



石家莊鐵道大學  
SHIJIAZHUANG TIEDAO UNIVERSITY

在线开放课程

电力系统简单不对称故障的分析计算

简单不对称短路的分析计算

主讲：田行军

## 9.3 简单不对称短路的分析计算

### 主要内容

- 1、对称分量法
- 2、电力系统元件序参数及等值电路
- 3、简单不对称故障的分析计算（故障点）  
单相接地、两相短路、两相短路接地
- 4、非故障点的电压电流计算
- 5、非全相运行的分析计算

## 9.3 简单不对称短路的分析计算

在简单电路的分析中，为方便计算，通常取**a相**为**特殊相**。

对于**单相接地短路**，将认为发生在**a相**

对于**两相短路**和**两相接地短路**，将认为发生在**b相**和**c相**。

总取**a相**不同于其它两相。

## 9.3 简单不对称短路的分析计算

当网络元件只用电抗表示时，不对称短路的序网络方程

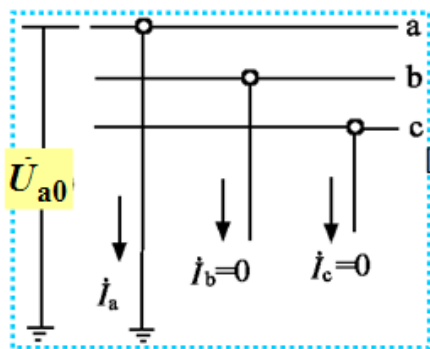
$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{a1} = \dot{U}_{f|0} - \dot{I}_{a1}Z_{1\Sigma} \\ \dot{U}_{a2} = 0 - \dot{I}_{a2}Z_{2\Sigma} \\ \dot{U}_{a0} = 0 - \dot{I}_{a0}Z_{0\Sigma} \end{cases} \longrightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{U}_{a1} = \dot{U}_{f|0} - \dot{j}X_{1\Sigma}\dot{I}_{a1} \\ \dot{U}_{a2} = \quad \quad - \dot{j}X_{2\Sigma}\dot{I}_{a2} \\ \dot{U}_{a0} = \quad \quad - \dot{j}X_{0\Sigma}\dot{I}_{a0} \end{cases}$$

$\dot{U}_{f|0}$  短路前，故障点正常的开路电压

该方程组有三个方程，但有六个未知数，必须根据边界条件列出另外三个方程才能求解。

# 9.3 简单不对称短路的分析计算

## 一、单相接地短路



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \dot{U}_a = 0 \\ \dot{I}_b = 0 \\ \dot{I}_c = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{U}_{a1} + \dot{U}_{a2} + \dot{U}_{a0} = 0 \\ a^2 \dot{I}_{a1} + a \dot{I}_{a2} + \dot{I}_{a0} = 0 \\ a \dot{I}_{a1} + a^2 \dot{I}_{a2} + \dot{I}_{a0} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{a1} + \dot{U}_{a2} + \dot{U}_{a0} = 0 \\ \dot{I}_{a1} = \dot{I}_{a2} = \dot{I}_{a0} \end{cases}$$

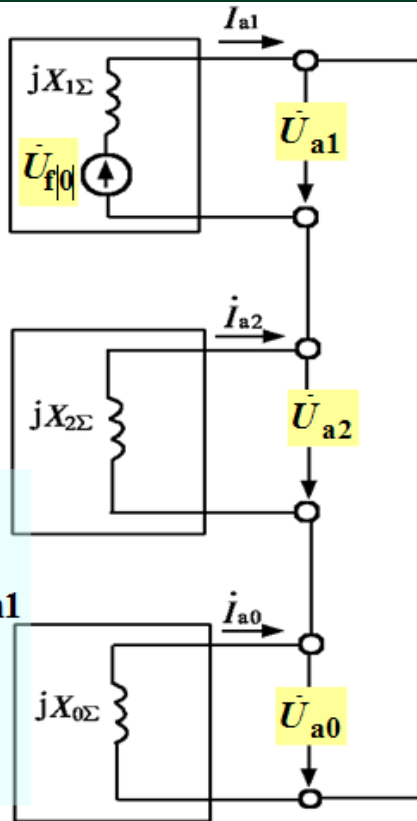
$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{a1} = \dot{U}_{f|0} - jX_{1\Sigma} \dot{I}_{a1} \\ \dot{U}_{a2} = -jX_{2\Sigma} \dot{I}_{a2} \\ \dot{U}_{a0} = -jX_{0\Sigma} \dot{I}_{a0} \end{cases}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \dot{I}_{a1} = \frac{\dot{U}_{f|0}}{j(X_{1\Sigma} + X_{2\Sigma} + X_{0\Sigma})} \\ \dot{I}_{a2} = \dot{I}_{a0} = \dot{I}_{a1} \\ \dot{U}_{a1} = \dot{U}_{f|0} - jX_{1\Sigma} \dot{I}_{a1} = j(X_{2\Sigma} + X_{0\Sigma}) \dot{I}_{a1} \\ \dot{U}_{a2} = -jX_{2\Sigma} \dot{I}_{a2} \\ \dot{U}_{a0} = -jX_{0\Sigma} \dot{I}_{a0} \end{array} \right\}$$

# 9.3 简单不对称短路的分析计算

## 1、单相接地故障的复合序网

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{a1} + \dot{U}_{a2} + \dot{U}_{a0} = 0 \\ \dot{I}_{a1} = \dot{I}_{a2} = \dot{I}_{a0} \end{cases}$$



$$\dot{I}_{a1} = \frac{\dot{U}_{f|0}}{\mathbf{j}(X_{1\Sigma} + X_{2\Sigma} + X_{0\Sigma})}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_{a2} = \dot{I}_{a0} = \dot{I}_{a1} \\ \dot{U}_{a1} = \dot{U}_{f|0} - \mathbf{j}X_{1\Sigma}\dot{I}_{a1} = \mathbf{j}(X_{2\Sigma} + X_{0\Sigma})\dot{I}_{a1} \\ \dot{U}_{a2} = -\mathbf{j}X_{2\Sigma}\dot{I}_{a2} \\ \dot{U}_{a0} = -\mathbf{j}X_{0\Sigma}\dot{I}_{a0} \end{cases}$$

