

# 基于拉氏反变换的传输线耦合电流半解析解

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## Laplace Inverse Transformation Based Semi-Analytical Solution of Coupling Currents of Transmission Line Illuminated by Electromagnetic Pulse

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**ABSTRACT:** According to the characteristics of the uniform plane wave, the distributed source generated on transmission line by external field can be regarded as the source delayed by that at the sending terminal. This retardation is the function of incident parameters of external field. On the basis of Taylor transmission line model and considering the retardation of distributed exciting sources under the excitation of uniform plane wave, the formulae of semi-analytical solution of current at receiving terminal of transmission line, which is composed of single lossless conductor and ideal ground, are derived in the Laplace domain; then by use of the property of Laplace inverse transformation, the semi-analytical solution of current in time domain is derived. Terminal coupling current varies with the transmission line parameters and incident parameter of spatial electromagnetic field. Simulation results show that the derived formulae for semi-analytical solution can converge quickly, and the derived formulae are available for reference to the research on the coupling mechanism of electromagnetic field to transmission line and on effect of parameters on the magnitude of coupling current.

**KEY WORDS:** coupling ; semi analytical solution ; transmission line ; electromagnetic pulse ; Laplace transformation

**摘要:** 根据均匀平面波的特点, 可将外场激励下传输线沿线激励的电源视为传输线首端等效电源的延迟, 该延迟是空间电磁场相对于传输线入射参数的函数。基于 Taylor 传输线耦合模型, 考虑均匀平面波激励下分布激励源的延迟性, 推导了以理想大地为回线拉普拉斯域的传输线终端电流的半解析解公式, 然后应用拉普拉斯反变换的性质推导出了时域电流的半解析解。终端耦合电流随着传输线参数和空间电磁

场入射参数的变化而变化。仿真结果表明该半解析解公式收敛很快, 对分析研究电磁场在传输线上的耦合机理和研究影响耦合电流大小的参数有特别意义。

**关键词:** 耦合; 半解析解; 传输线; 电磁脉冲; 拉普拉斯变换

## 0 引言

随着电力系统自动化程度的不断提高和保护与控制设备的下放, 变电站中保护与控制设备抗电磁干扰问题越来越受到重视。开关操作、电力系统不对称故障和雷击产生的瞬态强电磁脉冲场是变电站中主要的空间电磁干扰源<sup>[1-3]</sup>。线缆作为变电站现场与保护小室的重要联络设备, 绝大部分暴露于空气中, 因此空间电磁场与传输线之间的耦合问题是电磁兼容的重要问题之一。由于传输线模型简单, 且易于考虑参数的频变特性, 因此在电磁场与线缆耦合问题中得到了广泛的应用。传输线模型主要包括 Taylor 模型<sup>[4]</sup>、Agrawal 模型<sup>[5]</sup>和 Racchidi 模型<sup>[6]</sup>。由于场线耦合问题复杂, 相关参数较多, 因此不便于研究耦合机理<sup>[7-15]</sup>; 而在实际应用中, 常会遇到单导体与参考导体组成的传输线, 导体电导率很高, 可视理想导体。本文基于传输线 Taylor 模型推导了均匀平面波在传输线终端的耦合电流公式, 并进行了验证, 分析了该方法的收敛速度。由于该公式为半解析解, 该方法对分析研究电磁场在传输线上的耦合机理和各参数对耦合电流大小的影响有着特别意义。

## 1 场线耦合的拉斯域传输线模型

传输线如图 1 所示。入射角(相对于  $y$  轴正方向)为  $\theta$ , 方位角(相对于  $x$  轴负方向)为  $\varphi$ , 极化角为  $\alpha$ ,

基金项目: 国家杰出青年科学基金资助项目(50325723)。

Scientific Funds for Outstanding Young Scientists of China (50325723).

