frac{A}{C} + \frac{B}{D}}{1 - \frac{C}{D} \frac{E_M}{E_N}} \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{9}$$

$$= -\frac{B}{D} + \frac{\frac{A}{C} + \frac{B}{D}}{1 - \frac{D}{C} \frac{E_M}{E_N}} \dots\dots\dots ⑩$$

取: $\frac{E_M}{E_N} = P/\delta$

$$\frac{B}{D} = Z_x, \quad \frac{A}{C} = Z_z, \quad \frac{B}{D} + \frac{A}{C} = Z_x + Z_z = Z_r$$

$$K = \frac{C}{D}$$

则: $Z = Z_z - \frac{Z_r}{1 - K \cdot P/\delta} \dots\dots\dots ⑪$

$$Z = -Z_x + \frac{Z_r}{1 - \frac{1}{K} \cdot \frac{1}{P} / -\delta} \dots\dots\dots ⑫$$

其中: P为两侧电势的幅值比

δ 为两侧电势的相角差

Z_x 为 $E_M = 0$ 时的感受阻抗, 无故障时 $Z = -Z_x = -Z_{SM}$

Z_z 为 $E_N = 0$ 时的感受阻抗, 无故障时 $Z = Z_z = Z_L + Z_{SN}$

$Z_r = Z_x + Z_z = Z_{SM} + Z_L + Z_{SN}$

当P与 δ 变化时, 感受阻抗的轨迹为两组相交的圆, 举例绘于图6。其绘制方法简述如下(参考文献1):

按照本资料所述方法针对具体系统阻抗与故障情况算出 Z_x , Z_z 与K。在阻抗平面上绘出向量 $-Z_x$ 与 Z_z , 其端点分别为A与B, 向量AB即是 Z_r 。取AB的中点M。以M为原点, MB为Y轴建立X—Y直角坐标系, X轴滞后Y轴 90° 。

P固定, δ 变化时的圆:

圆的半径: $r = \frac{|Z_r| \cdot |K \cdot P|}{|K \cdot P|^2 - 1}$

圆心C在X轴上, 其与M的距离 $MC = \left| -\frac{Z_r}{2} \right| \cdot \frac{|K \cdot P|^2 + 1}{|K \cdot P|^2 - 1}$

$|K \cdot P| > 1$ 时, MC为正值, C在X轴的正方向。

$|K \cdot P| < 1$ 时, MC为负值, C在X轴的负方向。

为便于精确绘图,可计算圆与X轴的交点X, $MX = \left| -\frac{Z_r}{2} \right| \cdot \frac{|K \cdot P| - 1}{|K \cdot P| + 1}$

MX与MC总是同号。

δ 固定, P变化时的圆:

半径 $r = \frac{|Z_r|}{2 \sin(\delta + \theta_K)}$ 其中 θ_K 是K的相位角

圆心在Y轴上, 与M点的距离 $MC' = |Z_r| \cdot \frac{\cot(\delta + \theta_K)}{2}$

圆与Y轴交于Y点, $M_Y = \frac{|Z_Y|}{2} \cot \frac{1}{2}(\delta + \theta_X)$

图6举例绘制了反方向两相接地故障时, 领前相记忆方向阻抗继电器感受阻抗圆图的绘制方法。

原始条件(阻抗单位—欧):

$$Z_{1SM} = 3 + j57 \quad Z_{2SM} = 0.3 + j53 \quad Z_{0SM} = 0.3 + j37$$

$$Z_{1SN} = 26 + j58 \quad Z_{2SN} = 0.8 + j34 \quad Z_{0SN} = 8 + j86$$

$$Z_{1L} = 4.8 + j67.2$$

$$Z_{0L} = 41.2 + j154$$

故障点——反方向BC两相接地故障, $K = 0.05$

$$R_A = 0 \quad R_G = 8.25$$

按照本资料所述算式, 应用ALGOL—60算法语言编制了计算程序。在TQ—16数字机上算出了B相记忆方向阻抗继电器的感受阻抗圆图绘制数据如下:

$$Z_X = 6.851 - j1.535$$

$$Z_Y = -29.658 + j102.45$$

$$Z_Z = -36.51 + j103.985$$

$$K = 0.179/204.186^\circ$$

$$P = 0.8: \quad \gamma = -15.572 \quad M_Y = -39.984$$

$$1.0 \quad -19.696 \quad -37.153$$

$$1.2 \quad -23.983 \quad -34.490$$

$$\delta = -90^\circ: \quad \gamma = 58.46 \quad M_X = 34.509$$

$$0^\circ \quad -130.163 \quad -11.426$$

$$15^\circ \quad -84.401 \quad -18.982$$

$$30^\circ \quad -65.762 \quad -27.281$$

$$60^\circ \quad -53.604 \quad -48.174$$

$$90^\circ \quad -58.460 \quad -82.411$$

图6示出了相应的圆心位置与圆与X轴, Y轴的交点。

五、圆图正确性的校核

在图6中, $P = 1.2$ 与 $\delta = 15^\circ$ 两圆的交点是 $-21.6 + j14.2$ 。

应用感受阻抗计算程序(将另编资料介绍), 算得B相记忆方向阻抗继电器的感受阻抗是 $-21.4965 + j14.3976$, 两者基本相符。

图7把记忆方向阻抗继电器的动作特性圆与感受阻抗圆图绘在一起以作校核。图中, ①是 $P = 1.2$ 的感受阻抗图; ②是 $\delta = 15^\circ$ 的感受阻抗图; ③是反方向故障时记忆方向阻抗继电器的动作特性圆。①、②的绘制条件与方法同图6。③的绘制条件是:

