

水平导线上交变电流产生的电场强度计算方法

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An Approach to Calculate Electric Field Strength Resulting From AC Currents Flowing Through Horizontal Infinite Line

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ABSTRACT: The AC currents flowing through power transmission line, such as power frequency current, harmonic currents, corona current and carrier current, produce a resultant alternative electromagnetic field in surrounding space, and this field electromagnetically affects on adjacent electrical equipments, one of the key topics in the research on the electromagnetic affect is the electric field strength. To research the alternative electromagnetic field in surrounding space, which is produced by AC current flowing through the conductors of transmission line, firstly the alternative electromagnetic field produced by single conductor-ground circuit is taken as the basic model; then the alternative electromagnetic field produced by multi-conductors is the resultant of electromagnetic fields produced by all conductors. The method to calculate the horizontal component of electric field strength produced by alternative current flowing through single horizontal conductor is presented; then based on Sommerfeld's theory of horizontal dipole field, the vertical component of the electric field strength is derived, and the first-order Bessel function of the second kind and the first-order Struve function are utilized to express the Sommerfeld-type integration, therefore, the expression ways of horizontal component and vertical component of electric field strength are unified theoretically, and the result of this research offers a method of numerical evaluation that is available for reference to engineering calculation of electric field strength.

KEY WORDS: horizontal dipole; electric field strength; Struve function; transmission conductor; electromagnetic environment

摘要: 输电线路导线上传输工频电流、谐波电流、电晕电流和载波电流时, 这些交变电流在周围空间产生交变电场, 可能会对附近电气设施构成电磁影响, 而电磁影响研究的关键之一是电场强度。研究输电线路导线上交变电流在周围空间产生交变电场, 首先将“单导线-大地”回路产生的交变电场作为基本模型, 多根导线产生的交变电场即为各

单根导线产生交变电场的合成。基于此, 介绍了水平单导线上交变电流产生的电场强度水平分量的计算方法, 进而在索末菲尔德(Sommerfeld)水平偶极子场理论基础上, 推导了电场强度的垂直分量, 采用第2类1阶贝塞尔函数和1阶斯特鲁夫函数来表达索末菲尔德型积分, 这既在理论上统一了电场强度水平分量和垂直分量的表示方式, 也为数值计算提供了方法, 可供工程计算参考。

关键词: 水平偶极子; 电场强度; 斯特鲁夫函数; 输电导线; 电磁环境

0 引言

输电导线上传输工频电流, 也存在谐波电流, 在超/特高压输电导线上存在电晕电流, 有载波通信和高频保护的输电导线上传输载波电流, 这些交变电流在周围空间产生交变电场, 可能会对附近低压电力设施、弱电设施和无线电台等构成电磁影响。避免电磁影响的主要措施是控制电场强度, 研究电磁影响须重点研究电场强度^[1-6]。本文着重研究输电线路水平导线上交变电流在周围空间产生的交变电场, 首先研究“单导线-大地”回路产生的交变电场, 作为研究的基本模型, 多根导线产生的交变电场是各单根导线产生交变电场的合成。本文首先介绍水平单导线上交变电流在周围空间产生电场强度的水平分量, 进而在索末菲尔德(Sommerfeld)水平偶极子场理论的基础上, 用第2类1阶贝塞尔(Bessel)函数和1阶斯特鲁夫(Struve)函数来表达 Sommerfeld 型积分, 推导电场强度垂直分量, 为数值计算提供了一种参考方法。

1 电场强度的水平分量

1.1 任意距离

若水平单导线上的交变电流为 I , 该电流在周

围空间产生电磁场,其电场强度的水平分量(单位为V/m)依据参考文献[7-8]可得

$$E_x = -j\omega I \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \left\{ 2 \ln \sqrt{\frac{y^2 + (h+z)^2}{y^2 + (h-z)^2}} - \frac{4j[y^2 - (h+z)^2]}{\alpha^2[y^2 + (h+z)^2]^2} - \pi \left[\frac{Y_1(v_1) - S_1(v_1)}{v_1} + \frac{Y_1(v_2) - S_1(v_2)}{v_2} \right] \right\} \quad (1)$$