## 9.3 简单不对称短路的分析计算

### 2、单相接地的短路电流和短路点非故障相电压

$$\dot{I}_f^{(1)} = \dot{I}_a = \dot{I}_{a1} + \dot{I}_{a2} + \dot{I}_{a0} = 3\dot{I}_{a1} \quad \dot{I}_{a1} = \frac{\dot{U}_{f|0}}{j(X_{1\Sigma} + X_{2\Sigma} + X_{0\Sigma})}$$

一般正序电抗与负序电抗接近相等，如果零序阻抗等于正序阻抗，则相当于三相短路电流

$$\dot{I}_f^{(3)} = \frac{U_{f|0}}{jX_{1\Sigma}}$$

如果零序电抗小于正序电抗，则有  $\dot{I}_f^{(1)} > \dot{I}_f^{(3)}$

反之小于三相短路电流

## 9.3 简单不对称短路的分析计算

### 3、单相接地的短路点非故障相电压

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{U}_b &= a^2 \dot{U}_{a1} + a \dot{U}_{a2} + \dot{U}_{a0} \\ &= a^2 (\dot{U}_{f|0|} - jX_{1\Sigma} \dot{I}_{a1}) + a (-jX_{2\Sigma} \dot{I}_{a2}) - jX_{0\Sigma} \dot{I}_{a0} \\ &= a^2 \dot{U}_{f|0|} - j(a^2 + a)jX_{1\Sigma} \dot{I}_{a1} - jX_{0\Sigma} \dot{I}_{a0} \\ &= \dot{U}_{fb|0|} + j\dot{I}_{a1}(X_{1\Sigma} - X_{0\Sigma}) = \dot{U}_{fb|0|} + \frac{\dot{U}_{f|0|} j(X_{1\Sigma} - X_{0\Sigma})}{j(2X_{1\Sigma} + X_{0\Sigma})}\end{aligned}$$

$X_{1\Sigma} = X_{2\Sigma}$

$$\dot{U}_b = \dot{U}_{fb|0|} - \dot{U}_{f|0|} \frac{k_0 - 1}{2 + k_0}$$

同理可得  $\dot{U}_c = \dot{U}_{fc|0|} - \dot{U}_{f|0|} \frac{k_0 - 1}{2 + k_0}$       $k_0 = X_{0\Sigma} / X_{1\Sigma}$



## 9.3 简单不对称短路的分析计算

$$\dot{U}_b = \dot{U}_{fb|0} - \dot{U}_{f|0} \frac{k_0 - 1}{2 + k_0} \quad k_0 = X_{0\Sigma} / X_{1\Sigma}$$

☞ 在  $k_0 < 1$  时，非故障相的电压较故障前有所降低。

☞ 在  $k_0 = 0$  的极端情况下，有

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_b = \dot{U}_{fb|0} + \frac{1}{2} \dot{U}_{f|0} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \dot{U}_{fb|0} \angle 30^\circ \\ \dot{U}_c = \dot{U}_{fc|0} + \frac{1}{2} \dot{U}_{f|0} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \dot{U}_{fc|0} \angle -30^\circ \end{cases}$$

## 9.3 简单不对称短路的分析计算

$$\dot{U}_b = \dot{U}_{fb|0} - \dot{U}_{f|0} \frac{k_0 - 1}{2 + k_0} \quad k_0 = X_{0\Sigma} / X_{1\Sigma}$$

当  $k_0 = 1$  时, 有

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_b = \dot{U}_{fb|0} \\ \dot{U}_c = \dot{U}_{fc|0} \end{cases}$$

即短路点处的非故障相电压不变。

当  $k_0 > 1$  时, 短路点的非故障相电压较故障前升高,

最严重情况为  $X_{0\Sigma} = \infty$ , 这时

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_b = \dot{U}_{fb|0} - \dot{U}_{f|0} = \sqrt{3}\dot{U}_{fb|0} \angle -30^\circ \\ \dot{U}_c = \sqrt{3}\dot{U}_{fc|0} \angle 30^\circ \end{cases}$$

## 9.3 简单不对称短路的分析计算

整理得

While  $k_0 = 0$

$$\dot{U}_b = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \dot{U}_{fb|0} \angle 30^\circ \quad \& \quad \dot{U}_c = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \dot{U}_{fc|0} \angle -30^\circ$$

