

[本期目录](#) | [下期目录](#) | [过刊浏览](#) | [高级检索](#)[\[打印本页\]](#) [\[关闭\]](#)**输配电及供电****特高压角钢铁塔无源干扰计算的三维面模型**唐波¹, 文远芳¹, 赵志斌², 张小武³

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摘要:

为更准确地计算特高压输电线路对各类无线台站的无源干扰防护距离, 提出建立单基角钢铁塔无源干扰三维面模型的方法。依据输电线路无源干扰的线、面电场积分方程, 分析已有铁塔线模型的等效依据和高频段误差增大的原因。为保证铁塔感应电流的连续性, 有效体现角钢的局部特征, 提出基于三角面元的铁塔有(无)辅材的三维面模型。选择RWG(rao-wilton-gisson)基函数和伽略金检验, 采用矩量法计算铁塔面模型无源干扰水平, 并与线模型计算结果进行比较。结果表明, 随着计算频率的增高, 铁塔线模型与面模型的计算结果变化趋势相同, 数值差异逐渐增大。如以0.1 dB为偏差允许值, 建议在16.7 MHz以上频率采用更能模拟实际情况的特高压铁塔面模型。

关键词: 特高压角钢铁塔 无源干扰 矩量法 铁塔辅材 线模型 面模型

Three-dimensional Surface Computation Model of the Reradiation Interference From UHV Angle-steel Tower

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Abstract:

A three-dimensional surface simulation computation model of reradiation interference on radio station from ultra high voltage (UHV) angle-steel tower was designed intending to offer higher accuracy in the assessment of passive interference protecting distance between radio station and UHV transmission lines. Based on the wire and surface electric field integral equations of reradiation interference, the equivalent principle and the reasons for the increased error at high frequency were analyzed. In order to assure the continuity of induced current on steel tower and embody the structure of angle-steel effectively, three-dimensional surface simulation model with and without auxiliary angle-steel based on triangular element were presented. With the RWG base function and Galerkin's method, method of moments was applied to calculate the reradiation interference level of surface model, and the result was compared with that of wire model. The result shows that the values drawn from wire model and surface model have the same trend and the error gradually increases with the increase of frequency. To 0.1 dB as the deviation allowable value, the surface model should be used when the frequency is over 16.7 MHz.

Keywords: ultra high voltage (UHV) angle-steel tower reradiation interference method of moments auxiliary angle-steel wire model surface model

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