

自动化

基于模糊聚类理论的电网故障元件定位

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摘要:

利用保护动作信息量的传统故障定位方法是在保护动作之后完成故障定位的, 在时限上难以满足广域自适应后备保护的要求, 特别在站用直流电源消失的情况下, 传统方法很难定位出原发性故障。针对上述问题, 作者基于广域测量系统(wide area measurement system, WAMS)的实时量测信息, 提出应用模糊C均值法对广域信息数据构成的样本进行最优分类, 从而定位出故障元件和故障区域的方法。仿真结果表明, 该方法不仅能快速、准确地定位出原发性故障, 同时能够界定出受故障影响明显的区域, 而且满足广域自适应后备保护的时限性要求。

关键词:

Location of Faulty Power Network Component Based on Fuzzy Cluster Analysis

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Abstract:

As for traditional fault location methods utilizing action information of protection, the fault is located after the action of protection is completed, so it is difficult to meet the requirement of wide-area adaptive backup protection in time limit, especially under the condition that the substation DC system is out of work the primary fault is hard to be located by traditional methods. For this reason, based on real-time measurement information from wide-area measurement system (WAMS), the authors propose a method, in which firstly optimal classification of samples consisting of wide-area information is performed by fuzzy C- averaging method, then the faulty component and fault area are located. Simulation results show that the proposed method can locate primary faults rapidly and correctly, and the range evidently affected by the fault can be determined, and the requirement of wide-area adaptive backup protection in time limit can also be met.

Keywords:

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