时域 Taylor 传输线耦合模型为<sup>[16]</sup>

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial i(x,t)}{\partial x} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & L \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial i(x,t)}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = - \begin{bmatrix} u_f(x,t) \\ i_f(x,t) \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

式中:  $u(x, t)$  和  $i(x, t)$  分别为传输线沿线电压和电流;  $L$  和  $C$  分别为传输线单位长度电感和电容;  $u_f(x, t)$  和  $i_f(x, t)$  分别为空间电磁场在传输线沿线上等效分布电压源和电流源, 表达式为

$$u_f(x, t) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_0^h B_z(x, y, t) dy \quad (2)$$

$$i_f(x, t) = C \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_0^h E_y^e(x, y, t) dy \quad (3)$$

式中:  $E$  和  $B$  分别为电场和磁场; 下标表示相应分量; 上标  $e$  表示外加电磁场;  $h$  为导体距地面的高度。式(1)的拉氏域解为<sup>[16]</sup>

$$\begin{bmatrix} U(x_2, s) \\ I(x_2, s) \end{bmatrix} = F(x_2 - x_1) \begin{bmatrix} U(x_1, s) \\ I(x_1, s) \end{bmatrix} - \int_{x_1}^{x_2} F(x_2 - x) \begin{bmatrix} U_f(x, s) \\ I_f(x, s) \end{bmatrix} dx \quad (4)$$

式中  $F(x)$  为转换矩阵

$$F(x) = \begin{bmatrix} \cosh(sx/c) & -Z_0 \sinh(sx/c) \\ -1/Z_0 \sinh(sx/c) & \cosh(sx/c) \end{bmatrix} \quad (5)$$

式中:  $x_1$  和  $x_2$  为传输线沿  $x$  方向的首末端坐标;  $s$  为拉普拉斯算子;  $Z_0 = \sqrt{L/C}$  为传输线的特性阻抗;  $c$  为电磁波传播的速度。推导得电流时域解

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \exp[-s(r+x \cos f \sin q)/c] [\cosh s(x_2-x)/c] dx = \\ & \frac{\{\cos f \sin q \exp[-s(r+x_2 \cos f \sin q)/c]\}}{s(1-\cos^2 f \sin^2 q)/c} + \\ & \frac{(1-\cos f \sin q)}{2} \cdot \exp[-s(r+x_1 \cos f \sin q-l)/c] - \\ & \frac{(1+\cos f \sin q)}{2} \exp[-s(r+x_1 \cos f \sin q+l)/c] \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \exp[-s(r+x \cos f \sin q)/c] [\sinh s(x_2-x)/c] dx = \\ & \frac{1}{s(1-\cos^2 f \sin^2 q)/c} \{-\exp[-s(r+x_2 \cos f \sin q)/c] + \\ & \frac{(1-\cos f \sin q)}{2} \exp[-s(r+x_1 \cos f \sin q-l)/c] + \\ & \frac{(1+\cos f \sin q)}{2} \exp[-s(r+x_1 \cos f \sin q+l)/c]\} \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

式中:  $f$  和  $q$  分别为入射电磁场的方位角和仰角(如图 1 所示);  $l$  为传输线长度;  $r$  为计时起点入射电磁波的波头到坐标原点的距离。

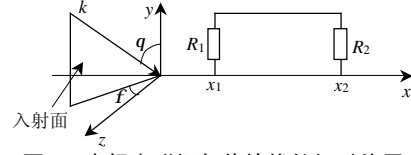


图 1 空间电磁场与传输线的相对位置  
Fig. 1 Diagram of relative position between electromagnetic field and transmission line

基于式(5)~(7)可推导出首端电流

$$\begin{aligned} I_1(s) &= \frac{2Z_0 c}{\sqrt{(R_1^2 - Z_0^2)(R_2^2 - Z_0^2)} (1 - \cos^2 f \sin^2 q)} \cdot \\ & \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (I)^n \exp[-(2n+1)(sl/c + a \tanh M)] \cdot \{ \exp \\ & [-s(r+x_2 \cos f \sin q)/c] [A_1 + (A_2 + A_3)hE_y(s)] + \\ & \frac{(1 - \cos f \sin q)}{2} \exp[-s(r+x_1 \cos f \sin q-l)/c] \cdot \\ & [B_1 + (B_2 + B_3)hE_y(s)] - \frac{(1 + \cos f \sin q)}{2} \cdot \\ & \exp[-s(r+x_1 \cos f \sin q+l)/c] \cdot \\ & [C_1 + (C_2 + C_3)hE_y(s)] \} \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

