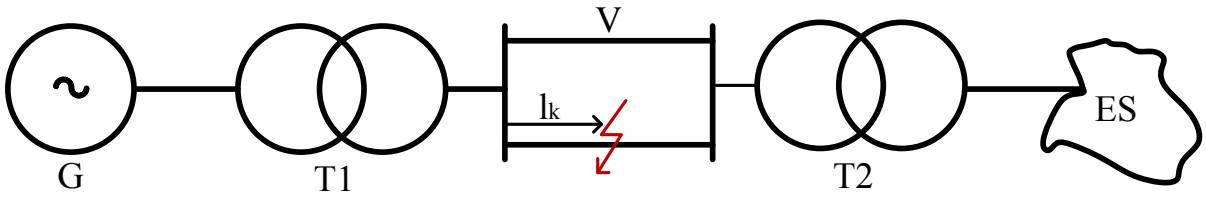
Dynamická stabilita, pokud nastane trojfázový zkrat na vedení:



Zadání parametrů:

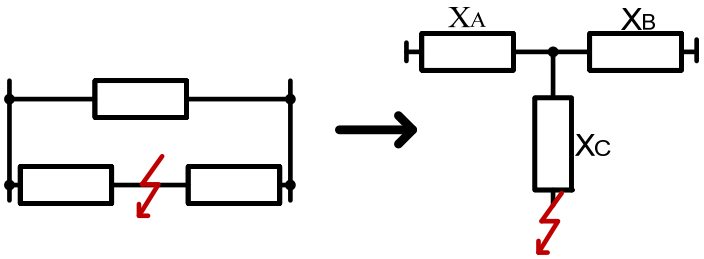
G: S_{nG} = 125 MVA, xd´ = 25%, Tg = 15 s
T1: S_{nT1} = 125 MVA, u_k = 12%, 10,5/220 kV
V: x_{1ved} = 0,42 Ω/km, l = 200 km, l_k = 100 km
T2: S_{nT1} = 125 MVA, u_k = 13%, 220/400 kV
ES: P = 100 MW, cosφ = 1

Výpočet provedeme v poměrných jednotkách za předpokladu vztažných hodnot:

- vztažný výkon S_v = 100 MVA
- vztažné napětí U_v = 220 kV

1- Před zkratem
2- Při zkratu
3- Po vypnutí zkratu

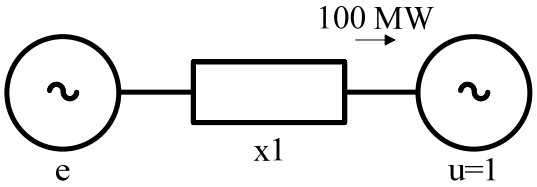
Transfigurace:



$$x_{VAZ} = \frac{x_A \cdot x_B}{x_C}$$

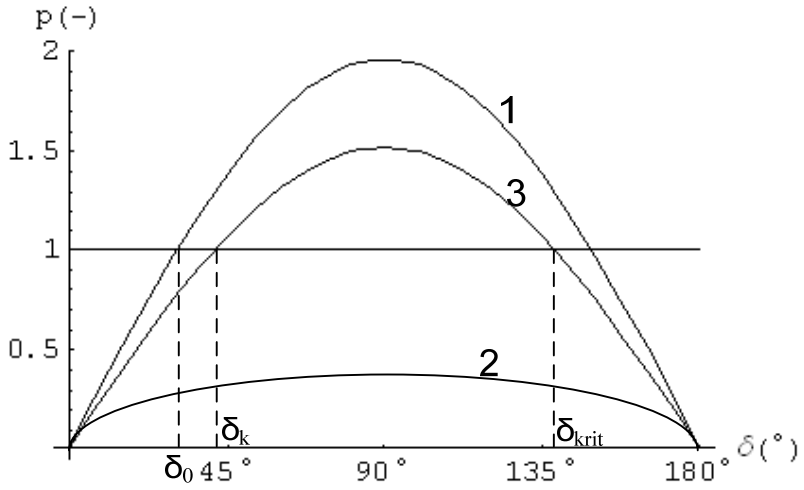
x_1 = 0,487
x_2 = 2,793
x_3 = 0,574

Před zkratem:



$\delta_0 = 25{,}96°$ e = 1,11

$$p_{1max} = \frac{e \cdot u}{x_1} = 2{,}285$$
$$p_{2max} = 0{,}398$$
$$p_{3max} = 1{,}939$$
$$p_{mech} = 1$$



$\delta_0 = 25{,}96°$
$\delta_k = 31{,}04°$
$\delta_{krit} = 148{,}96°$

Rovnice kývání:

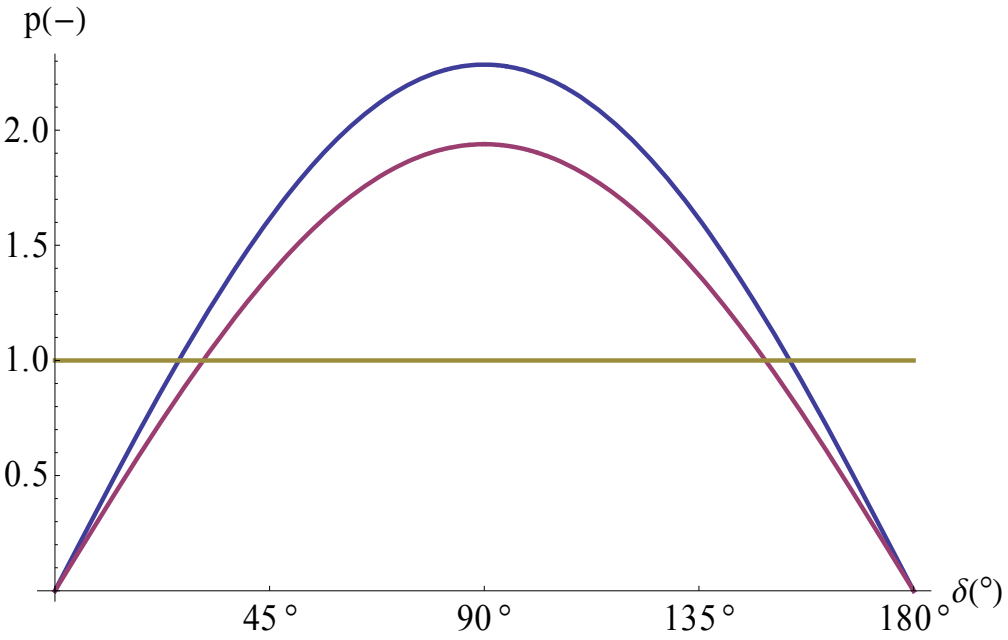
$$P_m - P_{max} * Sin\big(\delta(t)\big) = J * \omega(t) * \omega(t)' + B * \omega(t) * \delta(t)'$$

