

DOI:10.13296/j.1001-1609.hva.2026.04.009

含压力释放阀升高座应对内部电弧故障的数值模拟研究

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摘要: 变压器发生内部电弧放电故障时,如不能有效泄压将导致破坏爆炸,为减少爆炸的隐患和经济损失进行了变压器加装泄压装置数值模拟研究。在变压器升高座模型上,加装了压力释放阀的泄压装置,同时设置了未加装压力释放阀的升高座模型作为对照组,对比分析了泄压装置对变压器升高座抗爆的影响。运用Autodyn软件建立了变压器升高座CEL多物质流固耦合模型,进行爆炸模拟和动力结果分析,得到变压器爆炸动态响应的变形云图和应力云图,通过与试验结果的对比,验证了所建耦合模型的可靠性。在此基础上,通过在变压器升高座内壁上布置测点,得到爆炸动态响应的压强曲线和应力曲线,掌握了内爆过程中封闭装置内壁超压分布情况,进一步揭示内爆规律。结果表明:与未设置泄压装置的仿真结果进行对比分析,增加压力释放阀泄压装置能够安全、可靠的预防变压器超压爆裂损坏,研究结果有助于变压器防爆装置的合理优化设计,避免变压器油箱内部电弧放电真实尺寸模拟试验的复杂性与危险性。

关键词: 变压器; 升高座; 防爆; 压力释放阀; 数值模拟

Numerical Simulation Study on the Elevated Base with Pressure Relief Device in Response to Internal Arc Faults

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Abstract: In case of internal arc discharge in the transformer, if the pressure can not be effectively released, it will lead to destructive explosion. Therefore, a numerical simulation study on installing pressure relief devices to transformers is conducted to reduce explosion risk and economic losses. A pressure relief device with pressure relief valve is installed on the elevated base model of transformer and, at the same time, the elevated base model without installing pressure relief valve is set as the control group. The influence of pressure relief device on the anti-explosion of transformer elevated base is compared and analyzed. The Autodyn software is used to set up the CEL multi-material fluid-solid coupling model of the transformer elevated base for explosion simulation and dynamic result analysis. The deformation cloud diagram and stress cloud diagram of the explosion dynamic response of transformer are obtained. By comparing with the test results, the reliability of the coupling model is verified through comparison with the test results. On this basis, the pressure curve and stress curve of the explosion dynamic response are obtained by

收稿日期:2025-08-10; 修回日期:2025-11-05

arranging the measuring points on the inner wall of the elevated bushing of transformer. The overpressure distribution on the inner wall of the closed device during the implosion process is mastered, and the implosion pattern is revealed further. The results show that compared with the simulation results without setting pressure relief device, installation of pressure relief device with pressure relief valve can safely and reliably prevent overpressure burst damage of transformer. The study results are helpful to the reasonable optimization design of explosion-proof device of transformer and avoid the complexity and danger of the real size simulation test of the arc discharge inside the transformer tank.

Key words: transformer; elevated base; explosion-proof; pressure relief valve; numerical simulation

0 引言

变压器是变电站的核心设备,如果出现故障,可能会引发剧烈爆炸,对人员和设备造成巨大威胁,给社会经济带来严重损失^[1-5]。针对由于设备老化,变压器内部绝缘油氧化可能引发的内部故障,变压器通常装设有气体继电器和防爆膜等抗爆措施用于切断故障及释放油箱压力^[6-11],但由于存在反应速度不足等问题,国内外变压器爆炸事故屡有发生。

加拿大魁北克电力管理部门与ABB公司联合调查研究^[12]发现变压器油箱盖通过螺栓连接不如焊接耐压,通过增强变压器油箱机械强度来达到提高变压器器箱的最大承压能力;安装有排油注氮装置^[13]的变压器在内部发生故障后,该装置能在极短时间内释放高压状态的油、气混合物,降低油箱内部压力,同时通过向故障变压器内部注入氮气来起到冷却和恒压作用,从而避免变压器油箱发生开裂或爆炸;气体继电器^[14-15]可根据油气的流速大小来判断变压器内部是否发生故障,及时切除油箱内部故障,从而减少电弧持续时间,但气体继电器动作速度较慢,在变压器发生大能量内部故障时,油箱内部压力急剧上升,在气体继电器动作之前,变压器已经超压破坏。

