

求相量模的一种新的近似方法

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【摘要】 提出了一种新的求相量模值的近似方法, 与其它方法相比, 该算法具有比较高的近似精度, 四分区时, 最大误差小于 $7.875 \times 10^{-3}\%$, 在微机保护和控制装置中具有较高的实用价值。

【关键词】 相量求模 近似算法

前言

随着技术的发展, 计算机在电力系统中得到了广泛的应用, 算法研究越来越为人们所重视。在微机保护、电量变送器及控制装置中, 经常需要进行相量求模的运算。由于用微处理器直接进行开方运算太耗机时, 实时性很差, 为此, 人们提出了大量的近似算法。这些算法大都是针对早期的 8 位微处理器提出的, 关注的重点是如何降低运算量, 算法的精度普遍比较差。现在的电力系统保护和控制装置中, 大都采用具有多字节乘除功能的 CPU, 计算能力大为提高, 因此, 计算量适中, 精度较高的算法才具有生命力。

本文提出了一种精度较高的求相量模值的近似方法, 在四分区情况下, 最大误差小于 $7.875 \times 10^{-3}\%$, 计算量也比较小, 具有较好的实用性。

1 求模近似算法

相量 $A = A_R + jA_I$ 的求模公式为:

$$\bar{A} = (A_R^2 + A_I^2)^{1/2} \quad (1)$$

定义: $L_o \triangleq \max(|A_R|, |A_I|)$

$S_o \triangleq \min(|A_R|, |A_I|)$

则将图 1 中 θ 角的变化范围限制在 $0 \leq \theta \leq 45^\circ$ 内。

在图 1 中, 相量的模 $\bar{A} = \overline{ob}$, 延长 oa 至 c 点, 使得 $oc = ob$, 则 abc 为等腰三角形, 可以证明:

$$\angle abc = \frac{\theta}{2} \quad (2)$$

相量的模可表示为:

$$\bar{A} = \overline{oc} = L_o + S_o \tan \frac{\theta}{2} \quad (3)$$

由 $\tan \theta = \frac{S_o}{L_o}$, 可导出:

$$\tan \frac{\theta}{2} = [\sqrt{1 + (S_o/L_o)^2} - 1] L_o / S_o \quad (4)$$

将 $\sqrt{1 + (S_o/L_o)^2}$ 展开成级数, 取有限项, 计算表明, 当比值 S_o/L_o 比较大时, 要取较多项才能达到比较高的计算精度。

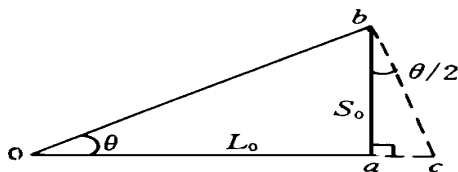


图 1 相量求模

为提高精度, 将 θ 的最大变化范围分成四个区域, 如图 2 所示, 则有

$$\theta_0 = 90^\circ, \quad \theta_1 = 75.9638^\circ,$$

$$L_1 = \sqrt{1.0625} L_0,$$

$$\theta_2 = 64.4349^\circ, \quad L_2 = \sqrt{1.25} L_0,$$

$$\theta_3 = 53.1301^\circ, \quad L_3 = 1.25 L_0.$$

L_0 与 $L_i (i = 1, 2, 3)$ 的关系可表示为:

$$L_i = K_i L_0.$$

根据上面所述, 下面提出一种近似求模方法. 分两种情况进行讨论.

(1) $S_0 < L_0/4$

如图 3 所示, 相量的模 $\bar{A} = \overline{ob}$, 过 b 作 ob 的垂线, 交于 oa 延长线上的 c 点, 则 $\angle abc = \theta$

$$\overline{ac} = S_0 \tan \theta = S_0^2 / L_0. \quad (6)$$

根据两直角三角形 aob 和 cob 各边长的几何关系, 易知 $\overline{ob}$ 长度在 oc 线上应介于 oa 与 oc 之间, 根据图 1, ob 长度应处于 $\angle abc$ 的角平分线与 ac 的交点位置, 因此, 可将相量的模表示为:

$$\bar{A} = L_0 + K \overline{ac} = L_0 + K S_0^2 / L_0. \quad (7)$$

$0.492425 \leq K \leq 0.5$, 由于比值 S_0 / L_0 较小, 当取 $K = 0.4935$ 时, 可保证近似值有较高精度.

