

基于测向线公垂线中点的局部放电相控超声几何定位算法研究

张丽君, 谢 庆, 李 菱, 律方成

(华北电力大学电力工程系, 保定 071003)

摘要: 局部放电的定位检测是电气设备质量监控与状态检修的关键项目, 良好的阵列定位原理及算法是保证定位精度的前提条件。传统局放超声阵列定位算法将所得的两条测向线投影交点的法线与两条测向线的交点视为放电源, 这种近似处理方法原理简单、计算方便。但是, 由于超声信号在变压器中的折反射和各类测向误差的影响, 两条测向线是不可能交汇于局放源这一点, 因此实际两条测向线为异面直线, 近似处理为相交, 会导致由于测向不准带来的定位精度下降, 而且会出现多个不唯一解的情况, 无法满足工程实际需要。因此笔者提出了一种基于测向线公垂线中点的局部放电相控超声几何定位算法, 该方法将两条测向线公垂线的中点作为局放源位置, 使得局放定位结果唯一、稳定, 同时也提高了定位精度。实验结果验证了文中方法的正确性和优越性。

关键词: 超声相控阵; 局部放电; 定位; 测向

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Research on Algorithm for Ultrasonic Array Geometric Location of PD Based on Common Perpendicular Midpoint of Direction Finding Lines

ZHANG Li-jun, XIE Qing, LI Ling, LÜ Fang-cheng

(Department of Electrical Engineering, North China Electric Power University, Baoding 071003, China)

Abstract: Detection of partial discharge (PD) location is the crucial project of electrical equipment's quality monitoring and transformer's condition maintenance, good array location principle and the algorithm are the precondition for the guarantee of the location accuracy research. It regards the point of the intersection of two direction measuring lines and their projection as PD source in traditional algorithm for ultrasonic array location of PD. The theory of this method is simple and the calculation is not complicated. However, as the influences of ultrasonic signal's refraction and reflection, and of variety of measurement errors, the two direction measuring lines are in different planes, approximately treated as the intersection, a lot of problems may be caused, such as bringing down the positioning accuracy. Furthermore, this could not get the unique solution which could not meet the actual engineering needs. Based on the midpoint of perpendicular public of direction measuring lines, in this paper, the author presents a new algorithm for ultrasonic array geometric location of PD. This method regards the public perpendicular midpoint of direction measuring lines as the location of PD source which could obtain the unique solution of the location result and improve the positioning accuracy. The experimental results verify the correctness and superiority of this proposed method.

Key words: ultrasonic phased array; partial discharge; location; direction measuring

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0 引言

局部放电的定位检测是电气设备质量监控与绝缘机理研究的关键项目^[1-4]。目前,局放定位多采用双平台(阵列)测向交叉定位法。该方法的原理是将2个传感器设置在空间不同位置,目的是接收局放超声信号,并形成阵列模型,再采用阵列信号处理方法进行波达方向估计^[5-9]。然后将2条测向线近似处理成相交,交点即为局放源位置。双平台(阵列)测向交叉定位法^[10-19]是无源定位中的经典方法,利用2个分别安装在同一油箱壁上的超声阵列传感器进行信号采集,视没有测向误差的测向线的交汇点为局放源位置。但是,由于参数选择不唯一可能引起定位结果不确定(不能获得唯一解)以及由测向不准引起的误差多级放大。

据此,笔者提出了一种基于测向线公垂线中点的局部放电相控超声几何定位算法,该方法将两条测向线公垂线的中点作为局放源位置,使得局放定位结果唯一稳定,同时提高了定位精度。最后,通过实验验证了该方法的正确性与有效性。

1 双平台测向公垂线中点定位算法

基本原理是将两条测向线的公垂线中点视为局放源,避免了解的多样性从而提高定位精度。设阵列传感器的坐标为 $A_t(x_t, y_t, z_t)$,方位角和俯仰角为 (θ_t, φ_t) ,传感器 t 测向线的方向向量为 $S_t\{m_t, n_t, p_t\}$,其中 $t=1, 2$ 。测向线方向向量图见图1。

