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# 一种非对称输电线路参数的在线测量方法

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**摘要:** 针对输电线路参数在线测量方法存在不能对线路导纳参数及非对称输电线路参数进行测量的问题,提出了一种基于输电线路Ⅱ型模型的非对称输电线路参数在线测量新方法。该方法首先根据三相非对称输电线路的Ⅱ型模型,建立起线路参数计算的电路方程,然后针对该线路参数计算方程的欠定性,提出了一种独特的欠定方程求解方法。该方法通过对输电线路两端电压和电流进行多次测量,建立求解线路导纳参数的超定方程,应用复数域内的最小二乘法,推导出导纳参数的计算公式,并利用导纳参数,推导出线路阻抗参数计算公式。仿真结果表明,线路零序阻抗及导纳模误差分别为 $-0.011\%$ 、 $-0.119\%$ ,正序阻抗及导纳模误差分别为 $-0.0051\%$ 、 $0.064\%$ ,远小于实际工程误差要求。该方法不仅可以求得输电线路的阻抗与导纳参数,以及线路的正序、负序、零序以及各序间的耦合参数,解决了线路参数在线测量法不能求解导纳及非对称线路参数的问题,还具有很高的计算精度,可为三相非对称输电线路参数的在线测量提供理论依据。

**关键词:** 非对称输电线路;线路参数;在线测量

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## An Online Measuring Method of the Parameters for Asymmetric Transmission Lines

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**Abstract:** In view of the difficulty for measuring transmission line admittance parameters and asymmetric transmission line parameters in the existing online measuring methods, a novel online measuring method based on the Ⅱ model of three-phase asymmetric transmission lines is proposed. And the transmission line equations for parameter calculation are established, the underdetermined equations are solved with a new algorithm. The overdetermined equations for admittance parameters are established with multiple synchronous measurement signals of voltage and current on both sides of the transmission lines, and the calculation formula of admittance parameters for asymmetric transmission lines is derived by least square method, then the calculation formula of impedance parameters is derived according to the admittance parameters. The simulation shows that the errors of transmission lines zero sequence impedance and admittance reach  $-0.011\%$  and  $-0.119\%$ , respectively, the positive sequence impedance and admittance errors reach  $-0.0051\%$  and  $0.064\%$ , respectively, which are greatly less than the engineering requirement. This method enables to evaluate the impedance and admittance

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parameters of transmission lines, positive sequence, negative sequence and zero sequence parameters of lines and coupling parameters among each sequence with higher calculation accuracy.

**Keywords:** asymmetric transmission lines; transmission line parameter; online measurement

输电线路参数在线测量能够反映线路在实际工作电压下参数随运行方式、导线温度等条件的变化,是输电线路参数测量未来的发展方向<sup>[1]</sup>。目前,输电线路参数在线测量方法的研究主要有两个方向,一是针对多回路输电线路零序互感参数的测量,有增量法、微分法和积分法等多种方法,但这些方法只能测量线路的零序阻抗参数,无法测量电导及正序参数<sup>[2]</sup>。此外,电力系统在正常运行时,线路两端的零序电压、电流很小,难以满足测量的要求<sup>[3]</sup>。二是基于传输线理论,利用均匀传输线特性阻抗和传播常数求解输电线路的分布参数<sup>[4]</sup>。该方法计算单回对称线路的分布参数比较准确,但对于非对称输电线路,由于待测的线路参数个数多于一次测量所得的电气方程个数,该方法无法求解<sup>[5]</sup>。

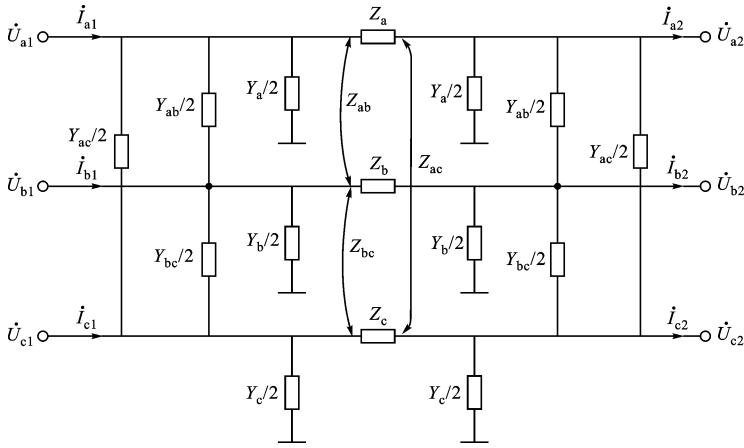
本文提出一种非对称输电线路参数在线测量方法:首先建立三相非对称输电线路的Ⅱ型模型及线路参数计算方程,然后针对线路参数计算方程的欠定性,建立先求解导纳、后求解阻抗参数的超定方