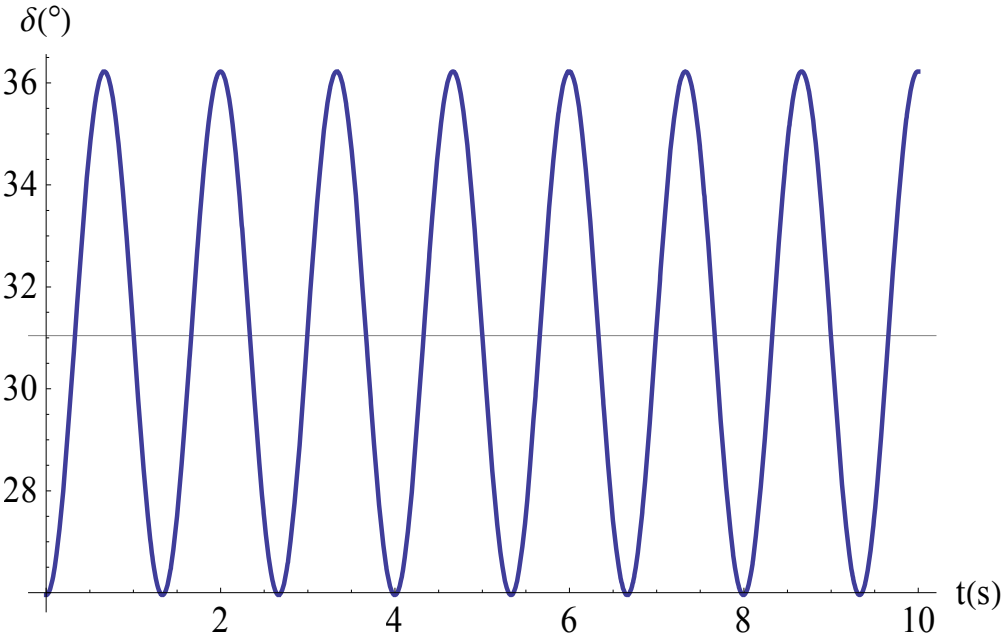
$$\omega(t) = \delta(t)' + \omega(0)$$

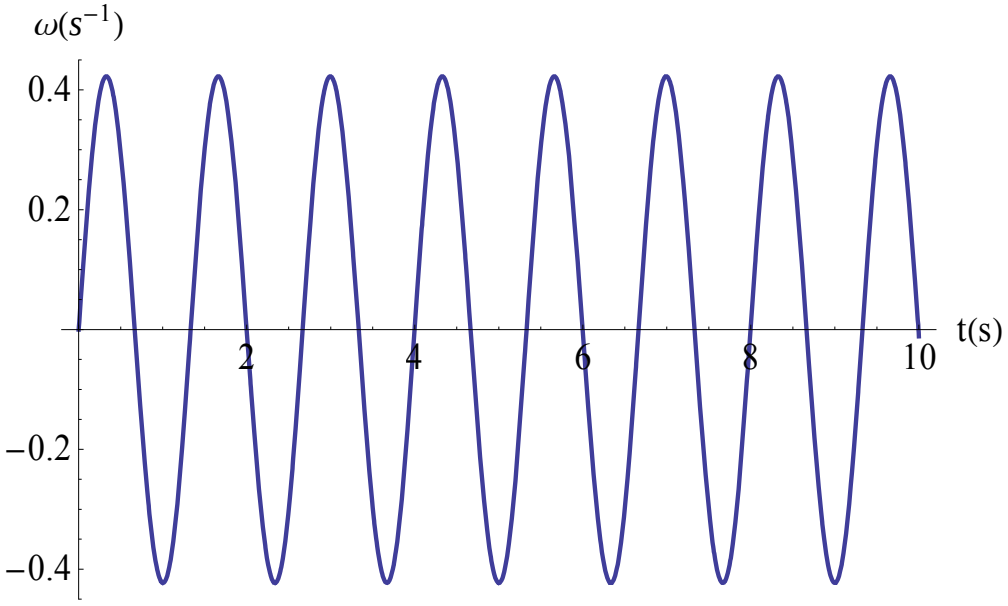
$$\delta(0) = \delta_0$$

$$\omega(0) = \omega_0$$

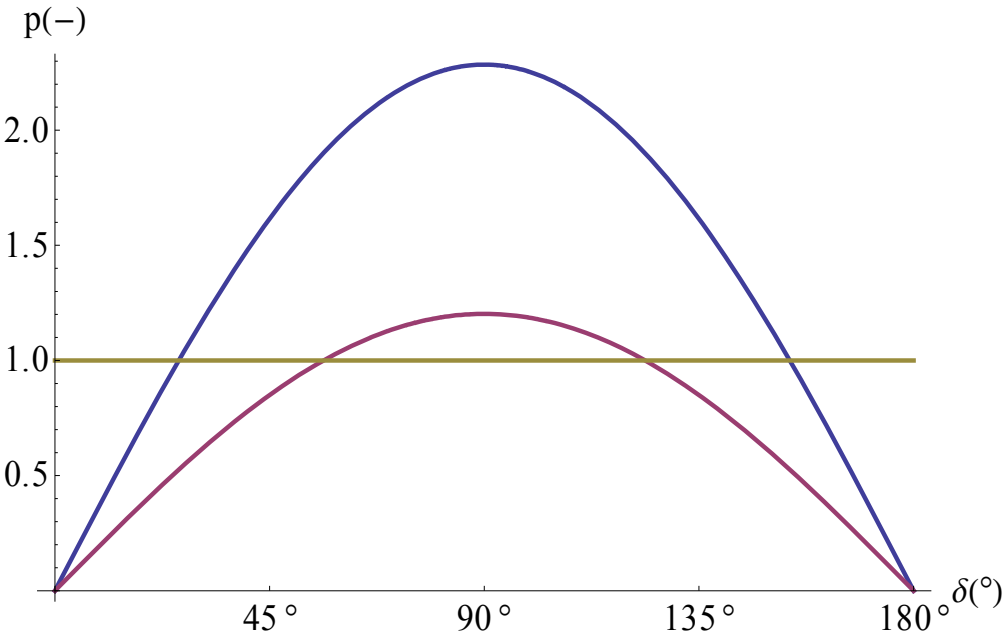
$P_{mech} = 1; \quad P_{max\,1} = 2{,}285; \quad P_{max\,2} = 1{,}939$