式中:  $A = R_1 + R_2$ ,  $B = Z_0 + R_1 R_2 / Z_0$ ,  $R_1$  和  $R_2$  分别为传输线首端和末端端接电阻;  $A > B$  时  $I = -1$ ,  $M = B/A$ ;  $B > A$  时  $I = 1$ ,  $M = A/B$ ;  $A_1 = (\cos f \sin q - R_2/Z_0)E_x(s)/s$ ;  $A_2 = (\cos f \sin q/c + R_2 C) \cdot \cos f \sin q$ ;  $A_3 = -(Z_0 C + R_2 \cos f \sin q)/(Z_0 c)$ ;  $B_1 = E_x(s)(1 + R_2/Z_0)/s$ ;  $B_2 = \cos f \sin q/c(1 + R_2/Z_0)$ ;  $B_3 = Z_0 C(1 + R_2/Z_0)$ ;  $C_1 = E_x(s)(1 - R_2/Z_0)/s$ ;  $C_2 = \cos f \sin q/c(1 - R_2/Z_0)$ ;  $C_3 = -Z_0 C(1 - R_2/Z_0)$ 。

$$\text{令 } k_0 = \frac{2c}{1 - \cos^2 f \sin^2 q} \frac{Z_0}{\sqrt{(R_1^2 - Z_0^2)(R_2^2 - Z_0^2)}};$$

$T_0 = l/c$ ,  $T_1 = (r+x_1 \cos f \sin q)/c$ ;  $T_2 = (r+x_2 \cos f \sin q)/c$ 。末端电流为

$$\begin{aligned} I_2(s) &= \frac{2Z_0 c}{\sqrt{(R_1^2 - Z_0^2)(R_2^2 - Z_0^2)} (1 - \cos^2 f \sin^2 q)} \cdot \\ & \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (I)^n \exp[-(2n+1)(sl/c + a \tanh M)] \cdot \{ \exp[-s \\ & (r+x_2 \cos f \sin q)/c] [D_1 + (D_2 + D_3) \cdot hE_y(s)] - \\ & \frac{(1 - \cos f \sin q)}{2} \exp[-s(T_2 + (2n+2)T_0)] \cdot \\ & [E_1 + (E_2 + E_3)hE_y(s)] + \frac{(1 + \cos f \sin q)}{2} \cdot \\ & \exp[-s(T_2 + 2nT_0)] [F_1 + (F_2 + F_3)hE_y(s)] \} \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

式中:  $D_1 = -(\cos f \sin q + R_1/Z_0)E_x(s)/s$ ;  $D_2 = (1 - R_1/Z_0) \cos f \sin q/c$ ;  $D_3 = (1 - R_1/Z_0)CZ_0$ ;  $E_1 =$

$$E_x(s)(1-R_1/Z_0)/s; E_2=(1-R_1/Z_0)\cos f \sin q / c; \\ E_3=(1-R_1/Z_0)CZ_0; F_1=E_x(s)(1+R_1/Z_0)/s; F_2= \\ \cos f \sin q / c(1+R_1/Z_0); F_3=-CZ_0(1+R_1/Z_0)+ \\ R_1 \cos f \sin q / (cZ_0)。$$

## 2 理想大地为回线时耦合电流时域解

### 2.1 理论公式

对于大多数由良导体组成的传输线来说, 可将该传输线视为无损耗传输线。 $e(t)$ 为电场强度的时域表达式, 式(8)(9)经过拉普拉斯反变换, 并写成向量的形式为

$$i_1(t) = k_0 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (I)^n e^{-(2n+1)at \tanh M} (\mathbf{K}_{x1}^T \mathbf{S}_{x1} + \mathbf{K}_{y1}^T \mathbf{S}_{y1}) \quad (10)$$

$$\text{式中: } \mathbf{K}_{x1} = [k_1(1 + \frac{R_2}{Z_0}), \cos f \sin q - \frac{R_2}{Z_0}, -k_2(1 - \frac{R_2}{Z_0})]^T;$$

$$\mathbf{S}_{x1} = \begin{bmatrix} \int_0^t e_x[t - (T_1 + 2nT_0)]dt \\ \int_0^t e_x[t - (T_2 + (2n+1)T_0)]dt \\ \int_0^t e_x[t - (T_1 + (2n+2)T_0)]dt \end{bmatrix};$$

$$\mathbf{K}_{y1} = \begin{bmatrix} k_1(1 + \frac{R_2}{Z_0})(\cos f \sin q / c + Z_0 C) \\ \cos f \sin q / c(\cos f \sin q - \frac{R_2}{Z_0}) - \\ Z_0 C(1 - \frac{R_2}{Z_0} \cos f \sin q) \\ -k_2(1 - \frac{R_2}{Z_0})(\cos f \sin q / c - Z_0 C) \end{bmatrix};$$