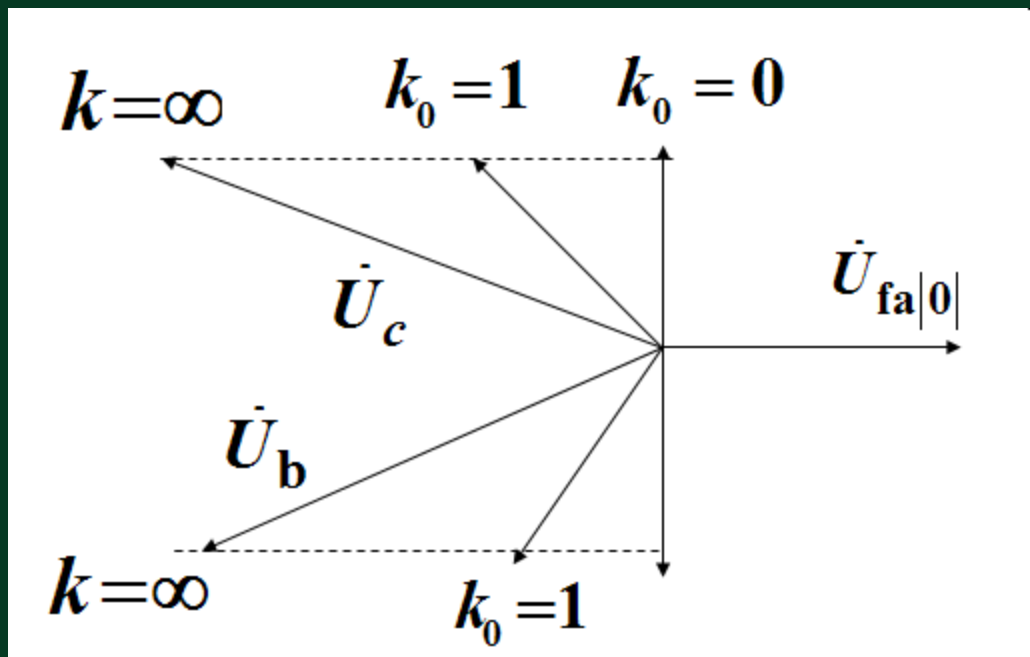
While  $k_0 = 1$

$$\dot{U}_b = \dot{U}_{fb|0} \quad \& \quad \dot{U}_c = \dot{U}_{fc|0}$$

While  $k_0 \rightarrow \infty$

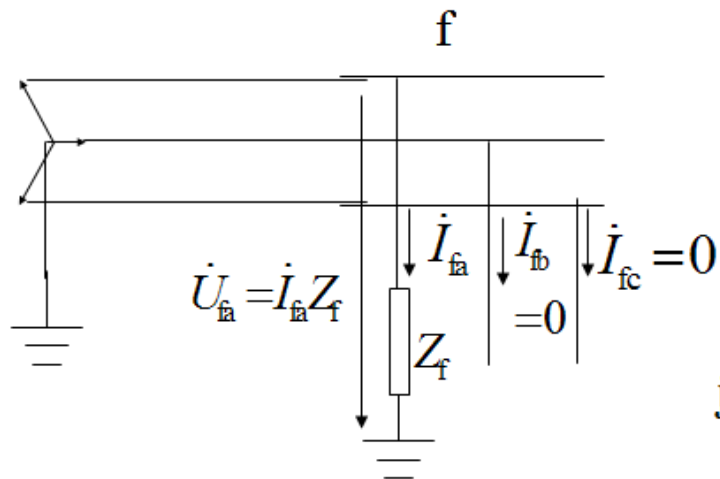
$$\dot{U}_b = \sqrt{3} \dot{U}_{fb|0} \angle -30^\circ \quad \& \quad \dot{U}_c = \sqrt{3} \dot{U}_{fc|0} \angle 30^\circ$$

## 9.3 简单不对称短路的分析计算



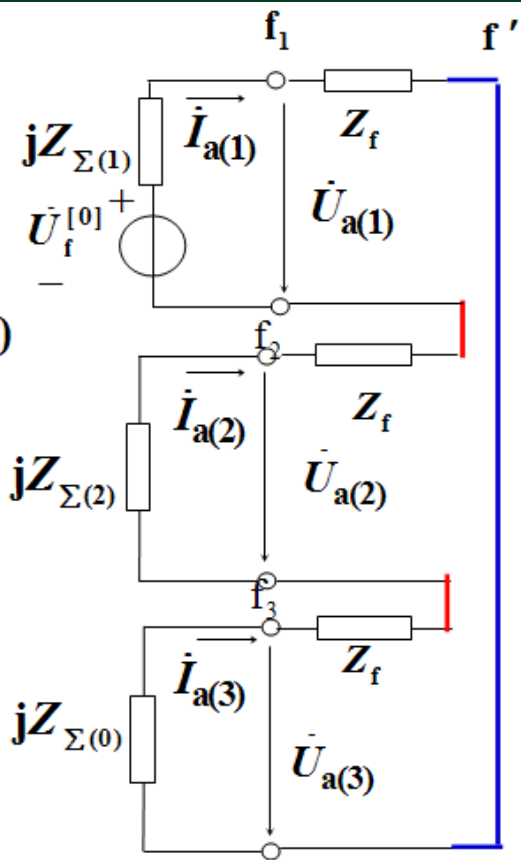
# 9.3 简单不对称短路的分析计算

## 4、单相经阻抗接地



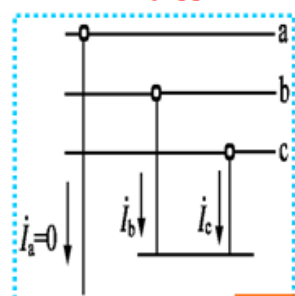
- 故障点的边界条件

$$\dot{U}_{fa} = \dot{I}_{fa} Z_f, \quad \dot{I}_{fb} = \dot{I}_{fb} = 0$$



## 9.3 简单不对称短路的分析计算

### 二、两相短路



$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_a = 0 \\ \dot{I}_b + \dot{I}_c = 0 \\ \dot{U}_b = \dot{U}_c \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{I}_{a1} + \dot{I}_{a2} + \dot{I}_{a0} = 0 \\ a^2 \dot{I}_{a1} + a \dot{I}_{a2} + \dot{I}_{a0} + a \dot{I}_{a1} + a^2 \dot{I}_{a2} + \dot{I}_{a0} = 0 \\ a^2 \dot{U}_{a1} + a \dot{U}_{a2} + \dot{U}_{a0} = a \dot{U}_{a1} + a^2 \dot{U}_{a2} + \dot{U}_{a0} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_{a0} = 0 \\ \dot{I}_{a1} + \dot{I}_{a2} = 0 \\ \dot{U}_{a1} = \dot{U}_{a2} \end{cases}$$

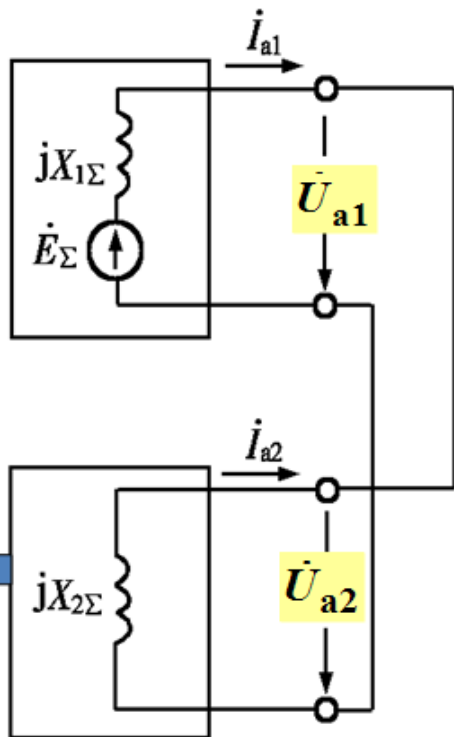
$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{a1} = \dot{U}_{f|0} - jX_{1\Sigma} \dot{I}_{a1} \\ \dot{U}_{a2} = -jX_{2\Sigma} \dot{I}_{a2} \\ \dot{U}_{a0} = -jX_{0\Sigma} \dot{I}_{a0} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_{a2} = -\dot{I}_{a1} = -\frac{\dot{U}_{f|0}}{j(X_{1\Sigma} + X_{2\Sigma})} \\ \dot{I}_{a0} = 0 \\ \dot{U}_{a1} = \dot{U}_{a2} = -jX_{2\Sigma} \dot{I}_{a2} = jX_{2\Sigma} \dot{I}_{a1} \\ \dot{U}_{a0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

