

电力系统

交直流系统中低频减载与负荷恢复的静态优化算法

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摘要:

电网有功缺额将引起系统频率下降, 由调整效果较快的低频减载和效果较慢的调速器相互配合恢复频率。现有静态减载算法一般同时考虑这两种调节方式, 造成减载量较小, 使频率恢复速率较小, 系统处于低频的时间也相应拉长。本文基于两种调频方式在调整效果上的显现顺序, 在算法上将频率控制过程分为两个静态阶段, 即不考虑调速器效果的低频减载阶段、调速器投入及随后的负荷恢复阶段, 采用计及系统潮流约束的非线性优化算法分别在交流系统和交直流混合系统中求解。第一个阶段, 不考虑调速器则增加了减载量, 有利于频率快速恢复; 交直流系统中, 电压源变流器近似瞬时的调节特性, 又使减载量比纯交流系统的减载量稍低。第二个阶段, 结合调速器调节效果, 将该算法应用于负荷恢复量的计算。

关键词: 低频减载 调速器 负荷恢复 最优潮流 多端直流输电系统

A Static Optimization Algorithm of Underfrequency Load Shedding and Load Recovery for AC/DC Power Systems

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Abstract:

The active power deficiency in power systems possibly cause frequency drop, and is restored by fast response of under-frequency load shedding and slow response of governors of the synchronous generators. Existing steady-state load shedding models consider these two adjustments measures simultaneously, which yields less load curtailment and prolongs frequency recovery process. In this paper, based on the response speeds, two stages are defined for frequency control process, i.e. the under-frequency load shedding without the governor control, and the governor control together with the subsequent load recovery. Nonlinear optimization with operational constraints of the AC and hybrid AC/DC power system is applied. At the first stage, more load curtailment ignoring the governor control helps to restore the frequency, while the instantaneous response of the voltage source converter decreases the load curtailment. At the second stage, the load recovery is quantified together with the governors' performance.

Keywords: under-frequency load shedding governor load recovery optimal power flow multi-terminal HVDC (MTDC) power transmission system

收稿日期 2010-10-25 修回日期 2010-12-24 网络版发布日期 2011-07-11

DOI:

基金项目:

新世纪优秀人才支持计划项目(NCET-08-0765); 国家自然科学基金项目(50707006)。

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