程,应用复数域内的最小二乘法,推导出三相非对称输电线路导纳、阻抗参数的计算公式。最后通过仿真证明,线路零序阻抗模及阻抗角误差分别为-0.011%、0.0026%,正序阻抗模及阻抗角误差分别为-0.0051%、0.0003%,正序导纳误差为0.064%,零序导纳的误差为-0.119%,远小于实际工程的误差要求,具有很高的计算精度。本文方法不仅可以求得输电线路的阻抗与导纳参数,还可以获得线路的正序、负序、零序以及各序间的耦合参数,解决了线路参数在线测量法不能求解导纳及非对称线路参数的问题,可为三相非对称输电线路参数的在线测量提供理论依据。

### 1 三相非对称输电线路模型

根据电路原理,任何一个不含源的两端口网络都可以等效为Ⅱ型电路<sup>[6]</sup>,据此建立三相非对称输电线路的Ⅱ型等效电路如图1所示。

列写图1所示电路的方程如下



$Z_a, Z_b, Z_c$  分别为每相自阻抗;  $Z_{ab}, Z_{ac}, Z_{bc}$  分别为两相之间的互阻抗;  $Y_a, Y_b, Y_c$  分别为每相对地导纳;  $Y_{ab}, Y_{ac}, Y_{bc}$  分别为两相之间的互导纳

图1 三相非对称输电线路模型

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{U}_{a1} &= \dot{I}'_a Z_a + \dot{I}'_b Z_{ab} + \dot{I}'_c Z_{ac} + \dot{U}_{a2} \\ \dot{U}_{b1} &= \dot{I}'_a Z_{ab} + \dot{I}'_b Z_b + \dot{I}'_c Z_{bc} + \dot{U}_{b2} \\ \dot{U}_{c1} &= \dot{I}'_a Z_{ac} + \dot{I}'_b Z_{bc} + \dot{I}'_c Z_c + \dot{U}_{c2} \\ \dot{I}_{a1} - \dot{I}_{a2} &= (\dot{U}_{a1} + \dot{U}_{a2}) \frac{Y_a}{2} + (\dot{U}_{a1} + \dot{U}_{a2} - \dot{U}_{b1} - \dot{U}_{b2}) \frac{Y_{ab}}{2} + (\dot{U}_{a1} + \dot{U}_{a2} - \dot{U}_{c1} - \dot{U}_{c2}) \frac{Y_{ac}}{2} \\ \dot{I}_{b1} - \dot{I}_{b2} &= (\dot{U}_{b1} + \dot{U}_{b2}) \frac{Y_b}{2} + (\dot{U}_{b1} + \dot{U}_{b2} - \dot{U}_{a1} - \dot{U}_{a2}) \frac{Y_{ab}}{2} + (\dot{U}_{b1} + \dot{U}_{b2} - \dot{U}_{c1} - \dot{U}_{c2}) \frac{Y_{bc}}{2} \\ \dot{I}_{c1} - \dot{I}_{c2} &= (\dot{U}_{c1} + \dot{U}_{c2}) \frac{Y_c}{2} + (\dot{U}_{c1} + \dot{U}_{c2} - \dot{U}_{b1} - \dot{U}_{b2}) \frac{Y_{bc}}{2} + (\dot{U}_{c1} + \dot{U}_{c2} - \dot{U}_{a1} - \dot{U}_{a2}) \frac{Y_{ac}}{2} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

式中:  $I'_a = I_{a1} - \dot{U}_{a1} Y_a / 2 - (\dot{U}_{a1} - \dot{U}_{b1}) Y_{ab} / 2 - (\dot{U}_{a1} - \dot{U}_{c1}) Y_{ac} / 2$ ;  $I'_b = I_{b1} - \dot{U}_{b1} Y_b / 2 - (\dot{U}_{b1} - \dot{U}_{a1}) Y_{ab} / 2 - (\dot{U}_{b1} - \dot{U}_{c1}) Y_{bc} / 2$ ;  $I'_c = I_{c1} - \dot{U}_{c1} Y_c / 2 - (\dot{U}_{c1} - \dot{U}_{a1}) Y_{ac} / 2 - (\dot{U}_{c1} - \dot{U}_{b1}) Y_{bc} / 2$ 。