文中在变压器升高座模型上,加装了压力释放阀的泄压装置,同时设置了未加装压力释放阀的升高座模型作为对照组,对比分析了泄压装置对变压器升高座抗爆的影响。运用Autodyn软件建立了变压器升高座CEL多物质流固耦合模型,得到变压器内部故障后油箱内压力升高变化情况,获得不同时刻下油箱内部压力分布云图及不同位置压强升高曲线,研究结果有助于变压器防爆装置的进一步合理优化设计与应用提供相关参考。

1 原理与方法

1.1 变压器电弧故障原理

变压器内部有大量的绝缘油,当存在由于局部

缺陷等造成的内部电弧与绝缘油相接触时,绝缘油受到高温或电弧作用,被汽化裂解,产生大量混合气体,气泡内压强随故障的持续而剧增,导致油箱内部压强的骤升,最后超过变压器油箱承压极限时将导致变压器发生破裂^[16-18]。因此,变压器的防爆泄压^[19]是值得深入研讨的重要课题。

当变压器发生短路故障时,所产生的电弧能量^[20-21]为

$$W_{\text{arc}} = \int_0^{\Delta t} u_{\text{arc}} i_{\text{arc}} dt \quad (1)$$

式(1)中: W_{arc} 为电弧能量; Δt 为电弧持续时间; u_{arc} 为电弧两端电压; i_{arc} 为电弧电流。

绝缘油受到高温或电弧作用,被汽化裂解,产生大量混合可燃气体,产气量公式^[16]为

$$V_{\text{gas}} = 0.44 \ln(W_{\text{arc}} + 5474.3) - 3.8 \quad (2)$$

气泡内压强随故障的持续而剧增,导致油箱内部压强的骤升,过热绝缘油蒸汽内部压强公式为

$$P_{\text{gas}} = (\gamma_{\text{gas}} - 1) \rho_{\text{gas}} \mu_{\text{gas}} \quad (3)$$

1.2 压力释放阀

压力释放阀采用弹簧压紧膜盘结构,当变压器内部发生故障时,故障点附近产生大量气体,达到泄压阀开启压力时,变压器油将排出,变压器内部压力迅速降低,泄压阀恢复到正常状态,可重复利用。压力释放阀开启时间不大于2 ms,能够自行恢复,但最大泄放口径小于150 mm^[22]。

2 数值模型

文中通过模拟变压器内部不同短路电流下引起的电弧放电,研究故障电弧所产生的压力对变压器模型强度的影响^[23-24]。在变压器升高座内壁上布置测点,检测内部筒壁上的压力,分析电弧故障时变压器内油箱压力分布。

2.1 升高座模型

文中所建立的升高座模型见图1,为圆柱形结构,升高座主体、顶部角钢与底部钢管模型采用

Lagrange单元模拟,材料为Q235,标准强度235 MPa,内壁直径为1 500 mm,高度为1 600 mm;装置下部设有安装法兰,用于安装引弧电极,放电位置在法兰中点距离底部水平面高度为500 mm。顶部安装防爆膜和阀门有效口径为 $\phi 130$,开启压力为55 kPa的压力释放阀。Euler单元覆盖整个升高座模型,上部为空气,下部为绝缘油^[25-26],Euler单元随着材料在固定网格中运动,界面不断重新定义。

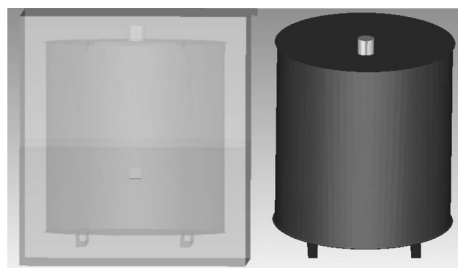


图1 加装泄压装置的升高座模型

Fig. 1 Model of a elevated base with pressure relief device

2.2 材料模型

所有主体结构件均采用Q235钢制成。弹性范围内的模量为210 GPa。弹性极限为235 MPa,所使用的泊松比是0.3。底部与升高座筒身焊接而成,焊缝单元进行弱化调整来模拟焊缝与母材连接处强度降低的情况。升高座各部位材料力学性能参数见表1。