式中: $Y_1(v)$ 为第2类1阶贝塞尔或1阶纽曼(Neumann)函数; $S_1(v)$ 为1阶斯特鲁夫函数; $v_1 = j^{1/2}\alpha(h+z+jy)$; $v_2 = j^{1/2}\alpha(h+z-jy)$; y 为导线对地投影到观测点的距离, m; h 为导线对地平均架设高度, m; z 为观测点对地高度, m; $\alpha = \sqrt{\omega\mu_0\sigma}$, σ 为大地视在电导率, S/m; $\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7}$ H/m; $\omega = 2\pi f$.

当 $y \gg z+h$ 时, 式(1)可简化为

$$E_x = -j\omega I \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \left\{ -j \frac{4}{(\alpha y)^2} + j^{1/2} \frac{\pi}{\alpha y} [Y_1(j^{3/2}\alpha y) - S_1(j^{3/2}\alpha y) - Y_1(-j^{3/2}\alpha y) + S_1(-j^{3/2}\alpha y)] \right\} \quad (2)$$

依据有关文献^[9-12], 可得如下情况下的近似计算公式。

1.2 近距离

当 $\alpha\sqrt{y^2 + (z+h)^2} \leq 0.5$ 时, 电场强度的水平分量为

$$E_x = -j\omega I \left[\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \left(2 \ln \frac{2}{1.7811\sqrt{\omega\mu_0\sigma d}} + 1 - j \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right] \quad (3)$$

或写为

$$E_x = -j\omega I \left[\frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \left(\ln \frac{D}{d} - j \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right] \quad (4)$$

式中: $d = \sqrt{y^2 + (z-h)^2}$; $D = 660/\sqrt{f\sigma}$ 。

1.3 中距离

当 $\alpha y \geq 0.5$, $\alpha(h+z) < 0.1$ 时, 电场强度的水平分量为

$$E_x \approx -j\omega I \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \left[-j \frac{4}{(\alpha y)^2} - \frac{4}{\alpha y} K_1(j^{1/2}\alpha y) \right] \quad (5)$$

式中 $K_1(j^{1/2}\alpha y)$ 为第2类1阶修正贝塞尔函数。

1.4 远距离

当 $\alpha y > 10$ 时, 电场强度的水平分量为

$$E_x \approx -j\omega I \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \left[-j \frac{4}{(\alpha y)^2} \right] \quad (6)$$

2 电场强度垂直分量

若只考虑感性耦合, 根据文献[13-14], 水平偶极子的电场强度垂直分量为

$$e_z = -\gamma^2 \Pi_{0z} \quad (7)$$

式中 Π_{0z} 为赫兹矢量的垂直分量, 其表达式为

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_{0z} &= \frac{j\omega\mu_0 I dx}{4\pi\gamma_0^2} 2 \cos\varphi (\gamma_0^2 - \gamma_1^2) \cdot \\ &\int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-\beta_0(h+z)} u^2 J_1(ru)}{(\beta_0\gamma_1^2 + \beta_1\gamma_0^2)(\beta_0 + \beta_1)} du = \frac{j\omega\mu_0 I dx}{4\pi\gamma_0^2} 2 \cos\varphi \cdot \\ &\int_0^\infty \frac{\beta_0 - \beta_1}{\beta_0\gamma_1^2 + \beta_1\gamma_0^2} u^2 J_1(ru) e^{-\beta_0(h+z)} du \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

式中: $\beta_0 = \sqrt{u^2 + \gamma_0^2}$; $\beta_1 = \sqrt{u^2 + \gamma_1^2}$; $\cos\varphi = x/r$; $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$; $J_1()$ 为第1类1阶贝塞尔函数; γ_0 为空气传播常数; γ_1 为大地传播常数; u 为特征参数。