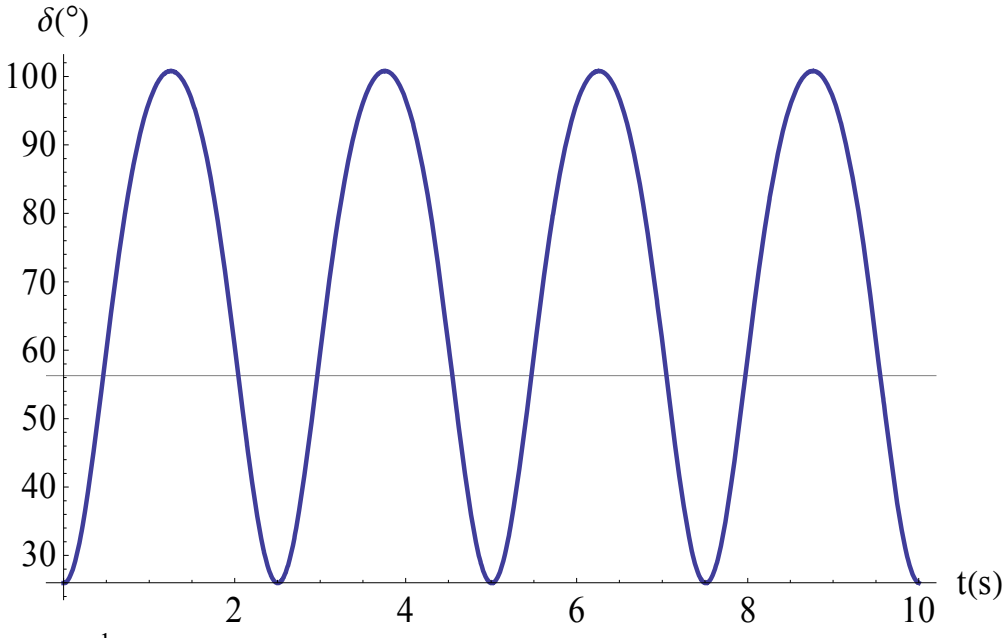


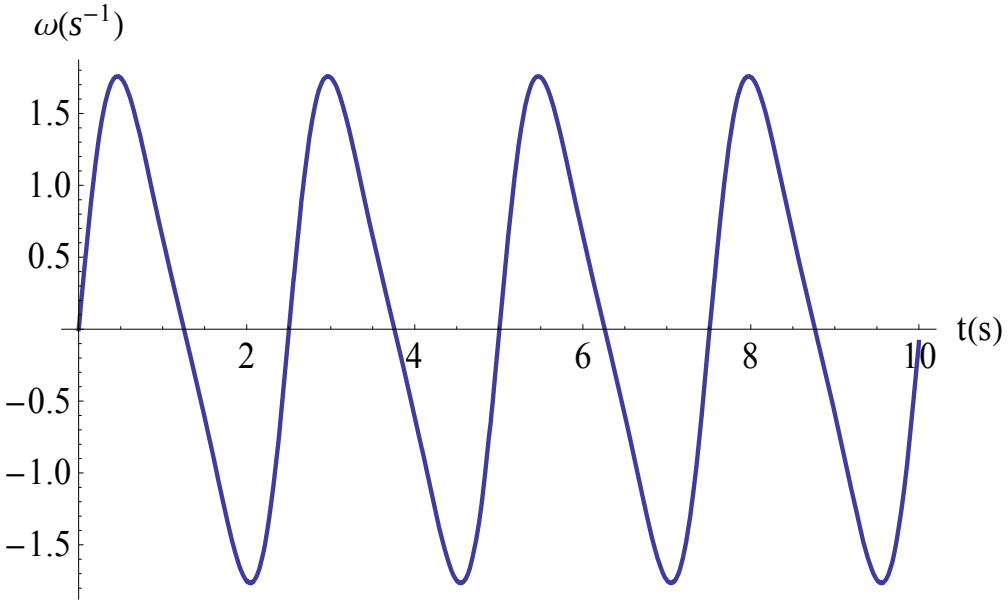




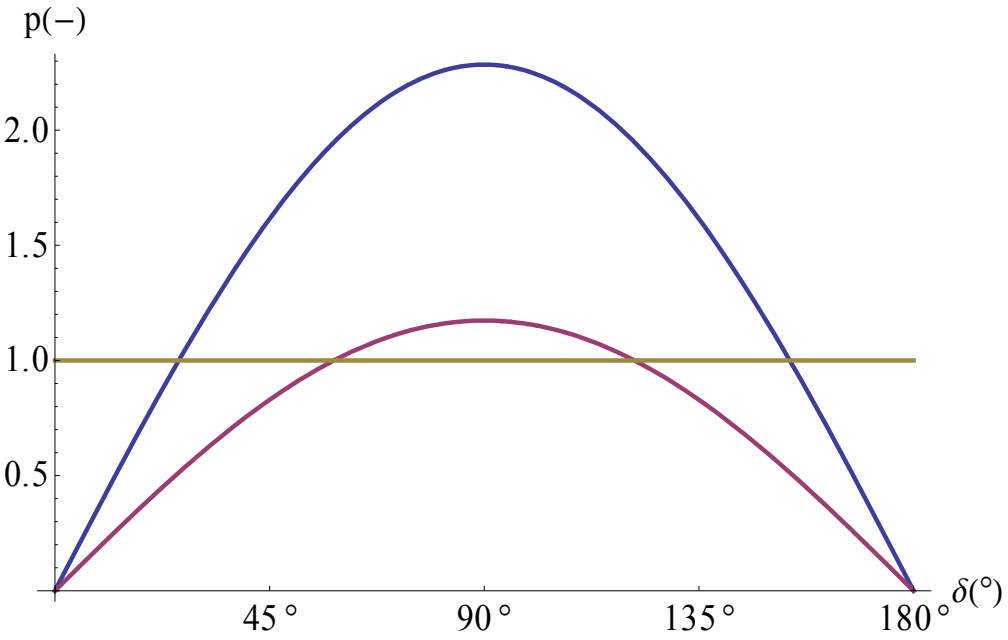
$P_{mech} = 1; \quad P_{max1} = 2{,}285; \quad P_{max2} = 0{,}62 \cdot 1{,}939 = 1{,}202$