由式(1)可知,共有12个未知数,但仅有6个独立的方程,显然是一个无解的欠定方程。但是,式(1)中的后3个方程仅与导纳及线路两端的电压和电流有关,前3个方程不仅与阻抗、还与线路两端的电压、电流及导纳有关。为此,本文提出了先求导纳参数、再求阻抗参数的输电线路参数计算方法。

## 2 导纳参数的求解

为了求解线路的导纳参数,根据三相非对称输电线路模型的电路方程式(1),可得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} I_a &= Y_a \dot{U}_{ap} + Y_{ab} (\dot{U}_{ap} - \dot{U}_{bp}) + Y_{ac} (\dot{U}_{ap} - \dot{U}_{cp}) \\ I_b &= Y_b \dot{U}_{bp} + Y_{ab} (\dot{U}_{bp} - \dot{U}_{ap}) + Y_{bc} (\dot{U}_{bp} - \dot{U}_{cp}) \\ I_c &= Y_c \dot{U}_{cp} + Y_{ac} (\dot{U}_{cp} - \dot{U}_{ap}) + Y_{bc} (\dot{U}_{cp} - \dot{U}_{bp}) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2)$$

式中:  $I_a = I_{a1} - I_{a2}$ ;  $I_b = I_{b1} - I_{b2}$ ;  $I_c = I_{c1} - I_{c2}$ ;  $\dot{U}_{ap} = (\dot{U}_{a1} + \dot{U}_{a2}) / 2$ ;  $\dot{U}_{bp} = (\dot{U}_{b1} + \dot{U}_{b2}) / 2$ ;  $\dot{U}_{cp} = (\dot{U}_{c1} + \dot{U}_{c2}) / 2$ 。

显然式(2)共有6个未知数,3个独立的方程,

$$\dot{U}_p = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_{ap}^{(1)} & 0 & 0 & \dot{U}_{ap}^{(1)} - \dot{U}_{bp}^{(1)} & 0 & \dot{U}_{ap}^{(1)} - \dot{U}_{cp}^{(1)} \\ 0 & \dot{U}_{bp}^{(1)} & 0 & \dot{U}_{bp}^{(1)} - \dot{U}_{ap}^{(1)} & \dot{U}_{bp}^{(1)} - \dot{U}_{cp}^{(1)} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dot{U}_{cp}^{(1)} & 0 & \dot{U}_{cp}^{(1)} - \dot{U}_{bp}^{(1)} & \dot{U}_{cp}^{(1)} - \dot{U}_{ap}^{(1)} \\ \dot{U}_{ap}^{(2)} & 0 & 0 & \dot{U}_{ap}^{(2)} - \dot{U}_{bp}^{(2)} & 0 & \dot{U}_{ap}^{(2)} - \dot{U}_{cp}^{(2)} \\ 0 & \dot{U}_{bp}^{(2)} & 0 & \dot{U}_{bp}^{(2)} - \dot{U}_{ap}^{(2)} & \dot{U}_{bp}^{(2)} - \dot{U}_{cp}^{(2)} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dot{U}_{cp}^{(2)} & 0 & \dot{U}_{cp}^{(2)} - \dot{U}_{bp}^{(2)} & \dot{U}_{cp}^{(2)} - \dot{U}_{ap}^{(2)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \dot{U}_{ap}^{(m)} & 0 & 0 & \dot{U}_{ap}^{(m)} - \dot{U}_{bp}^{(m)} & 0 & \dot{U}_{ap}^{(m)} - \dot{U}_{cp}^{(m)} \\ 0 & \dot{U}_{bp}^{(m)} & 0 & \dot{U}_{bp}^{(m)} - \dot{U}_{ap}^{(m)} & \dot{U}_{bp}^{(m)} - \dot{U}_{cp}^{(m)} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dot{U}_{cp}^{(m)} & 0 & \dot{U}_{cp}^{(m)} - \dot{U}_{bp}^{(m)} & \dot{U}_{cp}^{(m)} - \dot{U}_{ap}^{(m)} \end{bmatrix}$$