## 9.3 简单不对称短路的分析计算

### 1、两相短路的复合序网

$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_{a0} = 0 \\ \dot{I}_{a1} + \dot{I}_{a2} = 0 \\ \dot{U}_{a1} = \dot{U}_{a2} \end{cases} \longleftrightarrow$$



$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_{a2} = -\dot{I}_{a1} = -\frac{\dot{U}_{f|0}}{j(X_{1Σ} + X_{2Σ})} \\ \dot{I}_{a0} = 0 \\ \dot{U}_{a1} = \dot{U}_{a2} = -jX_{2Σ}\dot{I}_{a2} = jX_{2Σ}\dot{I}_{a1} \\ \dot{U}_{a0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

## 9.3 简单不对称短路的分析计算

### 2、两相短路的短路电流

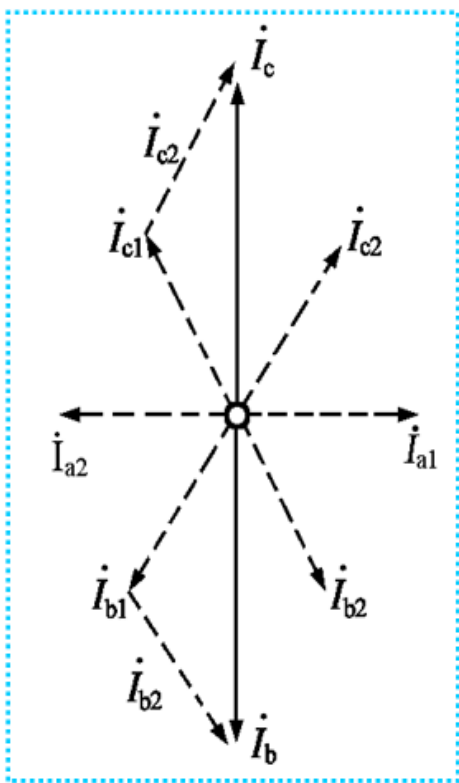
$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_b = a^2 \dot{I}_{a1} + a \dot{I}_{a2} + \dot{I}_{a0} = (a^2 - a) \dot{I}_{a1} = -j\sqrt{3} \dot{I}_{a1} \\ \dot{I}_c = -\dot{I}_b = j\sqrt{3} \dot{I}_{a1} \end{cases}$$

$$I_f^{(2)} = I_b = I_c = \sqrt{3} I_{a1} = \sqrt{3} \frac{U_{f|0}}{X_{1\Sigma} + X_{2\Sigma}}$$

Considering the condition:  $X_{1\Sigma} = X_{2\Sigma}$

两相短路电流是同一点三相短路

电流的  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  倍





## 9.3 简单不对称短路的分析计算

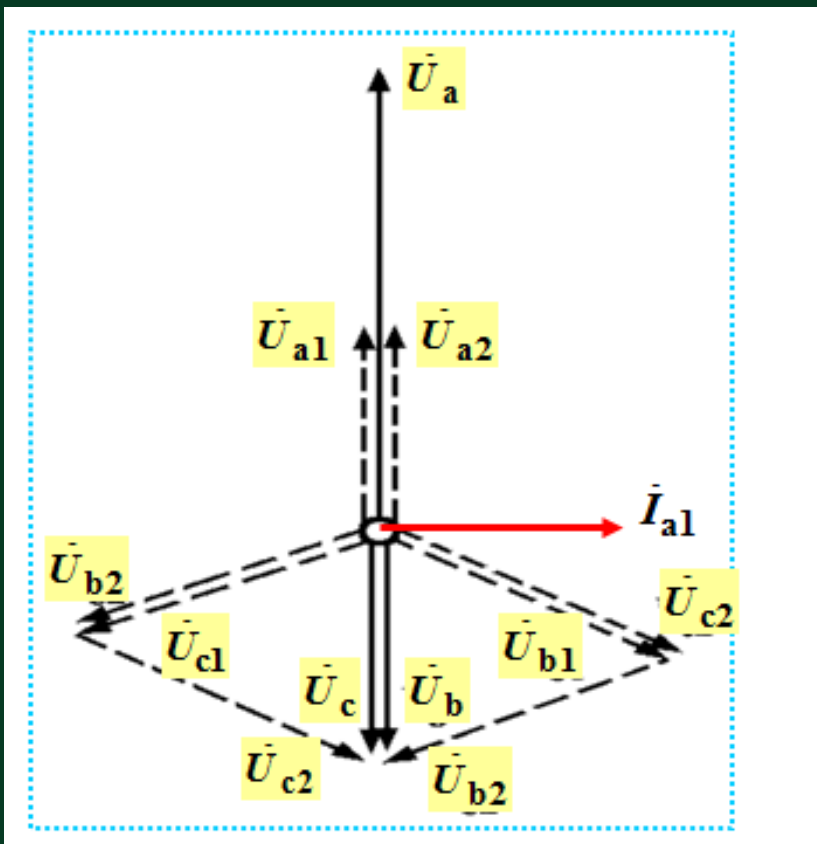
### 3、两相短路的电压 $X_{1\Sigma} = X_{2\Sigma}$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_a = \dot{U}_{a1} + \dot{U}_{a2} + \dot{U}_{a0} = (\dot{U}_{f|0} - jX_{1\Sigma}\dot{I}_{a1}) + (-jX_{2\Sigma}\dot{I}_{a2}) = \dot{U}_{f|0} \\ \dot{U}_b = a^2\dot{U}_{a1} + a\dot{U}_{a2} + \dot{U}_{a0} = -\dot{U}_{a1} = -\frac{1}{2}\dot{U}_a \\ \dot{U}_c = \dot{U}_b = -\dot{U}_{a1} = -\frac{1}{2}\dot{U}_a \end{cases}$$

