

DOI:10.13296/j.1001-1609.hva.2026.05.020

特高压悬吊换流阀上部约束减震控制体系研究

冯志伟¹, 杨振宇², 马玉宏², 赵桂峰¹

(1. 广州大学土木工程学院, 广州 510006; 2. 广州大学工程抗震研究中心, 广州 510405)

摘要: 换流阀水平位移是地震下换流阀抗震性能评价的重要指标。为减小地震下换流阀位移响应,文中提出了由多根绝缘斜拉杆和弹簧阻尼节点组成的上部约束减震控制体系。以 ± 800 kV特高压换流站的换流阀厅及换流阀塔为原型建立计算模型,输入长周期地震波,通过参数分析对上部约束减震控制体系进行优化设计。计算结果表明,在优化阻尼参数下,减震体系平均降低了48%的底部位移响应,上部约束减震控制体系可有效减小换流阀在长周期地震波下的底部位移。

关键词: 特高压直流换流阀; 底部位移; 地震响应; 阻尼系数; 上张拉减震体系

Research on the Upper Constrained Damping Control System of UHV Suspended Converter Valve

FENG Zhiwei¹, YANG Zhenyu², MA Yuhong², ZHAO Guifeng¹

(1. School of Civil Engineering, Guangzhou University, Guangzhou 510006, China; 2. Earthquake Engineering Research & Test Center of Guangzhou University, Guangzhou 510405, China)

Abstract: The horizontal displacement of the converter valve is an important index for evaluating its seismic performance under earthquake. To reduce the displacement response of the valve during an earthquake, the upper restrained damping control system, consisting of multiple inclined insulating tie rods and sprign damping nodes, is proposed in this paper. A computational model is set up based on the converter valve hall and converter valve tower of a ± 800 kV UHV converter station. Long-period seismic waves are put, and the upper restraint seismic control system is optimized through parameter analysis. The calculation results show that under the optimized damping parameters the displacement response at the bottom of the valve is reduced by 48% in average. The upper constrained damping control system can effectively reduce the bottom displacement response of the converter valve under long-period seismic waves.

Key words: UHVDC converter valve; bottom displacement; earthquake response; damping coefficient; upper tension damping device

0 引言

中国“西电东送”工程送端的西南地区是地震多发地带,受地震灾害风险高。悬吊式换流阀是特高压直流输电系统的核心设备之一,在地震下易产生较大位移,引起换流阀和阀厅内壁间的空气净距不足。其抗震性能是特高压直流输电系统的抗震安全的关键。

早期换流阀主要采用支柱绝缘子支撑^[1-4],但在San Fernando Valley地震中支柱换流阀遭受了严重

破坏^[5]。此后,R.A.Larder把传统的支柱式换流阀改成悬吊式换流阀以减小地震响应^[6],但也导致地震下换流阀水平位移增大。吴小峰通过Ansys对换流阀进行模态分析,显示阀塔水平平动及转动为主要振型^[7],应在抗震设计中考虑减小阀塔水平位移。廖敏研究阀塔抗震性能发现,将换流阀基频与阀厅基频隔开能减小地震响应^[8]。徐俊鑫等人计算了换流阀厅阀塔模型,发现悬吊式换流阀水平位移较大,需采用具有较大变形能力的连接金具^[9]。邢毅等人在云南新松换流站的换流阀金具设计中采用

收稿日期:2025-09-03; 修回日期:2025-11-14

基金项目:广东省基础与应用基础研究基金(2022A1515110561,2023A1515010072)。

Project Supported by Guangdong Basic and Applied Basic Research Foundation(2022A1515110561,2023A1515010072).