根据最小二乘法<sup>[7]</sup>,式(4)的解为

$$Y' = (\dot{U}_p^T \dot{U}_p)^{-1} (\dot{U}_p^T I) \quad (5)$$

## 3 阻抗参数的求解

在求得线路的导纳参数之后,建立求解线路阻抗参数的超定方程<sup>[8]</sup>

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{U}_a^{(1)} &= Z_a I_a^{(1)} + Z_{ab} I_b^{(1)} + Z_{ac} I_c^{(1)} \\ \dot{U}_b^{(1)} &= Z_{ab} I_a^{(1)} + Z_b I_b^{(1)} + Z_{bc} I_c^{(1)} \\ \dot{U}_c^{(1)} &= Z_{ac} I_a^{(1)} + Z_{bc} I_b^{(1)} + Z_c I_c^{(1)} \\ &\vdots \\ \dot{U}_a^{(m)} &= Z_a I_a^{(m)} + Z_{ab} I_b^{(m)} + Z_{ac} I_c^{(m)} \\ \dot{U}_b^{(m)} &= Z_{ab} I_a^{(m)} + Z_b I_b^{(m)} + Z_{bc} I_c^{(m)} \\ \dot{U}_c^{(m)} &= Z_{ac} I_a^{(m)} + Z_{bc} I_b^{(m)} + Z_c I_c^{(m)} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (6)$$

仍是一个欠定方程,无法求得线路的导纳参数。为此,本文提出对线路进行多次测量,形成超定方程进行参数求解的方法。在保证任意2次测量值之间具有一定差别(保证所建立的方程独立)的情况下,建立超定方程

$$\left. \begin{aligned} I_a^{(1)} &= Y_a \dot{U}_{ap}^{(1)} + Y_{ab} (\dot{U}_{ap}^{(1)} - \dot{U}_{bp}^{(1)}) + Y_{ac} (\dot{U}_{ap}^{(1)} - \dot{U}_{cp}^{(1)}) \\ I_b^{(1)} &= Y_b \dot{U}_{bp}^{(1)} + Y_{ab} (\dot{U}_{bp}^{(1)} - \dot{U}_{ap}^{(1)}) + Y_{bc} (\dot{U}_{bp}^{(1)} - \dot{U}_{cp}^{(1)}) \\ I_c^{(1)} &= Y_c \dot{U}_{cp}^{(1)} + Y_{ac} (\dot{U}_{cp}^{(1)} - \dot{U}_{ap}^{(1)}) + Y_{bc} (\dot{U}_{cp}^{(1)} - \dot{U}_{bp}^{(1)}) \\ &\vdots \\ I_a^{(m)} &= Y_a \dot{U}_{ap}^{(m)} + Y_{ab} (\dot{U}_{ap}^{(m)} - \dot{U}_{bp}^{(m)}) + Y_{ac} (\dot{U}_{ap}^{(m)} - \dot{U}_{cp}^{(m)}) \\ I_b^{(m)} &= Y_b \dot{U}_{bp}^{(m)} + Y_{ab} (\dot{U}_{bp}^{(m)} - \dot{U}_{ap}^{(m)}) + Y_{bc} (\dot{U}_{bp}^{(m)} - \dot{U}_{cp}^{(m)}) \\ I_c^{(m)} &= Y_c \dot{U}_{cp}^{(m)} + Y_{ac} (\dot{U}_{cp}^{(m)} - \dot{U}_{ap}^{(m)}) + Y_{bc} (\dot{U}_{cp}^{(m)} - \dot{U}_{bp}^{(m)}) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3)$$

式中:  $\dot{U}_{ap}^{(i)}$ 、 $\dot{U}_{bp}^{(i)}$ 、 $\dot{U}_{cp}^{(i)}$ 、 $I_a^{(i)}$ 、 $I_b^{(i)}$ 、 $I_c^{(i)}$  分别为线路电压、电流相量的第  $i$  ( $i=1, 2, \dots, m$ ,  $m$  为测量次数,  $m \geq 2$ ) 次测量值。

将式(3)写成矩阵形式

$$I = \dot{U}_p Y' \quad (4)$$

式中  $I = [I_a^{(1)} \quad I_b^{(1)} \quad I_c^{(1)} \quad \dots \quad I_a^{(m)} \quad I_b^{(m)} \quad I_c^{(m)}]^T$

$$Y' = [Y_a \quad Y_b \quad Y_c \quad Y_{ab} \quad Y_{bc} \quad Y_{ac}]^T$$

式中

$$\dot{U}_a^{(i)} = \dot{U}_{a1}^{(i)} - \dot{U}_{a2}^{(i)}; \dot{U}_b^{(i)} = \dot{U}_{b1}^{(i)} - \dot{U}_{b2}^{(i)}; \dot{U}_c^{(i)} = \dot{U}_{c1}^{(i)} - \dot{U}_{c2}^{(i)}$$