$$Z_Y = 0.1 Z_{1L} = 0.48 + j6.72$$

$$\text{对侧电源阻抗 } Z_{1L} + Z_{1SN} = 30.8 + j125.2$$

$$R_A = 0 \quad R_G = 8.25$$

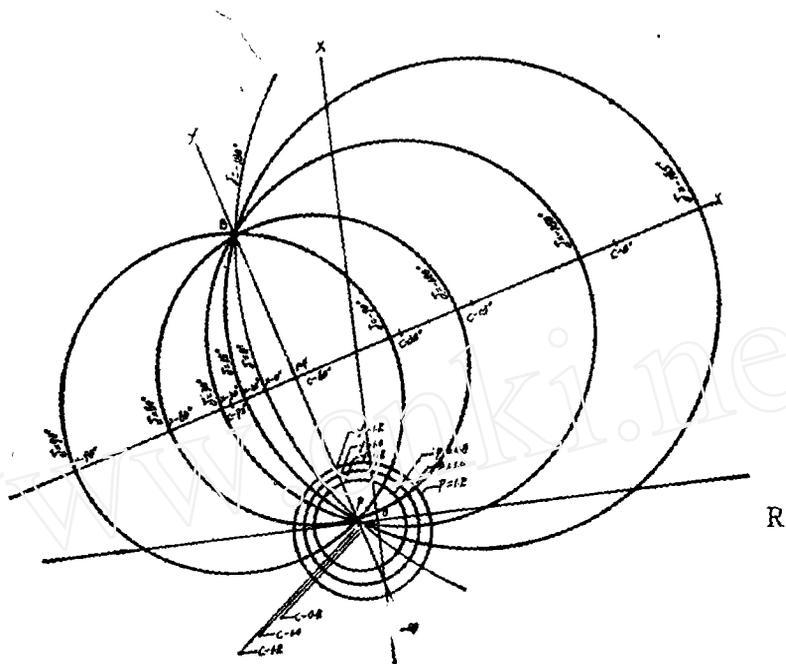


图6 反方向两相接地故障，领前相记忆方向阻抗元件感受阻抗园图

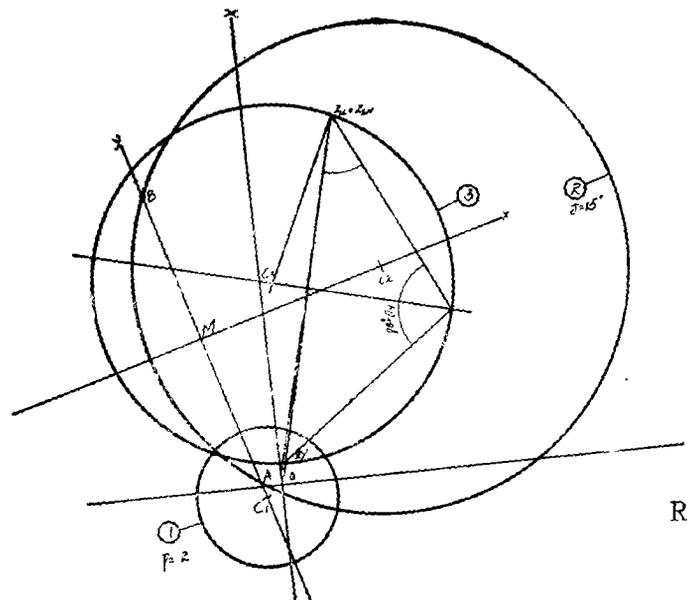


图7 感受阻抗园图与动作特性园的校核

$$E_M = 318.4158 / 4.4406^\circ$$

$$E_N = 265.3465 / -10.5594^\circ$$

$$\theta_N = -10.5594^\circ$$

一般认为,记忆方向阻抗继电器在反方向故障时的动作特性是一个以整定阻抗 Z_Y 与对侧电源阻抗 $Z_L + Z_{SN}$ 两向量的端点连线为弦的圆,该弦所对的圆周角是 90° 加故障前对侧电势与母线电压间的相位角,对本例是 $90^\circ - 10.5594^\circ = 79.4406^\circ$ 。图7中的③即是按照这一法则绘制的。

根据继电器容许过渡电阻的数字计算(参考文献?)得出, $8.3328 > R_c > 2.2848$ 时上述记忆方向阻抗继电器将在反向故障中误动作。在图7中,①与②的交点在③内靠近圆周边缘处。①与②是按 $R_c = 8.25$ 绘制的,其交点是 $\frac{E_M}{E_N} = 1.2 / 15^\circ$ 时的感受阻抗。③是继电器的动作特性。继电器能容许 8.3328 欧过渡电阻($8.3328 = 1.01 \times 8.25$),所以①与②的交点应在③内靠近圆周边缘处。可见各种计算的结果能相互符合。

图7说明了从记忆方向阻抗继电器的动作特性,虽然不能够直观地判断继电器能容许多少过渡电阻,但由于该特性圆是根据继电器的动作判据而绘制的,故能够确切表明感受阻抗在特性圆内继电器动作感受阻抗在特性圆外继电器不动作这一现实。只是感受阻抗需专门计算并不能简单地把故障线路阻抗与过渡电阻相加就能得到的。

图7也说明了反方向出口故障时,低定值方向阻抗继电器将在记忆作用下误动作的情况。

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