☞ 非故障相电压等于故障前电压

☞ 故障相电压是非故障相电压的一半且方向相反。

## 9.3 简单不对称短路的分析计算



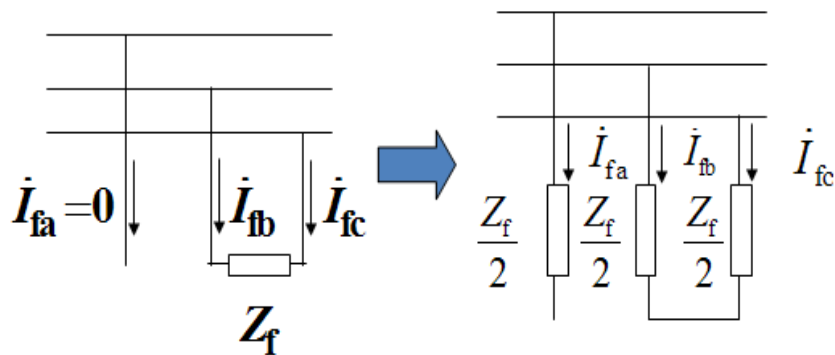
## 9.3 简单不对称短路的分析计算

### 4、两相经阻抗短路

边界条件

$$\dot{U}_{fb} - \dot{U}_{fc} = Z_f \dot{I}_{fb}$$

$$\dot{I}_{fa} = 0 \quad \dot{I}_{fb} = -\dot{I}_{fc}$$

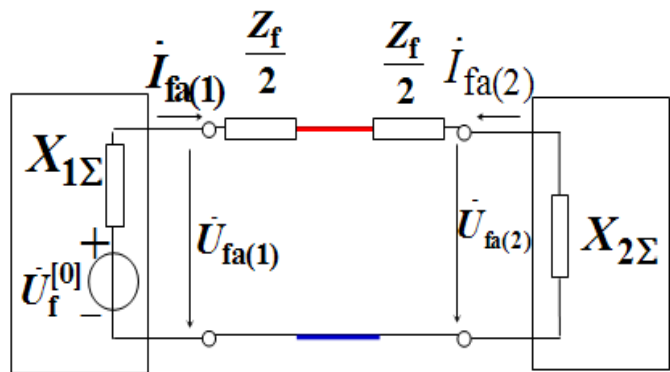


等效电路可求正序电流

$$\dot{I}_{fa(1)} = \frac{\dot{U}_{f|0|}}{X_{1\Sigma} + X_{2\Sigma} + Z_f}$$

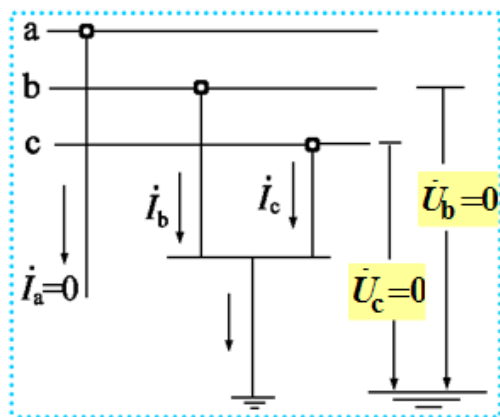
$$\dot{I}_b = -\dot{I}_c$$

$$= -j\sqrt{3} \frac{\dot{U}_{f|0|}}{X_{1\Sigma} + X_{2\Sigma} + Z_f}$$



# 9.3 简单不对称短路的分析计算

## 三、两相短路接地



$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_a = 0 \\ \dot{U}_b = \dot{U}_c = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{I}_{a1} + \dot{I}_{a2} + \dot{I}_{a0} = 0 \\ \dot{U}_{a1} = \dot{U}_{a2} = \dot{U}_{a0} \end{cases}$$

$$\dot{I}_{a1} = \frac{\dot{U}_{f|0|}}{j(X_{1\Sigma} + X_{2\Sigma} // X_{0\Sigma})}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{f|0|} - jX_{1\Sigma}\dot{I}_{a1} = \dot{U}_{a1} \\ -jX_{2\Sigma}\dot{I}_{a2} = \dot{U}_{a2} \\ -jX_{0\Sigma}\dot{I}_{a0} = \dot{U}_{a0} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{I}_{a2} = -\frac{X_{0\Sigma}}{X_{2\Sigma} + X_{0\Sigma}} \dot{I}_{a1} \\ \dot{I}_{a0} = -\frac{X_{2\Sigma}}{X_{2\Sigma} + X_{0\Sigma}} \dot{I}_{a1} \\ \dot{U}_{a1} = \dot{U}_{a2} = \dot{U}_{a0} = j \frac{X_{2\Sigma} X_{0\Sigma}}{X_{2\Sigma} + X_{0\Sigma}} \dot{I}_{a1} \end{cases}$$

## 9.3 简单不对称短路的分析计算

### 1、两相短路接地序网图

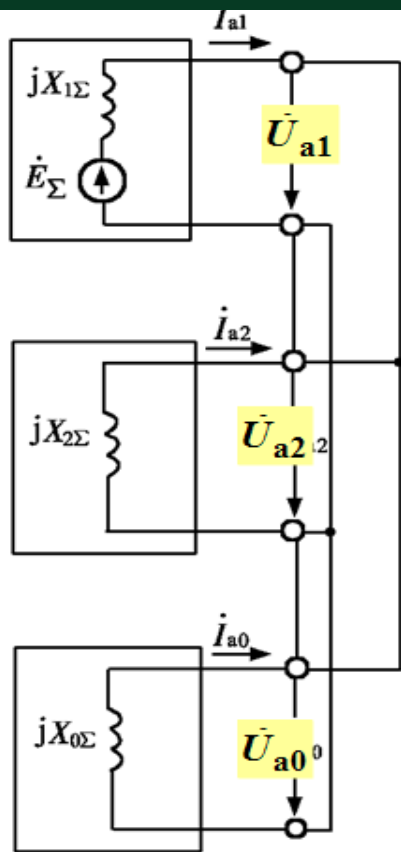
$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_{a1} + \dot{I}_{a2} + \dot{I}_{a0} = 0 \\ \dot{U}_{a1} = \dot{U}_{a2} = \dot{U}_{a0} \end{cases}$$

$$\dot{I}_{a1} = \frac{\dot{U}_{f|0|}}{j(X_{1\Sigma} + X_{2\Sigma} // X_{0\Sigma})}$$

$$\dot{I}_{a2} = -\frac{X_{0\Sigma}}{X_{2\Sigma} + X_{0\Sigma}} \dot{I}_{a1}$$

$$\dot{I}_{a0} = -\frac{X_{2\Sigma}}{X_{2\Sigma} + X_{0\Sigma}} \dot{I}_{a1}$$

$$\dot{U}_{a1} = \dot{U}_{a2} = \dot{U}_{a0} = j \frac{X_{2\Sigma} X_{0\Sigma}}{X_{2\Sigma} + X_{0\Sigma}} \dot{I}_{a1}$$