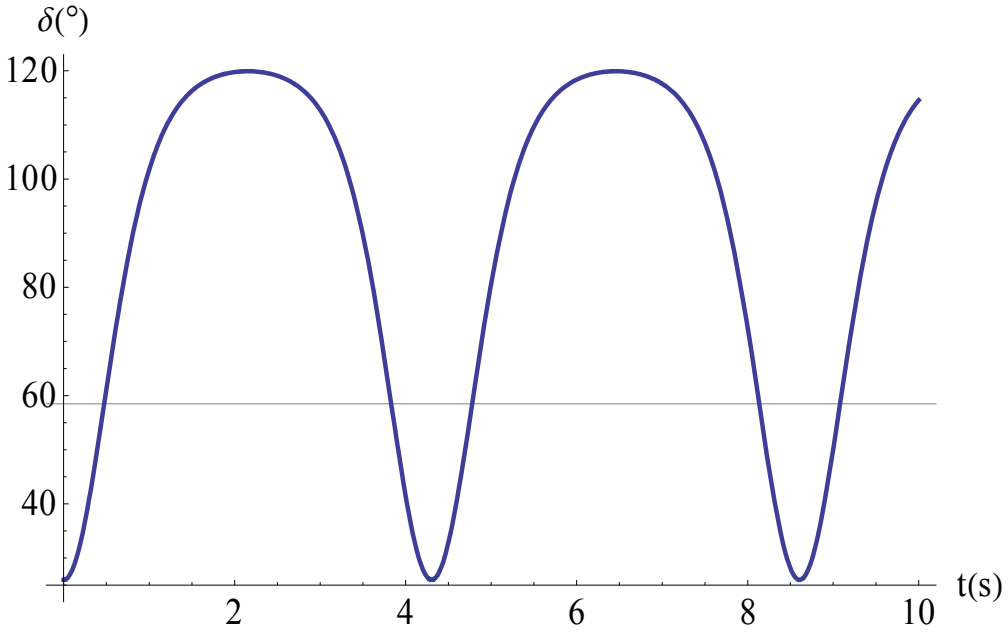


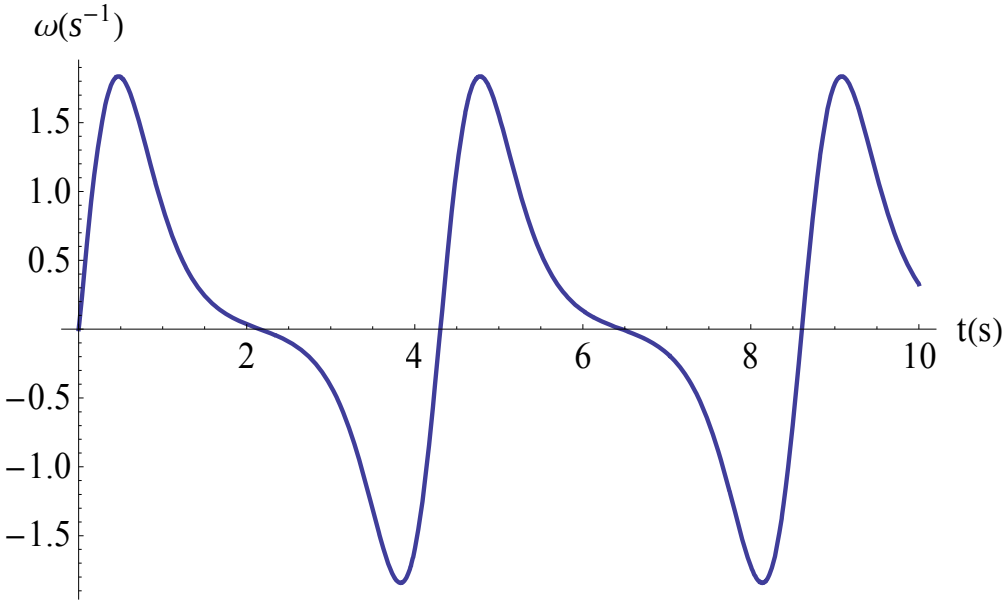




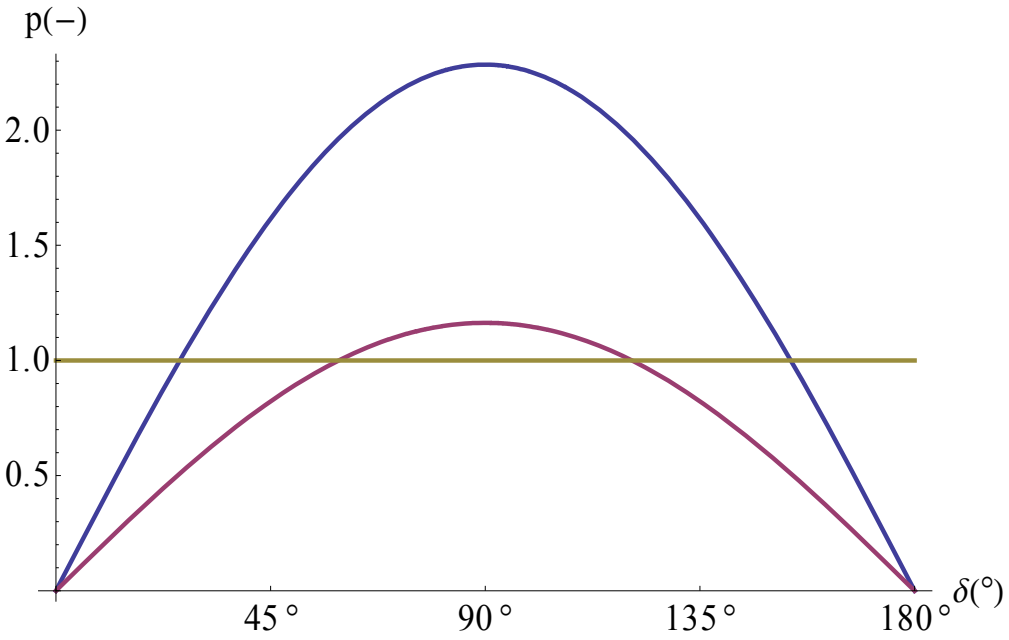
$P_{mech} = 1; \quad P_{max1} = 2{,}285; \quad P_{max2} = 0{,}605 \cdot 1{,}939 = 1{,}173$

