

自动化

基于小波变换的双端行波测距新方法

郑州1, 吕艳萍1, 王杰2, 吴凡1

1. 武汉大学 电气工程学院, 湖北省 武汉市 430072; 2. 湖北省电力勘测设计院, 湖北省 武汉市 430024

摘要:

提出一种不受行波波速和线路长度变化影响的双端测距新方法。通过对电压、电流突变量进行相模变换, 采用二进小波变换求出模极大值; 利用两侧的模极大值对应点确定行波到达母线的时刻, 并且采用极性对照法很好地解决了故障点和相邻母线反射波的识别问题, 用初始行波与故障点反射行波到达两端母线的的时间之比计算故障距离与线路全长之比; 最后采用杆塔定位的方法确定故障点位置。仿真结果证明, 此方法有效且具有很高的精度。

关键词: 行波波速 二进小波变换 模极大值 杆塔定位

A New Two-Terminal Traveling Wave Fault Location Method Based on Wavelet Transform

ZHENG Zhou1, Lü Yan-ping1, WANG Jie2, WU Fan1

1. College of Electrical Engineering, Wuhan University, Wuhan 430072, Hubei Province, China; 2. Hubei Electric Power Survey & Design Institute, Wuhan 430024, Hubei Province, China

Abstract:

A new two-terminal fault location method, which is not affected by traveling wave velocity and length of transmission line, is proposed. By means of phase-modulus transform of abrupt-changed voltage and current, the modulus maximum is solved by dyadic wavelet transform; by use of points corresponding to modulus maximums at both sides, the moments, when traveling waves arrive the buses, can be determined. By means of comparing the polarity, the reflected waves coming from faulty point and adjacent bus respectively can be well recognized; the ratio of fault distance to full length of transmission line can be calculated by the ratio of the times when initial traveling wave arrives buses at two terminals to the times when traveling wave reflected by faulty point arrives buses at two terminals; finally, by use of locating by tower, the faulty point is determined. Simulation results show that the proposed method is effective and possesses high location accuracy.

Keywords: traveling wave velocity dyadic wavelet transform modulus maxima locating by tower

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通讯作者: 郑州

作者简介: 郑州(1986—), 男, 硕士研究生, 主要研究方向为电力系统继电保护, E-mail: wudadianqi@163.com; 吕艳萍(1955—), 女, 教授, 主要研究方向为电力系统继电保护。

作者Email: wudadianqi@163.com

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