表1 升高座各部位材料力学性能参数

Table 1 Mechanical properties of materials for all parts of the elevated base

材料参数	升高座筒壁	角钢	钢管	焊缝
弹性模量/GPa	206	206	206	170
泊松比	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
密度/($\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$)	7 850	7 850	7 850	7 850
切向模量/GPa	80	80	80	68
屈服强度/MPa	235.00	235.00	235.00	199.75

3 数值结果

加装泄压装置,能够及时排出故障电弧产生的气体,降低变压器内部压力,成功地阻止电弧故障引起的爆炸事故的发生^[27-30]。进行加装泄压装置与未加装泄压装置的结果对比分析,以研究压力释放装置的作用效果和燃爆过程中压力变化。

3.1 未加装泄压阀的升高座数值结果

电弧能量16 MJ情况下,未加装泄压阀升高座整体应力云图变化过程见图2。在电弧能量16 MJ下,模拟电弧放电时间为300 ms。在220 ms时,升高座顶部最先开始破坏,在300 ms电弧放电持时过后,整个结构已经完全破坏,升高座结构整体和焊缝部分应力远大于许用应力。在300 ms电弧放电持时过后变压器升高座结构整体最大变形为6 591 mm,筒身整体与底部焊缝连接处断开。

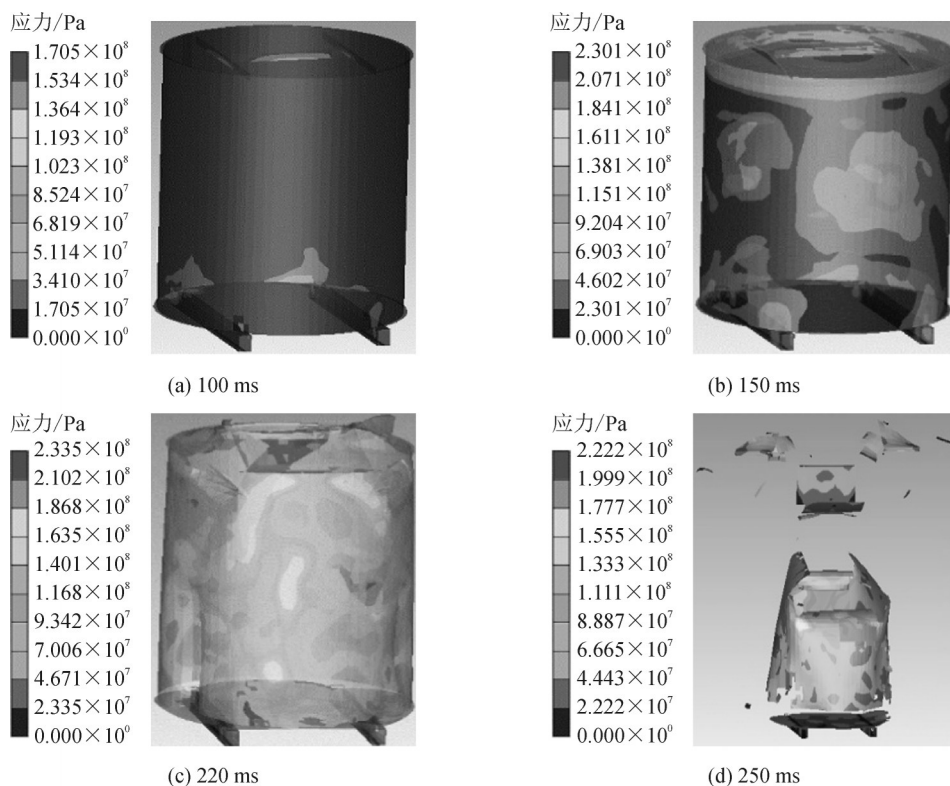


图2 不同时刻未加装泄压阀升高座整体应力云图

Fig. 2 Overall stress cloud diagram of elevated base without pressure relief valve at different times