(2) $S_0 \geq L_0/4$

首先按图 4 求出位于各区域的 S_0' 的大小, 确保 $S_0' < L_0/4$

求得 S_0 所处区域后, 相应地得到了图 2 中的 L_i 和 θ_i , 当 S_0 位于第 i 区间时, 求模问题化为图 5 所示的三角形 (实线三角形).

在图 5 中, 相量的模仍为 $\bar{A} = \overline{ob}$

首先过 b 作 oa 延长线的垂线, 交于 d 点, 在直角三角形 abd 中由于 $\overline{ad} = S_0 \cos \theta_i$, $\overline{bd} = S_0 \sin \theta_i$, 所以:

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\overline{bd}}{\overline{L_i + ad}} = \frac{S_0 \sin \theta_i}{L_i + S_0 \cos \theta_i} \quad (9)$$

又过 b 作 ob 的垂线, 交 oa 延长线上于 c 点可证明 $\angle dbc = \theta$, 则:

$$\overline{dc} = \overline{db} \tan \theta = \frac{(S_0')^2}{L_i + S_0' \cos \theta_i} (\sin \theta_i)^2 \quad (10)$$

从前面的分析易知, 在图 5 中, 模 $\bar{A} = \overline{ob}$ 的长度介于 od 与 oc 之间, 准确位置也应在 $\angle dbc$ 的角平分线与 dc 的交点位置, 因此, 可将相量的模表示为:

$$\bar{A} = L_i + \overline{ad} + K \overline{dc}$$

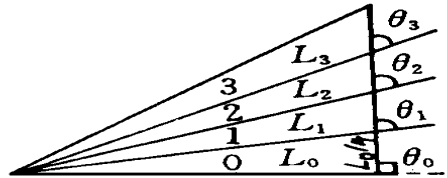


图 2 分区求模

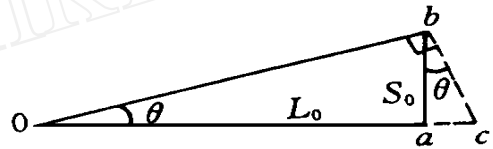


图 3 $S_0 < L_0/4$ 求模

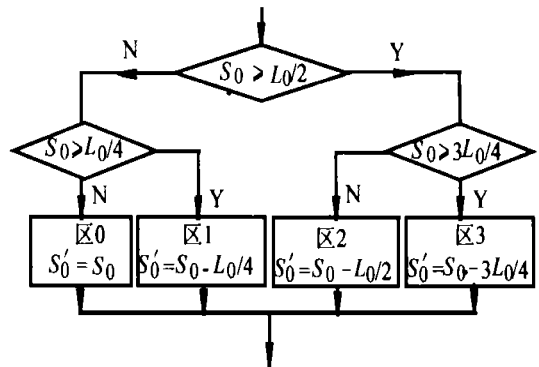


图 4 求各分区的 S_0'

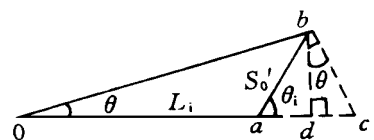


图 5 $S_0 \geq L_0/4$ 的求模

$$= L_i + S_o^2 \cos \theta_i + K \sin^2 \theta_i \frac{(S_o)^2}{L_i + S_o \cos \theta_i}$$

(11)

由于 $L_i = K_o L_o$, 可将上式表示为:

$$\bar{A} = K_o L_o + K_{1i} S_o + K_{2i} \frac{(S_o)^2}{K_o L_o + K_{1i} S_o}$$

(12)

式中 $K_{1i} = \cos \theta_i$, $K_{2i} = K \sin^2 \theta_i$, 式 12 就将 $S_o < L_o/4$ 和 $S_o \geq L_o/4$ 两种情况的相量求模问题统一起来了。

当 S_o 位于图 2 不同区域时, 各系数按表 1 取值。

表 1 各系数取值(四分区)

区域	系 数		
	K_{0i}	K_{1i}	K_{2i}
0	1	0	0.4935
1	$\sqrt{1.0625}$	0.242535624	0.464471
2	$\sqrt{1.25}$	0.4472136	0.397302
3	1.25	0.6	0.31584

2 误差分析

对式 12 无法给出误差的解析表达式。取 $L_o = 100$, S_o 从 0 ~ 100 按步长 0.01 变化, 可以近似求出各区间的最大误差。误差定义为:

$$e = \frac{\bar{A} - A_o}{A_o} \times 100\%$$

(13)

$$A_o = \sqrt{L_o^2 + S_o^2}$$

各区间的最大误差示于表 2。

表 2 各区间的最大误差(%)