无限长单导线上的交变电流所产生的电场强度垂直分量, 可视为无限个水平偶极子电场强度垂直分量的叠加。从式(7)(8)可得

$$E_z = -\gamma_0^2 \int_0^\infty \Pi_{0z} dx = -\frac{j\omega\mu_0 I}{4\pi} 2 \int_0^\infty \cos\varphi \cdot \int_0^\infty \frac{\beta_0 - \beta_1}{\beta_0\gamma_1^2 + \beta_1\gamma_0^2} u^2 J_1(ru) e^{-\beta_0(h+z)} du dx \quad (9)$$

式中 $\int_0^\infty \cos\varphi J_1(ru) dx = \int_0^\infty \frac{x}{r} J_1(ru) dx = \int_0^\infty \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$

$J_1(u\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx$ 。

由文献[15]可得

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x^{2\mu+1}}{(x^2+t^2)^{(1/2)v}} J_\nu(a\sqrt{x^2+t^2}) dx = \frac{2^\mu \Gamma(\mu+1)}{a^{\mu+1} t^{\nu-\mu-1}} J_{\nu-\mu-1}(at)$$

式中: $\Gamma()$ 为 Gamma 函数; ν 为阶数; μ, a 为任意实数, 当 $\nu=1, \mu=0$ 时, 则得

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} J_1(u\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx = \frac{1}{u} J_0(uy)$$

式中 $J_0()$ 为第1类0阶贝塞尔函数, 将该式代入式(9)得

$$\begin{aligned} E_z &= -\frac{j\omega\mu_0 I}{4\pi} 2 \int_0^\infty \frac{\beta_0 - \beta_1}{\beta_0\gamma_1^2 + \beta_1\gamma_0^2} u J_0(uy) e^{-\beta_0(h+z)} du \\ &\text{若 } \gamma_0 \rightarrow 0, \text{ 该式变为} \\ E_z &\approx -\frac{j\omega\mu_0 I}{4\pi} 2 \int_0^\infty \frac{(u - \beta_1)}{u\gamma_1^2} u J_0(uy) e^{-u(h+z)} du = \\ &-\frac{j\omega\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \frac{2}{\gamma_1^2} \int_0^\infty (u - \beta_1) J_0(uy) e^{-u(h+z)} du \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

式中第1个积分为 Lipschitz 型积分, 即

$$\int_0^\infty J_0(uy) e^{-u(h+z)} du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{y^2 + (h+z)^2}}$$

则有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty u J_0(uy) e^{-u(h+z)} du &= -\frac{\partial}{\partial(h+z)} \int_0^\infty J_0(uy) e^{-u(h+z)} du = \\ &-\frac{\partial}{\partial(h+z)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{y^2 + (h+z)^2}} = \frac{h+z}{[y^2 + (h+z)^2]^{3/2}} \end{aligned}$$

由于第1类0阶贝塞尔函数可展开为

$$J_0(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m (x/2)^{2m}}{m! \Gamma(m+1)}$$

将上式代入式(10)第2个积分可得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\infty} \sqrt{u^2 + \gamma_1^2} J_0(uy) e^{-u(h+z)} du &= \\ \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m (y/2)^{2m}}{m! \Gamma(m+1)} \int_0^{\infty} u^{2m} \sqrt{u^2 + \gamma_1^2} e^{-u(h+z)} du &= \\ \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m (y/2)^{2m}}{m! \Gamma(m+1)} [(-1)^{2m} \frac{\partial^{2m}}{\partial (h+z)^{2m}} \int_0^{\infty} \sqrt{u^2 + \gamma_1^2} e^{-u(h+z)} du] \end{aligned}$$

该式积分为 Watson 型积分^[15-16], 即

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\infty} (\tau^2 + \alpha^2)^{n-1/2} e^{-\beta\tau} d\tau &= \\ 2^{n-1} \left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta}\right)^n \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) [S_n(\alpha\beta) - Y_n(\alpha\beta)] \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

式中: $S_n()$ 对应斯特鲁夫函数; $Y_n()$ 对应贝塞尔函数。

当 $n=1$ 时, 式(11)变为

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\infty} (\tau^2 + \alpha^2)^{1/2} e^{-\beta\tau} d\tau &= \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) [S_1(\alpha\beta) - Y_1(\alpha\beta)] = \\ \pi\alpha [S_1(\alpha\beta) - Y_1(\alpha\beta)] / (2\beta) \end{aligned}$$