## 9.3 简单不对称短路的分析计算

### 2、两相短路接地故障相电流

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{I}_b &= a^2 \dot{I}_{a1} + a \dot{I}_{a2} + \dot{I}_{a0} = \left( a^2 - \frac{X_{2\Sigma} + aX_{0\Sigma}}{X_{2\Sigma} + X_{0\Sigma}} \right) \dot{I}_{a1} \\ &= \frac{-3X_{2\Sigma} - j\sqrt{3}(X_{2\Sigma} + 2X_{0\Sigma})}{2(X_{2\Sigma} + X_{0\Sigma})} \dot{I}_{a1}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{I}_c &= a \dot{I}_{a1} + a^2 \dot{I}_{a2} + \dot{I}_{a0} = \left( a - \frac{X_{2\Sigma} + a^2 X_{0\Sigma}}{X_{2\Sigma} + X_{0\Sigma}} \right) \dot{I}_{a1} \\ &= \frac{-3X_{2\Sigma} + j\sqrt{3}(X_{2\Sigma} + 2X_{0\Sigma})}{2(X_{2\Sigma} + X_{0\Sigma})} \dot{I}_{a1}\end{aligned}$$

## 9.3 简单不对称短路的分析计算

### 续前页

对  $\dot{I}_b$ 、 $\dot{I}_c$  取模值，得有效值为

$$I_b = I_c = \sqrt{3} \sqrt{1 - \frac{X_{2\Sigma} X_{0\Sigma}}{(X_{2\Sigma} + X_{0\Sigma})^2}} I_{a1}$$

## 9.3 简单不对称短路的分析计算

### 3、两相短路接地故障相电流

$$I_b = I_c = \sqrt{3} \sqrt{1 - \frac{X_{2\Sigma} X_{0\Sigma}}{(X_{2\Sigma} + X_{0\Sigma})^2}} I_{a1}$$



$$X_{1\Sigma} = X_{2\Sigma} \quad k_0 = X_{0\Sigma} / X_{1\Sigma}$$

$$I_b = I_c = \sqrt{3} \sqrt{1 - \frac{k_0}{(1+k_0)^2}} \frac{1+k_0}{1+2k_0} I_f^{(3)}$$



## 9.3 简单不对称短路的分析计算

### 3、两相短路接地故障相电流

$$I_b = I_c = \sqrt{3} \sqrt{1 - \frac{k_0}{(1+k_0)^2}} \frac{1+k_0}{1+2k_0} I_f^{(3)}$$

流入地中的电流为

$$\dot{I}_g = \dot{I}_b + \dot{I}_c = -3\dot{I}_{a1} \frac{X_{2\Sigma}}{X_{2\Sigma} + X_{0\Sigma}} = 3\dot{I}_{a0}$$

## 9.3 简单不对称短路的分析计算

### 4、两相短路接地故障点各序电压分量

$$\dot{U}_{a1} = \dot{U}_{a2} = \dot{U}_{a0} = \dot{I}_{a1} \frac{X_{2\Sigma} X_{0\Sigma}}{X_{2\Sigma} + X_{0\Sigma}}$$

在短路点，非故障相的电压为

$$\dot{U}_a = 3\dot{U}_{a1} = j \frac{3X_{2\Sigma} X_{0\Sigma}}{X_{2\Sigma} + X_{0\Sigma}} \dot{I}_{a1}$$

$$X_{1\Sigma} = X_{2\Sigma} \quad \downarrow \quad k_0 = X_{0\Sigma} / X_{1\Sigma}$$