$$\mathbf{S}_{y1} = \begin{bmatrix} he_y[t - (T_1 + 2nT_0)] \\ he_y[t - (T_2 + (2n+1)T_0)] \\ he_y[t - (T_1 + (2n+2)T_0)] \end{bmatrix};$$

$$k_1 = (1 - \cos f \sin q) / 2; k_2 = (1 + \cos f \sin q) / 2。$$

$$i_2(t) = k_0 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (I)^n e^{-(2n+1)at \tanh M} (\mathbf{K}_{x2}^T \mathbf{S}_{x2} + \mathbf{K}_{y2}^T \mathbf{S}_{y2}) \quad (11)$$

式中:

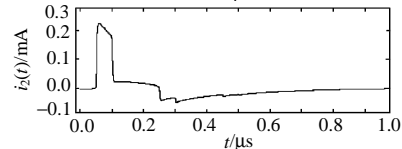
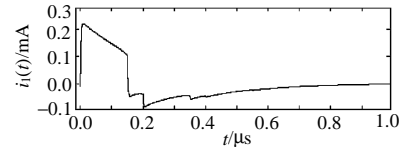
$$\mathbf{K}_{x2} = \left[ k_2 \left( 1 + \frac{R_1}{Z_0} \right), -\cos f \sin q - \frac{R_1}{Z_0}, -k_1 \left( 1 - \frac{R_2}{Z_0} \right) \right]^T;$$

$$\mathbf{S}_{x2} = \begin{bmatrix} \int_0^t e_x[t - (T_2 + 2nT_0)]dt \\ \int_0^t e_x[t - (T_1 + (2n+1)T_0)]dt \\ \int_0^t e_x[t - (T_2 + (2n+2)T_0)]dt \end{bmatrix};$$

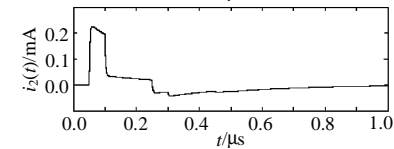
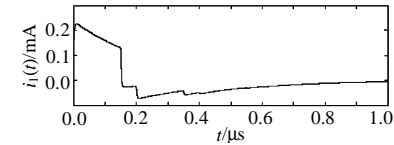
$$\mathbf{K}_{y2} = \begin{bmatrix} k_2 \left[ (\cos f \sin q / c - CZ_0) \left( 1 + \frac{R_1}{Z_0} \right) + \right. \\ \left. \frac{R_1}{Z_0} \cos f \sin q / c \right] \\ \left( 1 - \frac{R_1}{Z_0} \right) (\cos f \sin q / c + CZ_0) \\ \left. -k_1 \left( 1 - \frac{R_1}{Z_0} \right) (\cos f \sin q / c + CZ_0) \right]; \\ \mathbf{S}_{y2} = \begin{bmatrix} he_y[t - (T_2 + 2nT_0)] \\ he_y[t - (T_1 + (2n+1)T_0)] \\ he_y[t - (T_2 + (2n+2)T_0)] \end{bmatrix}。$$

### 2.2 仿真结果

应用式(10)(11)分析文献[16]中的例子, 假设均匀电磁波作用于传输线上, 电场强度为  $e(t) = 1.05 (e^{-4 \times 10^6 t} - e^{-4.76 \times 10^8 t}) \text{V/m}$ ;  $\alpha = 0^\circ$ , 即该均匀平面波为垂直极化波。入射角为  $60^\circ$ , 方位角为  $\phi = 0^\circ$ , 导体半径为  $a = 0.15 \text{cm}$ , 导体间距  $h = 0.2 \text{m}$ , 传输线长度  $l = 30 \text{m}$ 。传输线特性阻抗为  $Z_0 = 293 \Omega$ 。本文称与来波对应的传输线一端为传输线的源端, 另一端称为负载端。本例中传输线源端和负载端的端接阻抗为  $Z_1 = Z_2 = 147 \Omega$ 。应用本文的推导公式(10)(11)进行仿真。结果如图2所示, 从波形对比可以看出本文的理论公式是正确的。



