

A New Fault Location Scheme Based on Distribution Parameter for Four-Parallel Transmission Lines on Same Tower

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Abstract: In order to make more accurate fault location for four-parallel transmission lines on same tower, based on distribution parameter modal, a fault location scheme for four-parallel transmission lines is proposed by calculating tow terminal currents. For the purpose of obtaining transmission line distribution parameters of common-vector-positive component, the information of the normal voltage and current are used to construct the transmission lines parameters adaptive frequency domain equation. Base on the relationship between the common-vector-positive component and the circulation components, a novel the frequency domain fault location scheme of four-parallel transmission lines on same tower is proposed. The four-parallel transmission lines model is constructed for simulation. And the analysis results demonstrated that the proposed fault location scheme is capable to obtain fault location accuracy preferably and not affected by the system impedance and transition resistance.

Keywords: four-parallel lines on same tower; distribution parameter; fault location

基于分布参数的同塔四回输电线路测距新原理

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摘要: 为进行同塔四回线的精确故障测距, 基于同塔四回输电线路的分布参数模型, 提出利用输电线路双端电流的同塔四回输电线路故障测距原理。利用故障前电流和电压信息, 构建基于分布参数的同塔四回输电线路同向正序观测方程以获得准确的同向正序参数, 依据同向正序参数与各序环流量参数的关系构建基于各环流量的同塔四回线频域故障测距观测方程并求解故障距离。利用 ATP /EMTP 电磁暂态仿真软件, 构建 500kV 同塔四回输电线路仿真模型, 通过全面的仿真分析验证, 仿真结果表明该测距原理测距精度高, 不受系统阻抗和过渡电阻的影响。

关键词: 同塔四回线; 分布参数; 故障测距

1 引言

同塔四回输电线路具有输送容量大、占地少、出线走廊窄可节省投资等优点, 在中国的输电系统中已越来越多地被采用。2006 年世界首条 500kV 同塔四回线输电线路——利港电厂至梅里输电线路顺利启动投运, 该工程在中国首次采用了全线同塔四回设计。目前, 中国东北的沈大线和广东电网已建设了同塔四回路的 500 kV/220 kV 线路, 110kV 及以下电压等级的

同塔多回线的回路数更高^[1]。

长期以来, 高压输电线路的准确故障测距一直受到电网运行、管理部门和专家学者的普遍重视。故障的准确测距对于减少停电检修时间, 提高电网输供电可靠性具有重大意义。同塔四回输电线路共用一个杆塔拉使得各回线之间的距离缩短, 各回输电线路之间的电磁影响加强, 相间和线间的充电电容加大。对于超高压线路, 这些分布电容尤其不能忽略。在小电流

的工频电压和电流相量，然后采用同塔四回线解耦分析方法对电压和电流相分量进行解耦处理，提取同向正序故障分量电压和电流，基于长线方程，可得从 M 端的工频电压和电流相量，然后采用同塔四回线解耦分析方法对电压和电流相分量进行解耦处理，提取同向正序故障分量电压和电流，基于长线方程，可得从 M

端的 e_1 序电压和电流相量 $\dot{U}_{NormalM}^{e_1}$ 、 $\dot{I}_{NormalM}^{e_1}$ 推算至 N 端的 e_1 序电压相量 $\dot{U}_{NormalN}^{e_1}$ 为：