升高座顶部圆周测点压强和应力时程曲线见图3,随着电弧持续放电,油箱内部一直产生气体,

因而内部压强持续增大。在220 ms时,升高座顶部测点应力骤降,升高座顶部发生破坏。

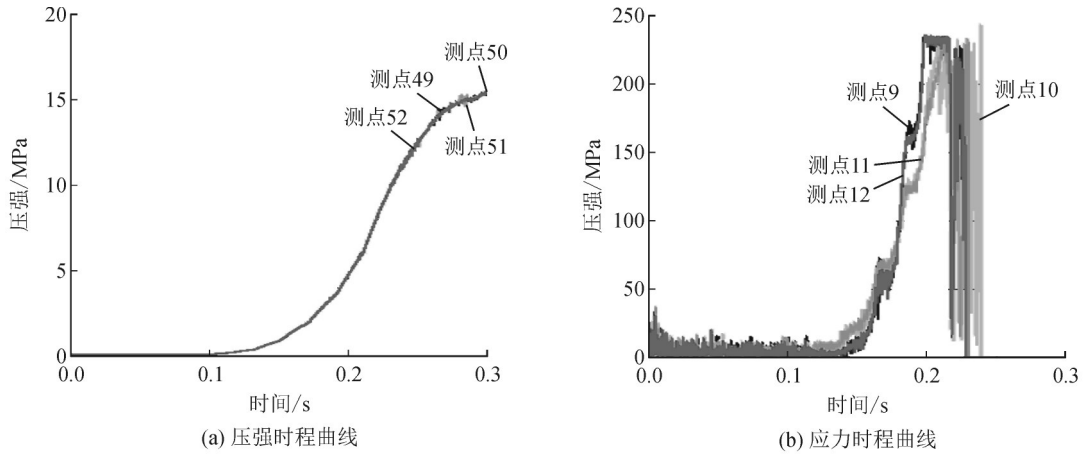


图3 未加装泄压阀升高座顶部圆周测点时程曲线

Fig. 3 Timing curve of the circumferential measurement point at the top of the elevated base without the pressure relief valve

3.2 加装泄压阀的升高座数值结果

电弧能量 16 MJ 情况下,加装泄压阀升高座整体应力云图变化过程见图4。据设计要求,在升高座顶部加装 $\phi 130$,开启压力为 55 kPa 的压力释放阀。在 0~300 ms 持时内加载 16 MJ 的电弧能量,放电位置不变,模拟其应力应变、压强变化过程。结果表明,结构在电弧能量 16 MJ 工况下,变压器升高座结构整体最大变形为 366.6 mm;升高座结构整体

和焊缝部分的应力小于许用应力,说明升高座顶部加装 $\phi 130$,开启压力为 55 kPa 的压力释放阀在电弧能量 16 MJ 工况下有一定安全裕度。

升高座顶部圆周测点压强和应力时程曲线见图5,压力释放阀在 105 ms 动作后,随着电弧持续放电,油箱内部产生的气体从泄压阀排出,内部压强整体趋势不再增大。升高座顶部测点应力也趋于减小,升高座未发生破坏。