$$\dot{U}_a = 3\dot{U}_{a1} = 3\dot{U}_{f|0|} \frac{k_0}{1+2k_0}$$

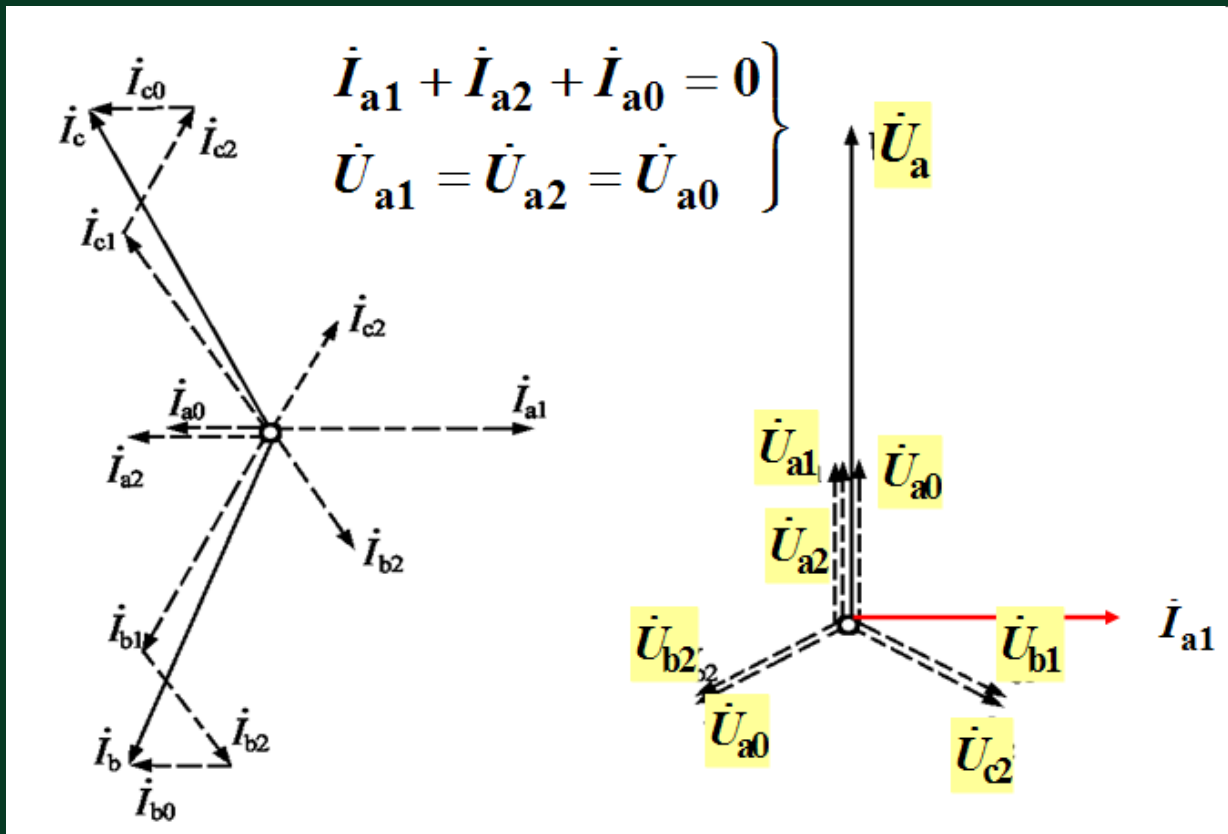
$$k_0 = 0 \quad \dot{U}_a = 0$$

$$k_0 = 1 \quad \dot{U}_a = \dot{U}_{f|0|}$$

$$k_0 = \infty \quad \dot{U}_a = 1.5\dot{U}_{f|0|}$$

单相接地非故障相电压  $\dot{U}_a = \sqrt{3}\dot{U}_{f|0|}$

## 9.3 简单不对称短路的分析计算



## 9.3 简单不对称短路的分析计算

### 四、两相经阻抗接地

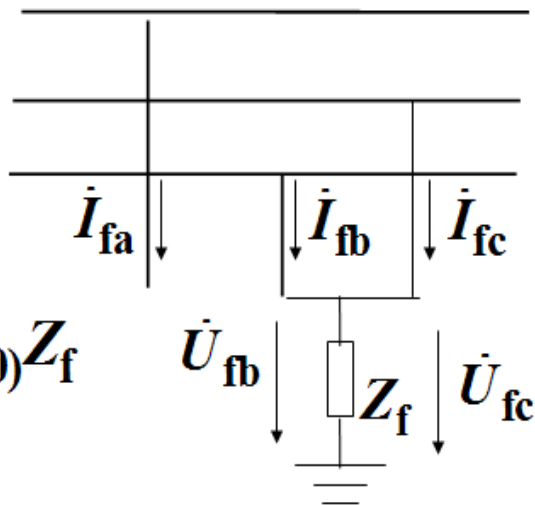
故障点的边界条件为

$$\dot{I}_{fa} = 0, \dot{U}_{fb} = \dot{U}_{fc} = (\dot{I}_{fb} + \dot{I}_{fc}) Z_f$$

序分量表示

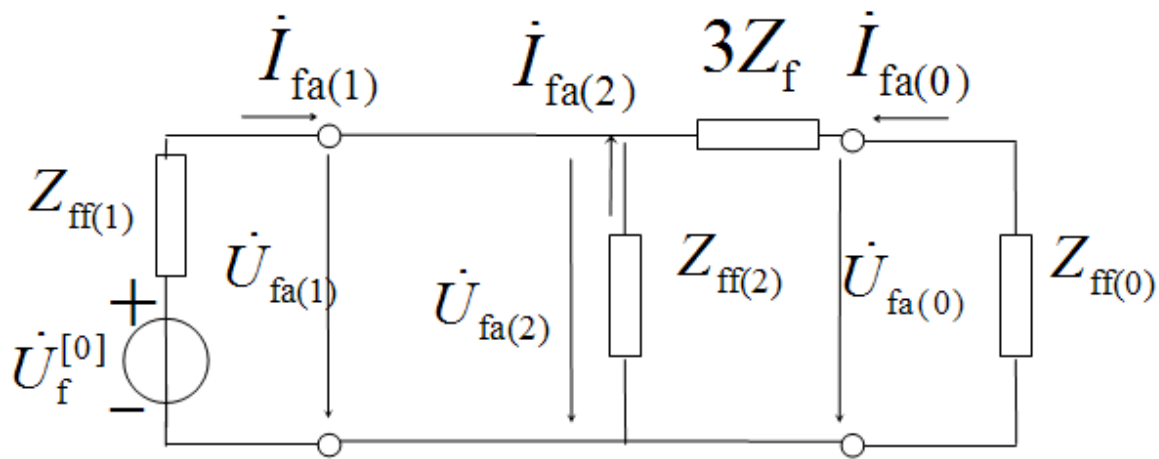
$$\dot{I}_{fa(1)} + \dot{I}_{fa(2)} + \dot{I}_{fa(0)} = 0$$

$$\dot{U}_{fa(1)} = \dot{U}_{fa(2)} = \dot{U}_{fa(0)} - 3\dot{I}_{fa(0)} Z_f$$



## 9.3 简单不对称短路的分析计算

在两相经阻抗接地的计算中，电流的计算公式



$$\dot{I}_{fa(1)} = \frac{\dot{U}_f^{(0)}}{\mathbf{j}(X_{ff(1)} + X_{ff(2)} // X_{ff(0)} + 3Z_f)}$$

## 9.3 简单不对称短路的分析计算

### 五、各种故障时短路电流和电压的变化规律:

$$X_{1\Sigma} = X_{2\Sigma} \quad k_0 = X_{0\Sigma} / X_{1\Sigma} \quad \text{三相短路电流} \quad \dot{I}_f^{(3)} = \frac{U_{f|0}}{jX_{1\Sigma}}$$

①单相接地短路:

$$\text{故障相电流} \quad \dot{I}_a = 3\dot{I}_{a1} = \frac{3\dot{U}_{f|0}}{X_{1\Sigma} + X_{2\Sigma} + X_{0\Sigma}} = \frac{3\dot{I}_f^{(3)}}{2+k_0}$$

$$\text{非故障相电压} \quad \dot{U}_b = \dot{U}_{fb|0} - \dot{U}_{f|0} \frac{k_0 - 1}{2+k_0}$$

结论:

$k_0 \leq 1$  时  $I_a \geq I^{(3)}$  单相接地短路电流大于三相短路电流

$0 \leq k_0 \leq \infty$  时  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} U_{b|0} \leq U_b \leq \sqrt{3} U_{b|0}$  非故障相电压最大升高  $\sqrt{3}$  倍