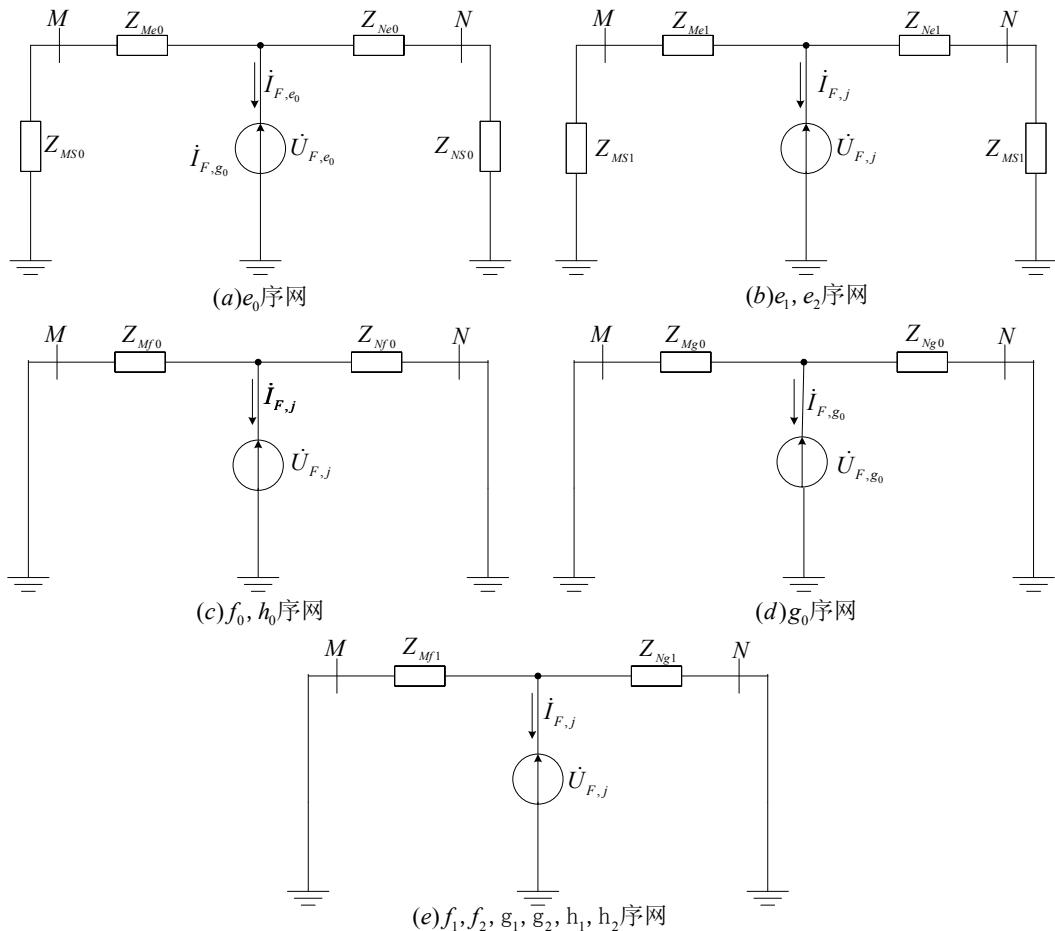


Figure 2 The twelve-sequence component equivalent networks of four-parallel transmission lines on same tower.
图 2. 同塔四回线 12 序等效网图。

$$\dot{U}_{NormalN}^{e_1} = \dot{U}_{NormalM}^{e_1} \operatorname{ch}(\gamma^{e_1} l) - \dot{I}_{NormalM}^{e_1} Z_C^{e_1} \operatorname{sh}(\gamma^{e_1} l) \quad (2)$$

类似地，从 N 端的 e_1 序电压和电流相量 $\dot{U}_{NormalN}^{e_1}$ 、 $\dot{I}_{NormalN}^{e_1}$ 推算至 M 端的 e_1 序电压相量 $\dot{U}_{NormalM}^{e_1}$ 为：

$$\dot{U}_{NormalM}^{e_1} = \dot{U}_{NormalN}^{e_1} \operatorname{ch}(\gamma^{e_1} l) - \dot{I}_{NormalN}^{e_1} Z_C^{e_1} \operatorname{sh}(\gamma^{e_1} l) \quad (3)$$

分别取式(2)和式(3)的实部与虚部，构建含 $\gamma_{real}^{e_1}$ 、 $\gamma_{imag}^{e_1}$ 、 $Z_{C.real}^{e_1}$ 和 $Z_{C.imag}^{e_1}$ 为待观测量的线路分布参数观测方程：

$$\begin{cases} real[f_{Adaption.M}^{e_1}(\gamma_{real}^{e_1}, \gamma_{imag}^{e_1}, Z_{C.real}^{e_1}, Z_{C.imag}^{e_1})] = 0 \\ real[f_{Adaption.N}^{e_1}(\gamma_{real}^{e_1}, \gamma_{imag}^{e_1}, Z_{C.real}^{e_1}, Z_{C.imag}^{e_1})] = 0 \\ imag[f_{Adaption.M}^{e_1}(\gamma_{real}^{e_1}, \gamma_{imag}^{e_1}, Z_{C.real}^{e_1}, Z_{C.imag}^{e_1})] = 0 \\ imag[f_{Adaption.N}^{e_1}(\gamma_{real}^{e_1}, \gamma_{imag}^{e_1}, Z_{C.real}^{e_1}, Z_{C.imag}^{e_1})] = 0 \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