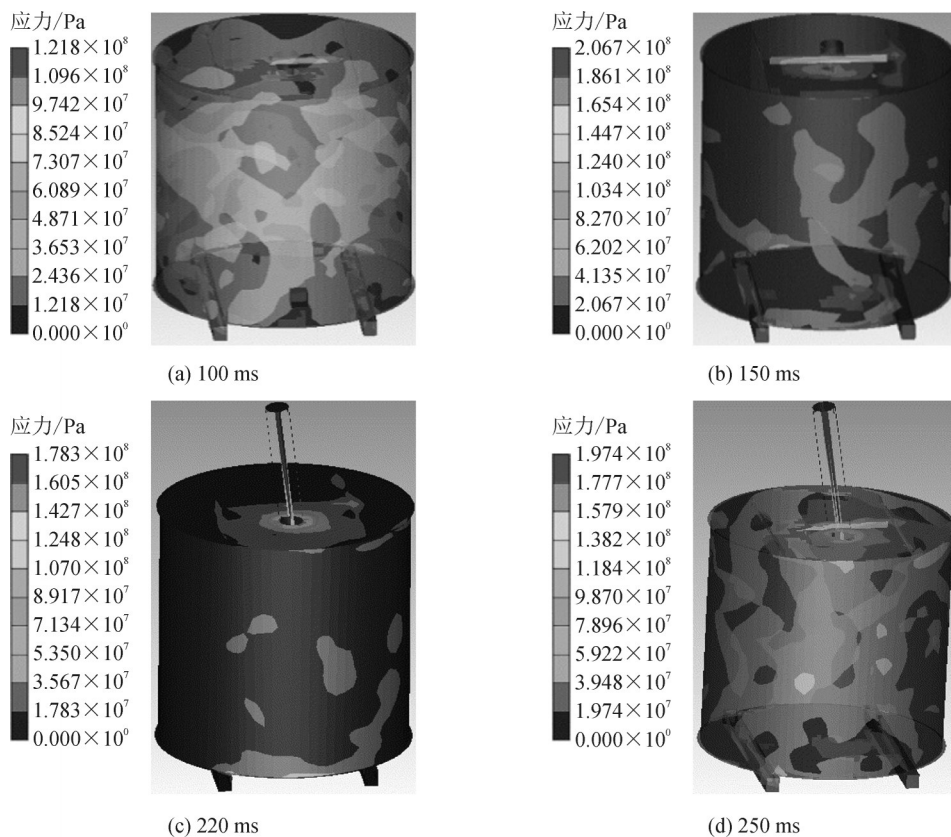


图4 不同时刻加装泄压阀升高座整体应力云图

Fig. 4 Overall stress cloud diagram of elevated base with pressure relief valve at different times

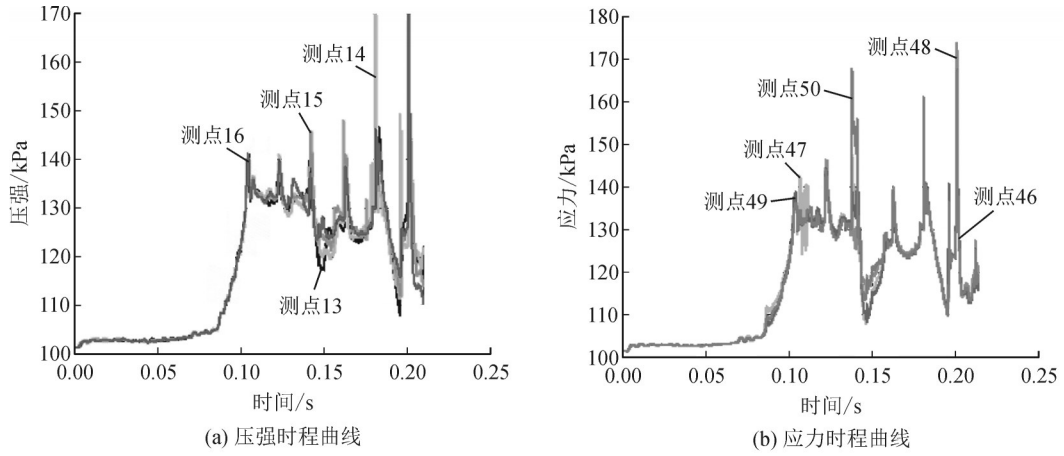


图5 加装泄压阀升高座顶部圆周测点时程曲线

Fig. 5 Timing curve of the circumferential measurement point at the top of the elevated base with a pressure relief valve

3.3 对比分析

16 MJ升高座加装泄压阀与未加装对应的压强、应力与位移时程变化曲线对比情况见图6。在无措施电弧能量16 MJ下,在220 ms时,升高座顶部最先开始破坏,在300 ms电弧放电持时过后,整个结构已经完全破坏,升高座结构整体应力远大于许用应力,升高座结构整体最大变形为

6 591 mm。在加装泄压阀的电弧能量16 MJ下,在300 ms电弧放电持时过后,整个结构与焊缝均未破坏,且在105 ms压力释放阀动作后,升高座内部产生的气体从泄压阀排出,测点的压强不再上升,趋于稳定(图6(a)、(b)),且测点的应力的上升趋势有明显的抑制(图6(c)),保证了升高座顶部不破坏。