$$I_a^{(i)} = I_{a1}^{(i)} - \dot{U}_{a1}^{(i)} Y_a / 2 - (\dot{U}_{a1}^{(i)} - \dot{U}_{b1}^{(i)}) Y_{ab} / 2 - (\dot{U}_{a1}^{(i)} - \dot{U}_{c1}^{(i)}) Y_{ac} / 2$$

$$I_b^{(i)} = I_{b1}^{(i)} - \dot{U}_{b1}^{(i)} Y_b / 2 - (\dot{U}_{b1}^{(i)} - \dot{U}_{a1}^{(i)}) Y_{ab} / 2 - (\dot{U}_{b1}^{(i)} - \dot{U}_{c1}^{(i)}) Y_{bc} / 2$$

$$I_c^{(i)} = I_{c1}^{(i)} - \dot{U}_{c1}^{(i)} Y_c / 2 - (\dot{U}_{c1}^{(i)} - \dot{U}_{a1}^{(i)}) Y_{ac} / 2 - (\dot{U}_{c1}^{(i)} - \dot{U}_{b1}^{(i)}) Y_{bc} / 2$$

$\dot{U}_{a1}^{(i)}$ 、 $\dot{U}_{b1}^{(i)}$ 、 $\dot{U}_{c1}^{(i)}$ 、 $I_{a1}^{(i)}$ 、 $I_{b1}^{(i)}$ 、 $I_{c1}^{(i)}$ 、 $\dot{U}_{a2}^{(i)}$ 、 $\dot{U}_{b2}^{(i)}$ 、 $\dot{U}_{c2}^{(i)}$ 、 $I_{a2}^{(i)}$ 、 $I_{b2}^{(i)}$ 、 $I_{c2}^{(i)}$  分别为线路两端电压、电流相量的第  $i$  ( $i=1, 2, \dots, m$ ) 次测量值。

同理,将式(6)写成矩阵形式

$$\dot{U} = I' Z' \quad (7)$$

式中

$$\dot{U}=[\dot{U}_a^{(1)} \quad \dot{U}_b^{(1)} \quad \dot{U}_c^{(1)} \quad \cdots \quad \dot{U}_a^{(m)} \quad \dot{U}_b^{(m)} \quad \dot{U}_c^{(m)}]^T$$
$$\mathbf{Z}'=[Z_a \quad Z_b \quad Z_c \quad Z_{ab} \quad Z_{bc} \quad Z_{ac}]^T$$
$$\mathbf{I}'=\begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}'_a^{(1)} & 0 & 0 & \dot{I}'_b^{(1)} & 0 & \dot{I}'_c^{(1)} \\ 0 & \dot{I}'_b^{(1)} & 0 & \dot{I}'_a^{(1)} & \dot{I}'_c^{(1)} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dot{I}'_c^{(1)} & 0 & \dot{I}'_b^{(1)} & \dot{I}'_a^{(1)} \\ \dot{I}'_a^{(2)} & 0 & 0 & \dot{I}'_b^{(2)} & 0 & \dot{I}'_c^{(2)} \\ 0 & \dot{I}'_b^{(2)} & 0 & \dot{I}'_a^{(2)} & \dot{I}'_c^{(2)} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dot{I}'_c^{(2)} & 0 & \dot{I}'_b^{(2)} & \dot{I}'_a^{(2)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \dot{I}'_a^{(m)} & 0 & 0 & \dot{I}'_b^{(m)} & 0 & \dot{I}'_c^{(m)} \\ 0 & \dot{I}'_b^{(m)} & 0 & \dot{I}'_a^{(m)} & \dot{I}'_c^{(m)} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dot{I}'_c^{(m)} & 0 & \dot{I}'_b^{(m)} & \dot{I}'_a^{(m)} \end{bmatrix}$$

输电线路的阻抗参数矩阵为

$$\mathbf{Z}'=(\mathbf{I}'^T\mathbf{I}')^{-1}(\mathbf{I}'^T\dot{U}) \tag{8}$$

4 序参数的求解<sup>[9]</sup>

为了对线路序参数进行求解,首先设输电线路的阻抗和导纳参数矩阵分别为

$$\mathbf{Z}_{abc}=\begin{bmatrix} Z_a & Z_{ab} & Z_{ac} \\ Z_{ab} & Z_b & Z_{bc} \\ Z_{ac} & Z_{bc} & Z_c \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\mathbf{Y}_{abc}=\begin{bmatrix} Y_a & Y_{ab} & Y_{ac} \\ Y_{ab} & Y_{bb} & Y_{bc} \\ Y_{ac} & Y_{bc} & Y_{cc} \end{bmatrix}$$