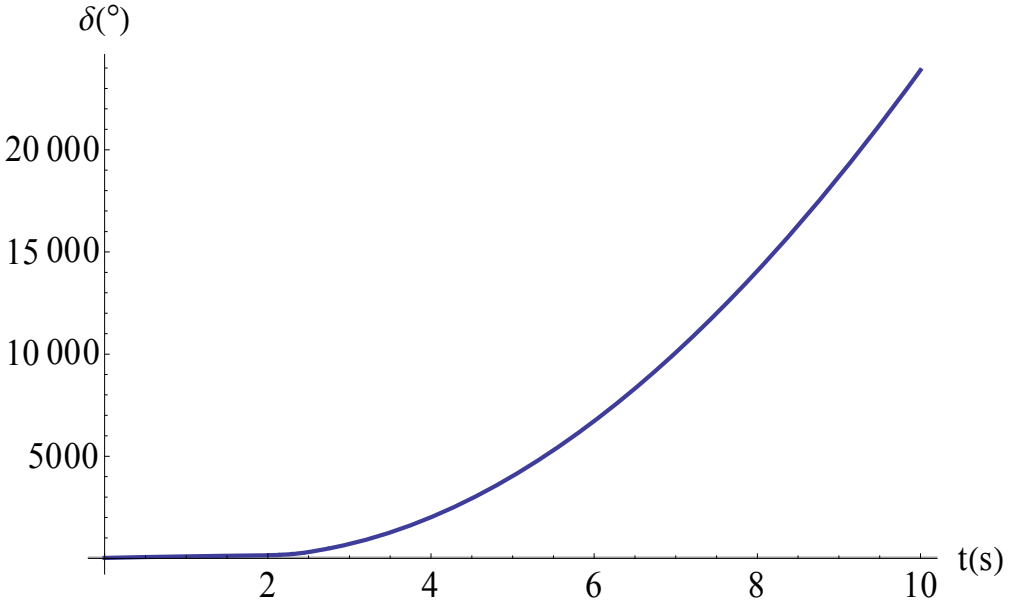


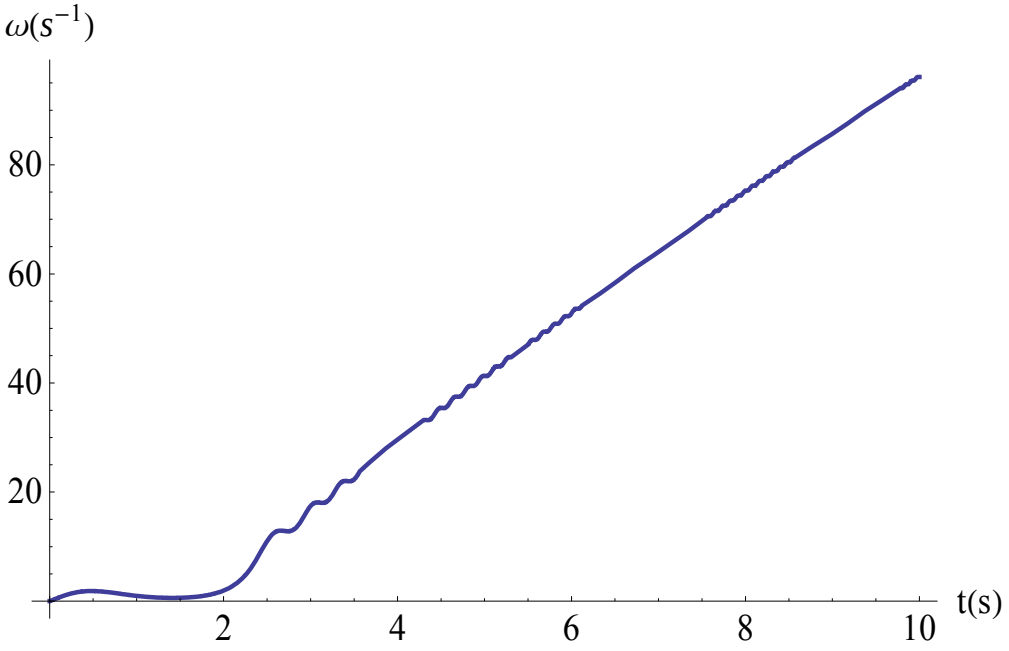




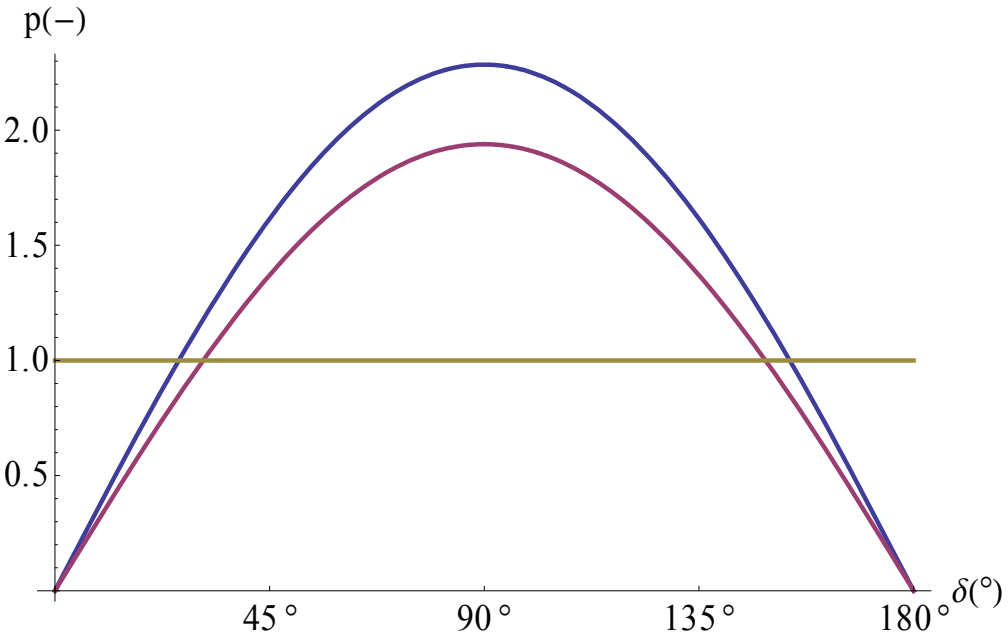
$P_{mech} = 1; \quad P_{max1} = 2{,}285; \quad P_{max2} = 0{,}6 \cdot 1{,}939 = 1{,}163$