式中：

$$\begin{aligned} & f_{Adaption.M}^{e_1}(\gamma_{real}^{e_1}, \gamma_{imag}^{e_1}, Z_{C.real}^{e_1}, Z_{C.imag}^{e_1}) = \\ & \dot{U}_{NormalM}^{e_1} \operatorname{ch}(\gamma^{e_1} l) - \dot{I}_{NormalM}^{e_1} Z_C^{e_1} \operatorname{sh}(\gamma^{e_1} l) - \dot{U}_{NormalN}^{e_1} \\ & f_{Adaption.N}^{e_1}(\gamma_{real}^{e_1}, \gamma_{imag}^{e_1}, Z_{C.real}^{e_1}, Z_{C.imag}^{e_1}) = \\ & \dot{U}_{NormalN}^{e_1} \operatorname{ch}(\gamma^{e_1} l) - \dot{I}_{NormalN}^{e_1} Z_C^{e_1} \operatorname{sh}(\gamma^{e_1} l) - \dot{U}_{NormalM}^{e_1} \end{aligned}$$

式(4)的线路分布参数观测方程的待观测量个数为 4，方程数为 4，满足方程求解的要求，故可采用最小二乘法求解方程(4)中待观测量 $\gamma_{real}^{e_1}$ 、 $\gamma_{imag}^{e_1}$ 、 $Z_{C.real}^{e_1}$ 和 $Z_{C.imag}^{e_1}$ 。

通过求解方程(4)即可获取同塔四回输电线路的 e_1 序分布参数，即为 f 、 g 、 h 环流量的正序和负序参数。

利用 f_1 、 f_2 、 g_1 、 g_2 、 h_1 和 h_2 序分量构建故障测距域观测方程。

适应原理，消除线路参数不确定性，从而满足了故障测距的高精度要求。

表 2 具有过渡电阻条件下测距仿真结果
Table.2 Fault location results with fault resistance.

故障类型	故障距离	故障类型	本文方法		
			测距结果/km	绝对误差/km	相对误差/%
	5	IIAG	4.9843	-0.0157	0.314%
单相接地	20	IIIBG	20.0235	0.0235	0.117%
单相接地	40	IVCG	40.0415	0.0415	0.104%
单相接地	60	ICG	59.9369	-0.0631	0.105%
双线故障	52	IVAB	5.0127	0.0127	0.254%
双线故障	20	IIIBCG	19.9832	-0.0168	0.084%
双线故障	40	IVCAG	39.8527	-0.1473	0.368%
	5	IBIICG	5.0142	0.0142	0.284%
跨三线故障	20	IIAIIBCG	20.0184	0.0184	0.092%
跨三线故障	40	IIIABIVBC	39.9736	-0.0264	0.066%
跨三线故障	60	IAIVABC	60.0524	0.0524	0.087%
	5	IAIIBIIICG	5.0164	0.0164	0.328%
四线故障	20	IIBCIIIAIVCG	19.9736	-0.0264	0.132%
四线故障	40	IBCIICAIVAB	40.0325	0.0325	0.081%
四线故障	60	IABCIIICIVBC	60.0462	0.0462	0.077%
	5	IAIIBIIICIVBG	4.9814	-0.0186	0.372%
四线故障	20	IBCIIAIIICIVAB	19.9764	-0.0236	0.118%
四线故障	40	IABCIIICIIICAIV	39.9672	-0.0328	0.082%
四线故障	60	ICIIACIIIBIVAB	60.0468	0.0468	0.078%
	0	C			

(3) 以 500kV 同塔四回输电线路模型进行了仿真验证，结果表明本文测距方法的正确性。

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