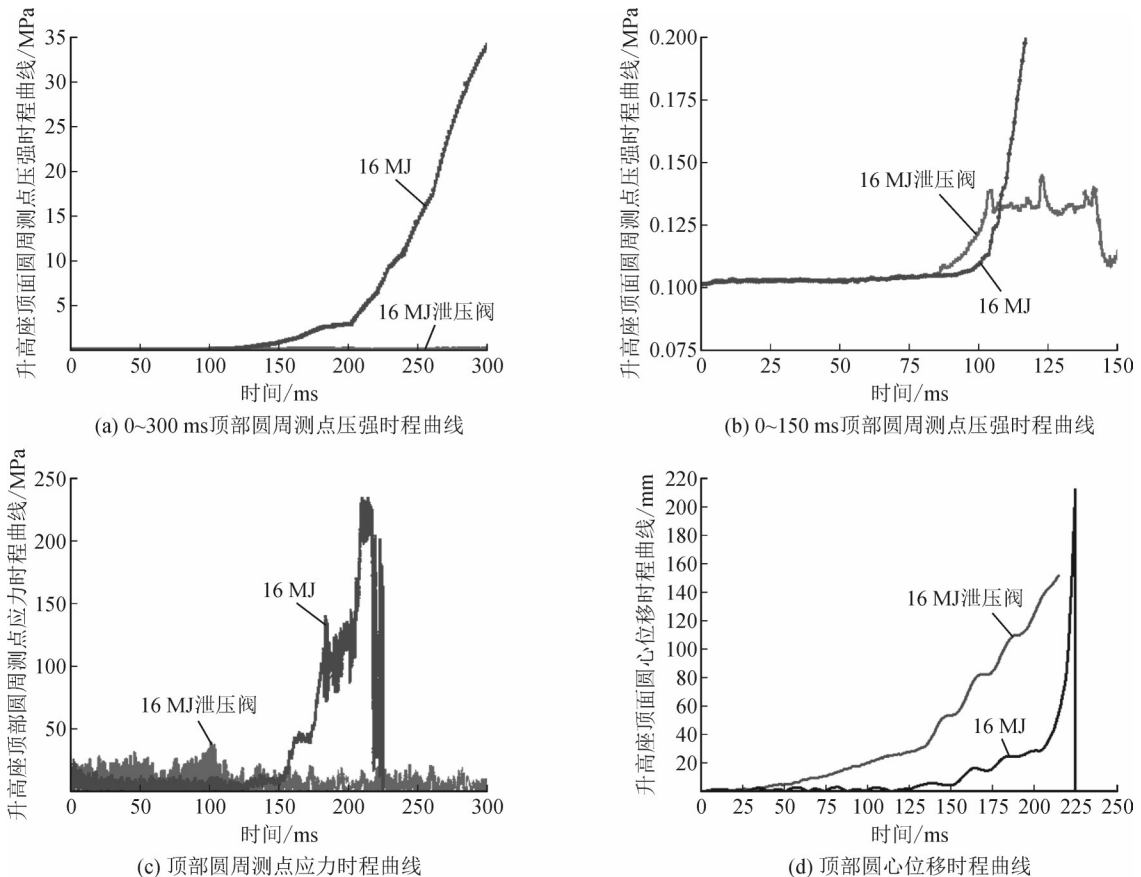


图6 16 MJ升高座加装泄压阀与未加装对比曲线

Fig. 6 Comparison curve of 16 MJ elevated base with and without pressure relief valve