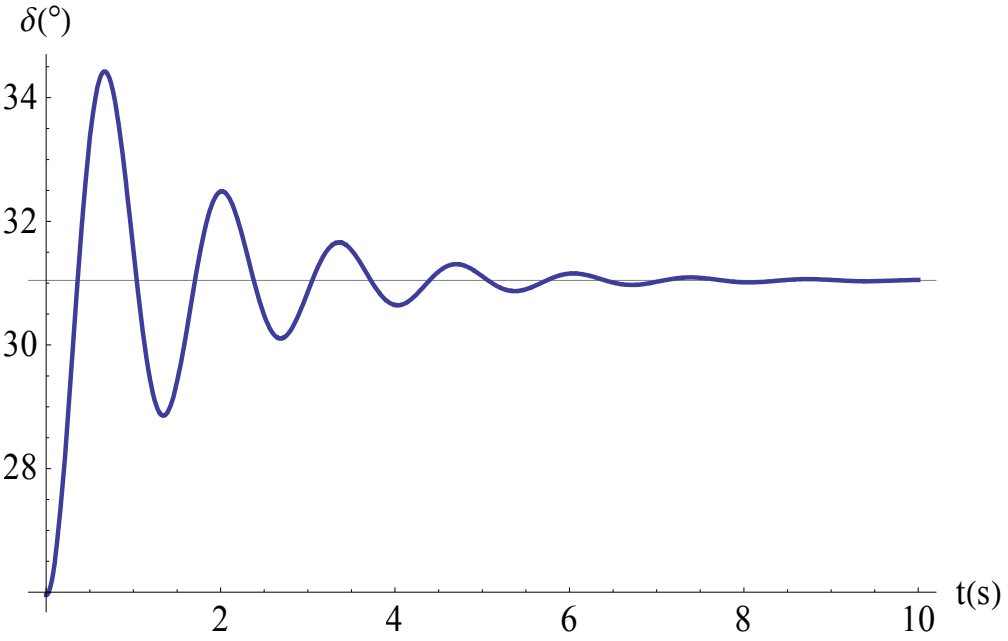


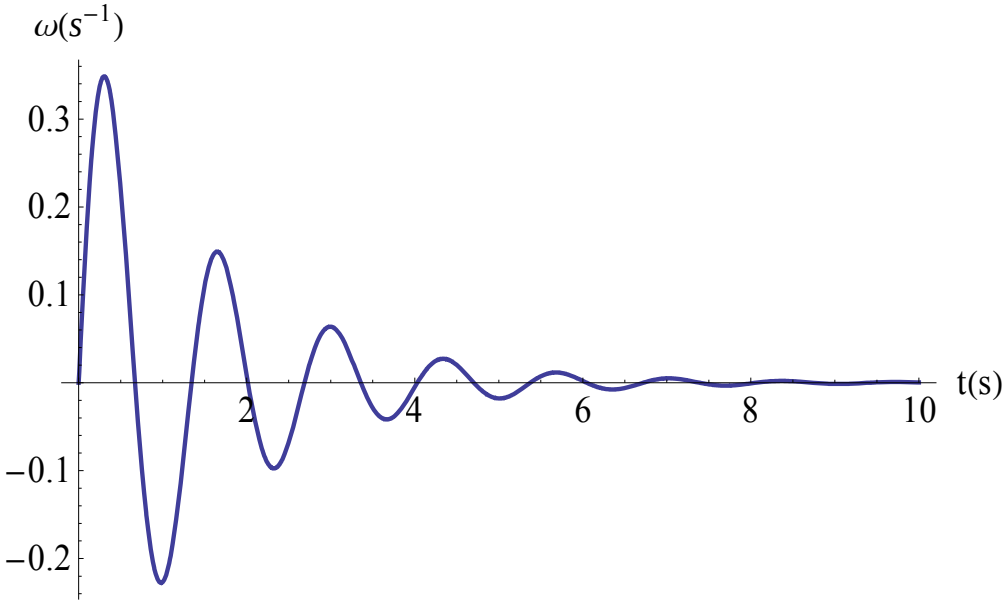




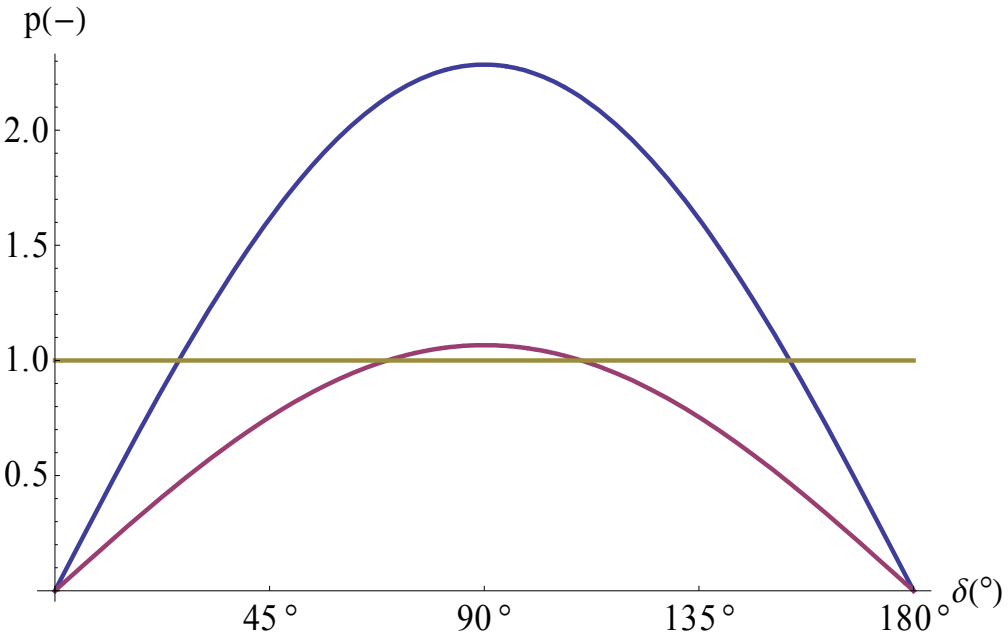
$P_{mech} = 1;\quad P_{max1} = 2{,}285;\quad P_{max2} = 1{,}939;\quad$ tlumení $B = 0{,}0003$