则得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\infty} \sqrt{u^2 + \gamma_1^2} e^{-u(h+z)} du &= \\ \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{\gamma_1}{h+z} \{S_1[\gamma_1(h+z)] - Y_1[\gamma_1(h+z)]\} \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

将式(12)代入式(10)第2个积分可得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\infty} \sqrt{u^2 + \gamma_1^2} J_0(uy) e^{-u(h+z)} du &= \\ \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m (y/2)^{2m}}{m! \Gamma(m+1)} \int_0^{\infty} u^{2m} \sqrt{u^2 + \gamma_1^2} e^{-u(h+z)} du &= \\ \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m (y/2)^{2m}}{m! \Gamma(m+1)} [(-1)^{2m} \frac{\partial^{2m}}{\partial (h+z)^{2m}} \int_0^{\infty} \sqrt{u^2 + \gamma_1^2} e^{-u(h+z)} du] &= \\ \frac{\pi\gamma_1}{2} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m (y/2)^{2m}}{m! \Gamma(m+1)} (-1)^{2m} \frac{\partial^{2m}}{\partial (h+z)^{2m}} \cdot \\ (h+z)^{-1} \{S_1[\gamma_1(h+z)] - Y_1[\gamma_1(h+z)]\} \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

可用下列关系逐次求偏导数

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} [z^{-\nu} Y_{\nu}(z)] &= -z^{-\nu} Y_{\nu+1}(z) \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} [z^{-\nu} S_{\nu}(z)] &= 1/2^{\nu} \sqrt{\pi} \Gamma(\nu + 3/2) - z^{-\nu} S_{\nu+1}(z) \end{aligned}$$

当 $\nu=1$ 时

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} [z^{-1} Y_1(z)] &= -z^{-1} Y_2(z) \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} [z^{-1} S_1(z)] &= 1/[2\sqrt{\pi} \Gamma(1 + 3/2)] - z^{-1} S_2(z) \end{aligned}$$

最后可得电场强度垂直分量的表达式, 即

$$\begin{aligned} E_z &\approx -\frac{j\omega\mu_0 I}{4\pi} 2 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{(u - \beta_1)}{u\gamma_1^2} u J_0(uy) e^{-u(h+z)} du = \\ &-\frac{j\omega\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \frac{2}{\gamma_1^2} \int_0^{\infty} (u - \beta_1) J_0(uy) e^{-u(h+z)} du = \\ &-\frac{j\omega\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \frac{2}{\gamma_1^2} \left\{ \frac{h+z}{[y^2 + (h+z)^2]^{3/2}} - \frac{\pi\gamma_1}{2} \cdot \right. \\ &\left. \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{3m} (y/2)^{2m}}{m! \Gamma(m+1)} \frac{\partial^{2m}}{\partial (h+z)^{2m}} (h+z)^{-1} \cdot \right. \\ &\left. \{S_1[\gamma_1(h+z)] - Y_1[\gamma_1(h+z)]\} \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

3 结论

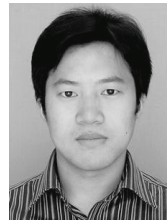
水平导线上交变电流在周围空间产生的电场强度水平分量的计算方法, 已在国际电报电话咨询委员会 (Consultative Committee for International Telegraph and Telephone, CCITT) 《防护导则》等文献^[17-20]中给出, 其垂直分量计算方法也在文献^[21]中导出。本文依据索末菲尔德水平偶极子场理论, 建立了电场强度基本计算模型, 推导出水平导线上交变电流在周围空间产生电场强度垂直分量的表达式, 采用第2类1阶贝塞尔和斯特鲁夫函数来表达索末菲尔德型积分, 统一了电场强度水平分量和垂直分量的表达方法。

水平导线上交变电流在周围空间产生的电场强度的特殊函数解析表达式, 可清楚地表达各参量间的关系和作用, 也为工程数值计算提供了一种方法。

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