16 MJ 升高座未加装泄压阀与加装对应的整体应力云图对比情况见图 7, 16 MJ 升高座未加装泄压阀与加装对应的整体位移云图对比情况见图 8。在

同一电弧能量和同一时刻下, 未加装泄压阀的升高座模型发生大规模破坏, 整体位移较大, 而加装泄压阀的升高座模型因内部压力得到释放完好无损。

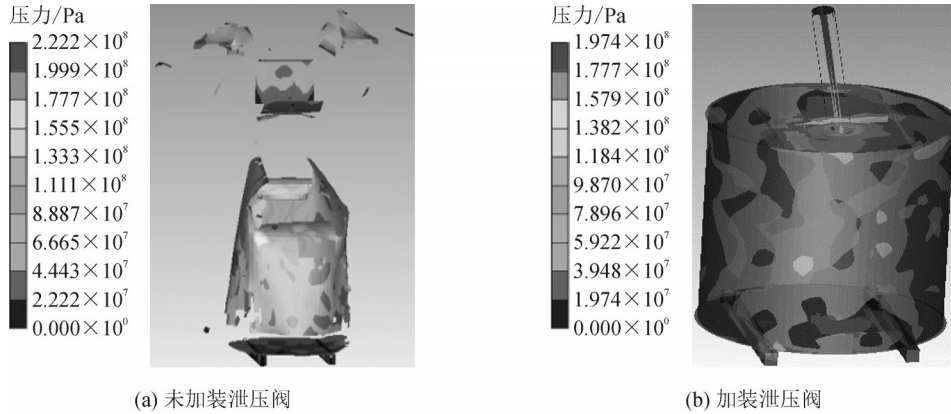


图 7 电弧能量 16 MJ 下 250 ms 升高座整体应力云图

Fig. 7 The overall stress cloud diagram of 250 ms elevated base under arc energy of 16 MJ

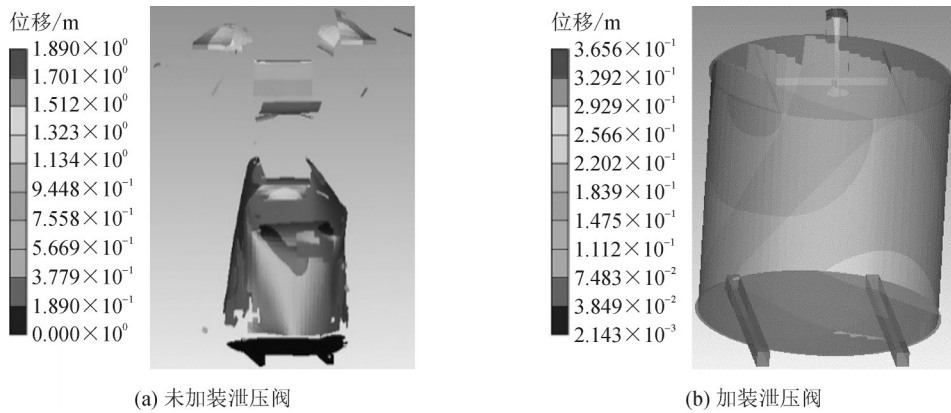


图 8 电弧能量 16 MJ 下 250 ms 升高座整体位移云图

Fig. 8 The overall displacement cloud diagram of 250 ms elevated base under arc energy of 16 MJ

对比两种情况下升高座结构主要部件的应力分布与最大位移情况见表 2。由表 2 可得, 未加装泄压阀的升高座模型整个结构已经完全破坏, 升高座结构整体和焊缝部分应力达到破坏强度, 远大于许用应力(升高座为 235 MPa, 焊缝为 199.75 MPa); 加装泄压阀的升高座模型没有破坏, 整体位移明显减小, 结构整体的应力均小于许用应力。综上所述, 加装压力释放阀在升高座顶部能够提升整体的抗爆能力。

表 2 升高座主要部件的最大应力与最大位移

Table 2 Maximum stress and displacement of main components of elevated base

项目	未加装泄压阀	加装泄压阀
升高座整体最大位移/mm	6 591.0	366.6
升高座最大正应力/MPa	达到破坏强度	197.40
焊缝最大正应力/MPa	达到破坏强度	71.56

4 结语

文中在变压器升高座模型上, 加装了压力释放阀的泄压装置, 同时设置了未加装压力释放阀的升高座模型作为对照组, 对比分析了泄压装置对变压器升高座抗爆的影响。两个模型中电弧放电时间、故障位置、电弧电流、电弧电压均未改变, 区别仅为是否加装泄压装置。泄压装置未开启前, 变压器箱体结构未破坏, 箱体内部其他结构并未发生明显改变。经过对比分析得到以下结论: 根据模拟结果的压强曲线可知, 在升高座上安装泄压装置, 当模型内部压力达到一定值时, 压力释放阀开启使得变压器能够及时排出故障导致的可燃气体, 箱体内部的压强不再增大, 趋于稳定, 避免了结构爆炸的发生。结果初步证明, 为避免变压器油箱内部电弧放电真实尺寸模拟试验的复杂性与危险性, 运用 Autodyn 软件建立了变压器 CEL 多物质流固耦合模

型,可成功完成爆炸模拟和动力结果分析,有助于变压器防爆装置的合理优化设计。

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