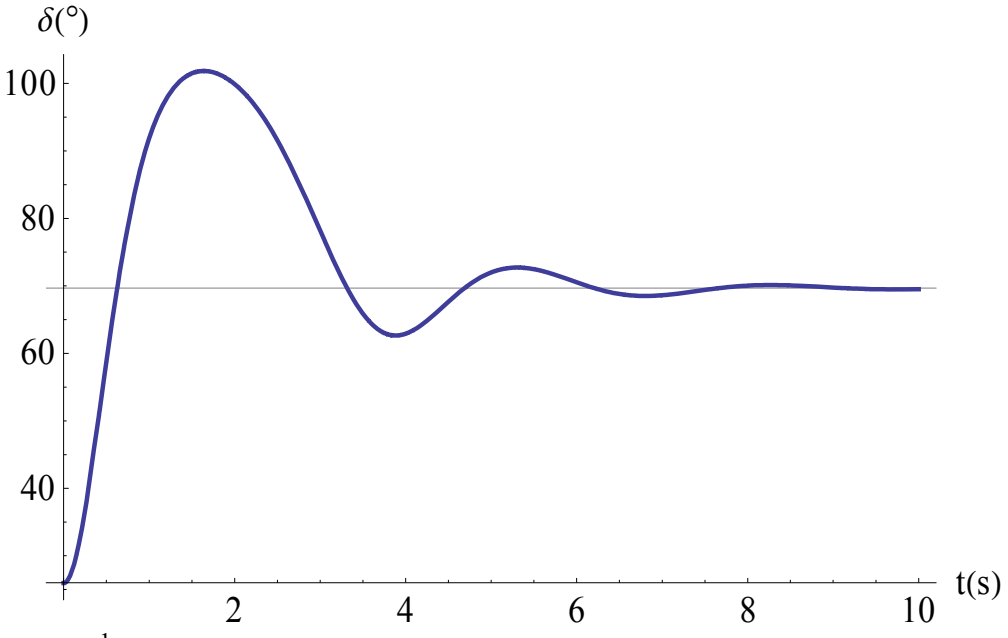


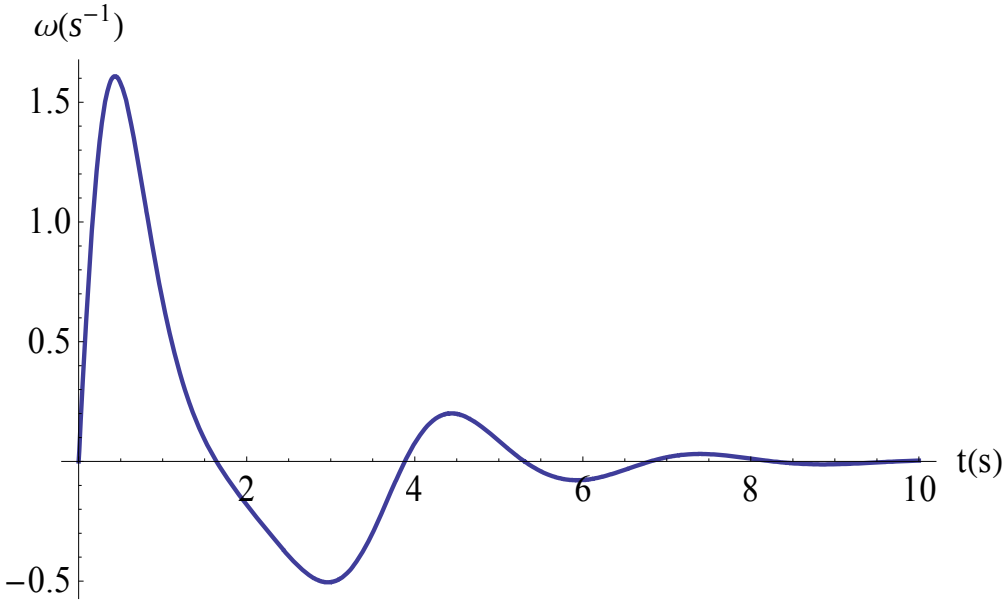




$P_{mech} = 1; \quad P_{max1} = 2{,}285; \quad P_{max2} = 0{,}55 \cdot 1{,}939 = 1{,}067; \quad$ tlumení $B = 0{,}0003$