区 间	0	1	2	3
误 差	-7.875×10^{-3}	-4.9827×10^{-3}	-2.2683×10^{-3}	-8.945×10^{-4}

由表 2 可见本文算法的近似精度是比较高的, 根据式 12, 算法需四乘一除, 计算量也比较小。

3 结论

本文介绍了一种精度较高的求相量模值的近似方法。最多只需四次乘法和一次除法, 最大误差小于 $7.875 \times 10^{-3}\%$, 是一种计算量与近似精度平衡较好的算法, 在微机保护和控制装置中具有较高的实用价值。文中以四分区为例, 如采用 8 分区, 乘除运算量不会增加, 但最大误差可降为 $5.172 \times 10^{-4}\%$ 。

更 正 启 事

《继电器》1997 年第 4 期第 54 页表 1 右栏中“CN”应为“BN”; 第 55 页第 3 行中的“差动断路器”应为“差动继电器”; 特此更正, 并向作者及广大读者致歉。

RELAY

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CONTENTS AND ABSTRACTS(Partial)

THEORETICAL STUDY AND APPLICATION

Research on the Expert System of Setting Calculation for Zero- Sequence Current Protection of HV network **Chen Yonglin et al(1)**

Applying expert system theory and intelligent program designing method and combining conventional setting calculation of zero- sequence current protection, an expert system of setting calculation for zero- sequence current protection has been developed. The system better realizes the effective combination of value calculation and logic inference and is easy for realization of the expert system's behaviour. By practical calculation, its result can satisfy the requirement.

Keywords: Setting calculation of protective relay Expert system

Parallel Multiloop Transmission Lines Produce Circulating Current and its Compensation **Wei Gang, Zhang Yichen (6)**

This paper discusses when parallel multiloop transmission lines may result in induced voltage and circulating current. The EMTP program is used to compute model system. The method for compensation of circulating current is discussed and the method is effective for distortionless operation of protective relays.

Keywords: Multiloop transmission line Parallel Circulating current Compensation

Discussion on the Problems Existing in Phase- Comparison Pilot Relay **Yang Chuenming et al(11)**

After analyzing the problems of analog phase- comparison pilot relays that run in our power system, this paper discusses some difficulties when realizing digital phase- comparison relay according to the approach of realizing analog phase- comparison relay. In the same time, the paper analyzes the existing problems of power line carrier and provides the corresponding resolving method. Some foundation viewpoints for the design of new type digital phase- comparison relay are presented.

Keywords: Phase- comparison pilot relay Microprocessor- based protective device Power line carrier communication system

A New Approach of Evaluating Phasor Mode **Zhou Damin (15)**

A new approach of evaluating phasor mode is presented in this paper. Contrasting with other methods, the approach is of higher approaching accuracy, and in four subdivisions its maximum error is less than $7.87510^{-3}\%$. Thus it is of higher practical value in microprocessor- based protective and control devices.

Keywords: Evaluating phasor mode Approach

A Kind of Approach for Judging Metal- Fault **Cui Jingan Wang Anding(18)**

A kind of approach for judging metal- fault is presented basing on the practical case that majority of locating algorithms from single- end can evaluate accurate fault distance at metal fault or short- circuit with less transient resistance. The approach is tested using EMTP and its result proves the approach is correct.

Key words: Fault HV transmission line Short- circuit

NEW TECHNIQUE AND SCHEME

Initial Discussion on Transmitting Protection Signal on Power- Line Carrier in Multi- Purpose Mode **Jiang Linlin (21)**

A kind of HF protection communication- "transmitting audio protection signal on PLC in multi- purpose mode" is discussed in this paper. Because of increasing shortage of carrier frequency on power network, demand on using channel in multi- purpose mode is increasing strongly. Using PLC to transmit protection signal is an economic and reliable transmission mode, no matter now or in the future. Transmitting audio protection signal on PLC in multi- purpose mode belongs in 'edge science' between communication field and protection field and needs engineers of the two fields to make research together.

Keywords: PLC Teleprotection Simultaneous multi- purpose Alternative multi- purpose

The New Microprocessor- Based Overload Protection Scheme of Motor through Accumulated Stator Current **Xu Lei, Xu Xianrong(27)**