## 9.3 简单不对称短路的分析计算

②两相短路:

$$\text{故障相电流 } \dot{I}_b = -\dot{I}_c = -j\sqrt{3} \frac{\dot{U}_{f|0}}{X_{1\Sigma} + X_{2\Sigma}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \dot{I}_f^{(3)}$$

$$\text{非故障相电压 } \dot{U}_a = \dot{U}_{f|0}$$

$$\text{故障相电压 } \dot{U}_c = \dot{U}_b = -\frac{1}{2} \dot{U}_a = -\frac{1}{2} \dot{U}_{f|0}$$

结论:

两相短路电流小于三相 短路电流

故障相电压是正常电压 的二分之一

## 9.3 简单不对称短路的分析计算

③两相短路接地:

$$\text{故障相电流 } I_b = I_c = \sqrt{3} \sqrt{1 - \frac{k_0}{(1+k_0)^2}} \frac{1+k_0}{1+2k_0} I_f^{(3)}$$

$$k_0 = 0 \quad I_b = I_c = \sqrt{3} I_f^{(3)}$$

$$k_0 = 1 \quad I_b = I_c = I_f^{(3)}$$

$$k_0 = \infty \quad I_b = I_c = \sqrt{3} I_f^{(3)}$$

结论:

两相短路接地故障相电流的变化规律同单相接地非故障相电压变化规律有相似之处



## 9.3 简单不对称短路的分析计算

非故障相电压  $\dot{U}_a = 3\dot{U}_{a1} = 3\dot{U}_{f|0|} \frac{k_0}{1+2k_0}$

$$\begin{aligned} k_0 = 0 & \quad \dot{U}_a = 0 \\ k_0 = 1 & \quad \dot{U}_a = \dot{U}_{f|0|} \\ k_0 = \infty & \quad \dot{U}_a = 1.5\dot{U}_{f|0|} \end{aligned}$$

结论:

两相短路接地非故障相电压变化规律同单相接地

故障相电流的变化规律有相似之处

## 9.3 简单不对称短路的分析计算

### 六、正序等效定则(正序增广网络)的应用

#### 1、正序等效定则

三种不对称短路故障处的正序电流，都具有如下关系：

$$\dot{I}_1^{(n)} = \frac{\dot{E}_{1\Sigma}}{\mathrm{j}(X_{1\Sigma} + X_{\Delta}^{(n)})}$$

正序电抗

附加电抗

任何不对称短路的正序电流，与同网络中在短路点每相加入一个附加电抗，而发生三相短路的电流相等。这个性质称为正序等效定则。

## 9.3 简单不对称短路的分析计算

### 问题起源:

$$\text{单相短路 } \dot{I}_{fa(1)} = \frac{\dot{U}_f^{(0)}}{j(X_{1\Sigma} + X_{2\Sigma} + X_{0\Sigma})}$$

$$\text{两相短路 } \dot{I}_{fa(1)} = \frac{\dot{U}_f^{(0)}}{j(X_{1\Sigma} + X_{2\Sigma})}$$

$$\text{两相短路接地 } \dot{I}_{fa(1)} = \frac{\dot{U}_f^{(0)}}{j(X_{1\Sigma} + X_{2\Sigma} // X_{0\Sigma})}$$

一个共同点是都有  $\dot{U}_f^{(0)}$  和  $X_{1\Sigma}$

→ 可写成 
$$\dot{I}_{fa(1)} = \frac{\dot{U}_f^{(0)}}{j(X_{1\Sigma} + X_{\Delta}^{(n)})}$$

## 9.3 简单不对称短路的分析计算

$$\text{三相短路 } f^{(3)} \quad X_{\Delta}^{(3)} = 0 \quad \dot{I}_f^{(3)} = \dot{I}_{a1}$$

$$\text{二相短路接地 } f^{(1)} \quad X_{\Delta}^{(1)} = X_{2\Sigma} + X_{0\Sigma} \quad \dot{I}_f^{(1)} = 3\dot{I}_{a1}$$

$$\text{二相短路 } f^{(2)} \quad X_{\Delta}^{(2)} = X_{2\Sigma} \quad \dot{I}_f^{(2)} = \sqrt{3}\dot{I}_{a1}$$

$$\text{两相短路接地 } f^{(1,1)} \quad X_{\Delta}^{(1,1)} = X_{2\Sigma} // X_{0\Sigma} \quad \dot{I}_f^{(1,1)} = m\dot{I}_{a1}$$

$$\dot{I}_f^{(n)} = m^{(n)} \dot{I}_{fa(1)}^{(n)}$$

## 9.3 简单不对称短路的分析计算

短路类型	附加电抗 $X_{\Delta}^{(n)}$	电流比例系数 $m^{(n)}$
单相接地	$X_{2\Sigma} + (X_{0\Sigma} + 3Z_f)$	3
两相短路	$X_{2\Sigma} + Z_f$	$\sqrt{3}$
两相短路接地	$\frac{X_{2\Sigma}(X_{0\Sigma} + 3Z_f)}{X_{2\Sigma} + X_{0\Sigma} + 3Z_f}$	$\sqrt{3} \sqrt{1 - \frac{X_{2\Sigma}(X_{0\Sigma} + 3Z_f)}{(X_{2\Sigma} + X_{0\Sigma} + 3Z_f)^2}}$
三相短路	0	1

## 9.3 简单不对称短路的分析计算

### 2、正序等效定则的应用

↔ 利用正序等效定则求解不对称短路电流

利用正序等效定则求解不对称短路电流的算法为：

Step1: 在每相中加入(串入)附加电抗 $X_{\Delta}^{(n)}$ ，以将不对称短路简化为对称短路；

Step2: 按照对称短路计算方法，求解对称短路电流 $I_1^{(n)}$ 。

Step3: 将不对称短路的正序电流 $I_1^{(n)}$ 乘以电流比例系数 $m^{(n)}$ 。所求结果就是不对称短路电流。

# 小结

- 👉 介绍了单相接地短路的计算方法；
- 👉 介绍了两相短路、两相短路接地和两相经阻抗接地的计算方法；
- 👉 介绍了各种故障时短路电流和电压的变化规律；
- 👉 介绍了正序等效定则的应用