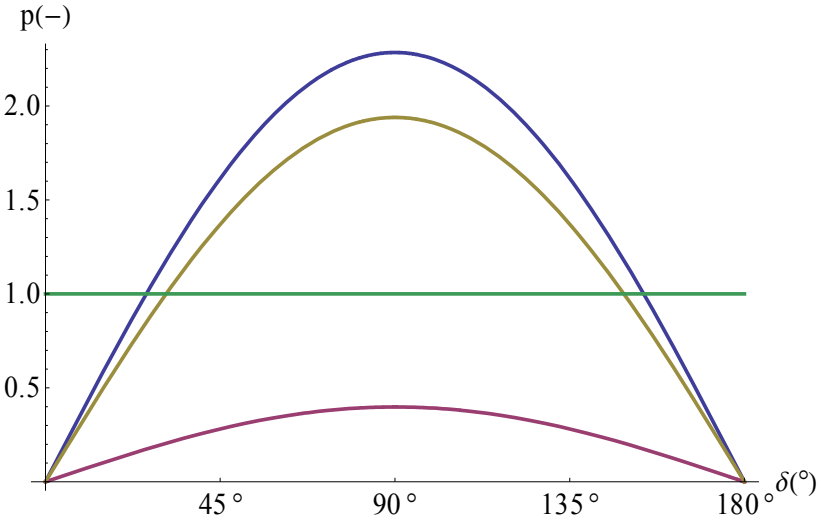


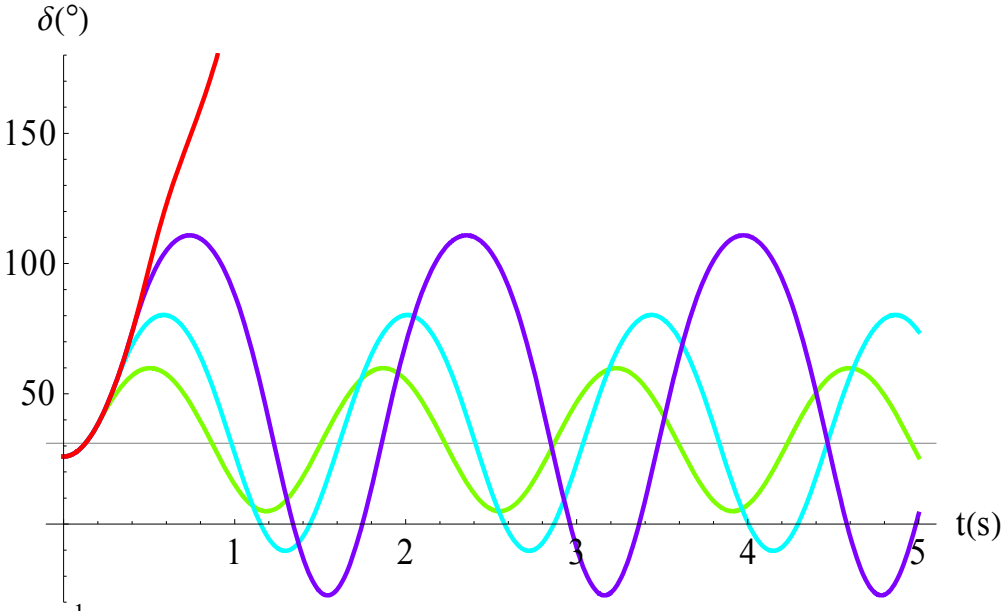


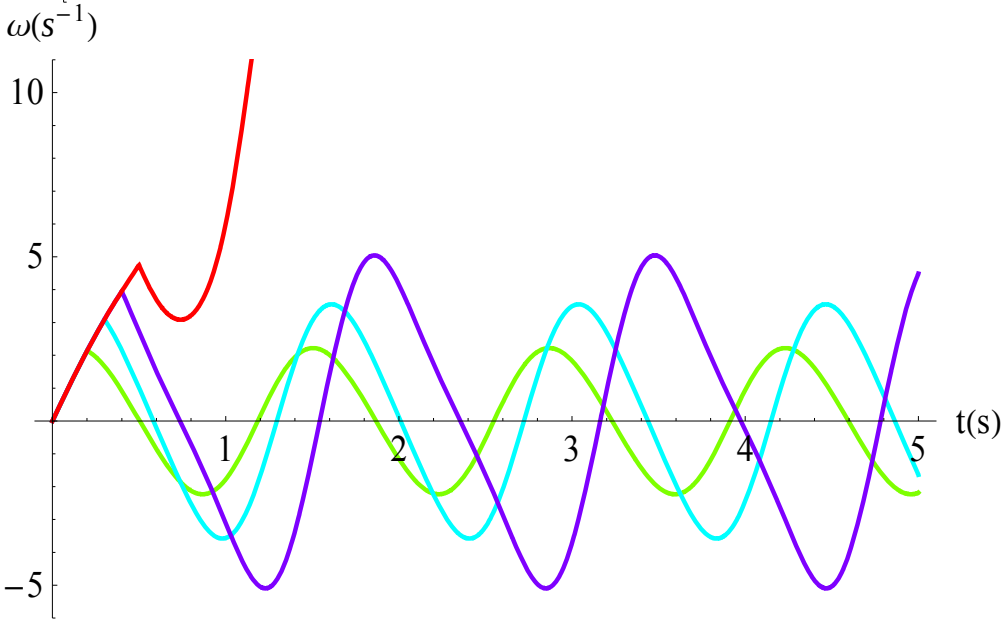


$P_{mech} = 1;\quad P_{max1} = 2{,}285;\quad P_{max2} = 1{,}939;\quad P_{max3} = 0{,}398$

vypnutí zkratu: t_{vyp} = 0,5s 0,4s 0,3s 0,2s







$P_{mech} = 1$; $P_{max1} = 2{,}285$; $P_{max2} = 1{,}939$; $P_{max3} = 0{,}398$; tlumení $B = 0{,}0003$

vypnutí zkratu: t_{vyp} = 0,5s 0,4s 0,3s 0,2s