(a) 本文仿真结果



(b) 文献[16]仿真结果

图2 传输线首末端耦合电流的仿真结果

Fig. 2 Simulation results of current at terminals of transmission line

仿真过程中发现式(10)(11)中  $n$  值不用取得过大, 解收敛的速度很快。本算例中  $n=6$ , 因此对于大多数两导体组成的理想导体来说, 应用拉普拉斯变换方法计算简单, 速度快。为说明收敛速度, 本文给出了  $n=0$ 、 $n=1$  和  $n=2$  情况下的仿真结果, 如图3所示。图3(a)中  $n=0$  时电流为  $10^{-4}$  数量级, 图3(b)中  $n=1$  时电流为  $10^{-5}$  数量级, 图3(c)中  $n=2$  时电流为  $10^{-6}$  数量级。因此可以看出该方法收敛很快。

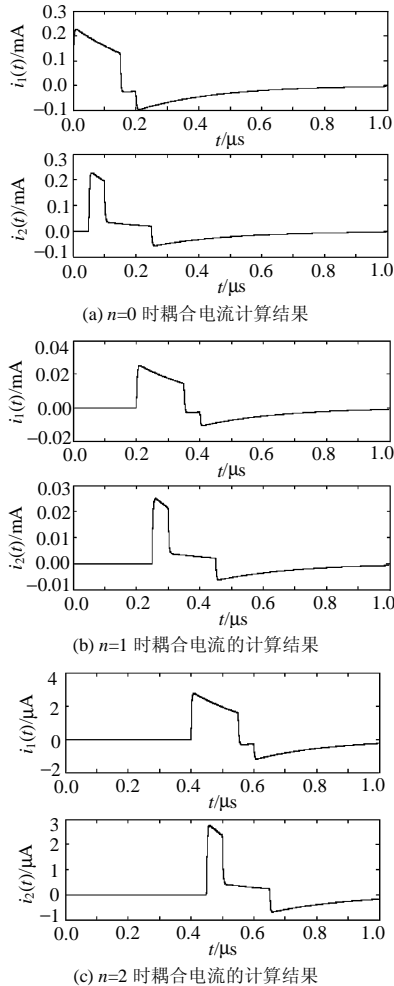


图3  $n$  取不同值时耦合电流计算结果

Fig. 3 Simulation results of coupling current under different value of  $n$

### 3 耦合电流大小与终端阻抗之间的关系

传输线参数以及入射场参数与第2节仿真例子相同。改变传输线两终端电阻, 分析终端电阻变化终端耦合电流大小的变化曲线。仿真中令两终端电阻分别以步长  $\Delta R=50\Omega$  递增, 源端和负载端电阻分别取 100 个计算点。仿真波形如图4所示, 两水平坐标分别为源端电阻  $Z_1$  和负载端电阻  $Z_2$  对数形式,

电阻单位均为  $\Omega$ 。由于电阻变化范围很大, 水平两坐标用对数形式表示。上图纵坐标为源端电流最大值  $I_{1max}$  与入射电场强度最大值  $E_0$  比值, 下图纵坐标为负载端电流最大值  $I_{2max}$  与入射电场强度最大值比值, 单位为  $\text{mA}/(\text{V}/\text{m})$ 。可以看出, 源端和负载端电流随着对侧电阻的增加而增大, 且在总的变化趋势中基本上呈单调增加。

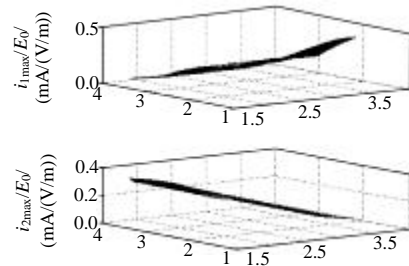


图4 耦合电流最大值随终端电阻的变化曲线  
Fig. 4 Variation curves of coupling currents with terminal resistance

### 4 结论

实际应用中存在很多以近似理想大地为回线的传输线。对于这类传输线应用拉氏域的方法可获得时域的半解析解。从仿真结果中可以看出, 耦合电流随着  $n$  值的增加按照 10 倍数量的关系衰减, 耦合电流收敛速度很快。应用该方法计算速度快、准确, 易于研究场线之间的耦合机理。传输线耦合电流随着传输线终端电阻的变化而变化, 在总的变化趋势中基本上呈单调增加。

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收稿日期: 2007-05-16。

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收稿日期: 2007-01-30。

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(编辑 杜宁)