转换矩阵  $\mathbf{A}=\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \alpha^2 & \alpha \\ 1 & \alpha & \alpha^2 \end{bmatrix}$ ,其中  $\alpha=e^{j120^\circ}=-\frac{1}{2}+j\frac{3^{1/2}}{2}$ ,输电线路的序阻抗及导纳参数矩阵分别为

$$\mathbf{Z}_{012}=\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{Z}_{abc}\mathbf{A}=\begin{bmatrix} Z_0 & Z_{01} & Z_{02} \\ Z_{01} & Z_1 & Z_{12} \\ Z_{02} & Z_{12} & Z_2 \end{bmatrix} \tag{9}$$

$$\mathbf{Y}_{012}=\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{Y}_{abc}\mathbf{A}=\begin{bmatrix} Y_0 & Y_{01} & Y_{02} \\ Y_{01} & Y_1 & Y_{12} \\ Y_{02} & Y_{12} & Y_2 \end{bmatrix} \tag{10}$$

式中: $Z_0、Z_1、Z_2、Y_0、Y_1、Y_2$  分别为输电线路的零序、正序和负序的阻抗与导纳; $Z_{01}、Z_{12}、Z_{02}、Y_{01}、Y_{12}、Y_{02}$ 分别为线路的零序、正序与负序之间的序耦合阻抗与导纳。

5 算 例

为了验证本文方法的正确性,利用 Matlab 仿真软件搭建了三相非对称输电线路参数测试模型,如图 2 所示,线路电压等级为 220 kV,长度为 16 km。改变电源电压 10 次,并对输电线路两端的电压、电流进行了测量,根据 10 次测量数据计算出的输电线路参数如表 1 所示。

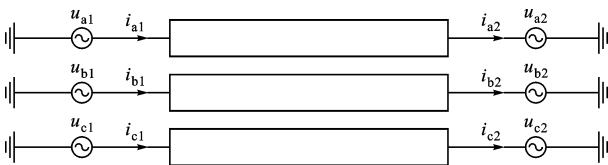


图 2 输电线路参数测试模型

表 1 输电线路参数的计算结果及其相对误差

| 方法         | $Z_0/\Omega$                | $Z_1/\Omega$                 | $Y_0/S$                   | $Y_1/S$                    |
|------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 设定         | 1.001 17 $\angle$ 75.737 7° | 0.273 052 $\angle$ 87.600 9° | j1.684 4 $\times 10^{-6}$ | j3.204 06 $\times 10^{-6}$ |
| 本文方法       | 1.001 06 $\angle$ 75.739 7° | 0.273 038 $\angle$ 87.601 2° | j1.682 4 $\times 10^{-6}$ | j3.206 10 $\times 10^{-6}$ |
| 误差(模/相角)/% | -0.011 0/0.002 6            | -0.005 1/0.000 3             | -0.119 0/0.000 0          | 0.064 0/0.000 0            |

由表 1 可见,仅仅利用了线路各参数的 10 次测量值,本文方法的计算结果与设定的线路参数值基本一致,线路零序阻抗模及阻抗角误差分别为-0.011%、0.002 6%,正序阻抗模及阻抗角误差分别为-0.005 1%、0.000 3%,正序导纳误差为 0.064%,零序导纳的误差为-0.119%。经过分析,误差的来源主要有两个方面:一是运算带来误差,包括复数运算、线路自参数和互参数转换为序参数等;二是数据采集量较少,仅有 10 组样本。测量样本越多,计算

结果越精确。另外,数据处理时也会带来一定误差。

6 结 论

本文基于电路理论及三相非对称输电线路的Ⅱ型模型建立的输电线路参数计算电路方程,是一个未知数多于方程数的欠定方程。为此,提出了利用线路两端电压与电流的多次测量值,建立先求解线路导纳参数、后求解阻抗参数的超定方程,并通过复频域内的最小二乘数据处理方法,给出线路导纳与

阻抗参数计算公式的新方法。本文方法不仅可以求得输电线路的阻抗与导纳参数,以及线路的正序、负序、零序和各序间的耦合参数,解决了线路参数在线测量法不能求解导纳及非对称线路参数的问题,还具有很高的计算精度。仿真结果证明了本文方法的正确性和精确性,为三相非对称输电线路参数的在线测量提供了理论依据。

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