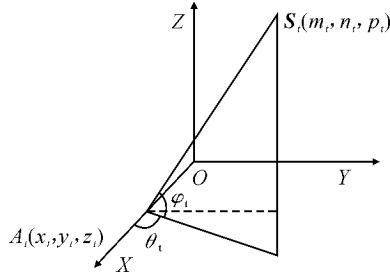


图1 测向线方向向量图

Fig. 1 Measuring the direction of the line vector map

由于 $\varphi_t = \left| \frac{\pi}{2} - (\hat{S}_t, \hat{n}_t) \right|$, 故

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \varphi_t &= \left| \cos(\hat{S}_t, \hat{n}_t) \right| \\ &= \frac{|\mathbf{0} \cdot \mathbf{m}_t + \mathbf{0} \cdot \mathbf{n}_t + \mathbf{1} \cdot \mathbf{p}_t|}{\sqrt{\mathbf{0}^2 + \mathbf{0}^2 + \mathbf{1}^2} \sqrt{\mathbf{m}_t^2 + \mathbf{n}_t^2 + \mathbf{p}_t^2}} \\ &= \frac{|\mathbf{p}_t|}{\sqrt{\mathbf{m}_t^2 + \mathbf{n}_t^2 + \mathbf{p}_t^2}} \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$\mathbf{n}_t$ 为 XOY 平面的方向向量 $(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{1})$ 。

$$\cos \varphi_t = \frac{\sqrt{\mathbf{m}_t^2 + \mathbf{n}_t^2}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{m}_t^2 + \mathbf{n}_t^2 + \mathbf{p}_t^2}} \quad (2)$$

$$\tan \theta_t = \frac{\mathbf{m}_t}{\mathbf{n}_t} \quad (3)$$

由式(1)-(3)可得

$$\mathbf{m}_t : \mathbf{n}_t : \mathbf{p}_t = \cot \theta_t : 1 : (\tan \varphi_t \cdot \csc \theta_t) \quad (4)$$

故测向线的方向向量为

$$\mathbf{S}_t = (\cot \theta_t, 1, \tan \varphi_t \cdot \csc \theta_t) \quad (5)$$

测向线的直线方程为

$$\frac{X - X_t}{\cot \theta_t} = \frac{Y - Y_t}{1} = \frac{Z - Z_t}{\tan \varphi_t \cdot \csc \theta_t} \quad (6)$$

传感器1和2测向线的方向向量为

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{S}_1 = (\cot \theta_1, 1, \tan \varphi_1 \cdot \csc \theta_1) \\ \mathbf{S}_2 = (\cot \theta_2, 1, \tan \varphi_2 \cdot \csc \theta_2) \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

设局放源的坐标为 $S(x, y, z)$, 传感器 t 的测向线和公垂线的交点为点 P_t , 其中 $t=1, 2$ 。双平台测向公垂线中点定位原理图见图2。

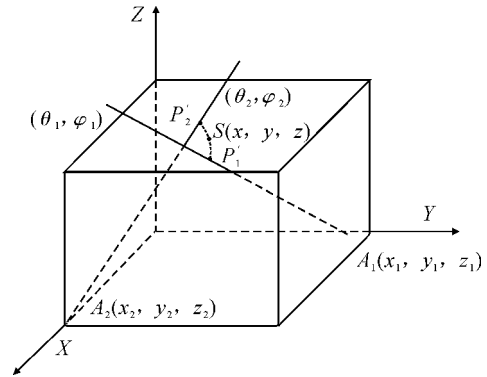


图2 双平台测向公垂线中点定位原理图

Fig. 2 Dual platform measuring direction vertical midpoint of the public location schematic

由测向线与公垂线相垂直有

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{P}_1 \mathbf{P}_2 \cdot \mathbf{S}_1 = 0 \\ \mathbf{P}_1 \mathbf{P}_2 \cdot \mathbf{S}_2 = 0 \\ \frac{X'_t - X_t}{\cot \theta_t} = \frac{Y'_t - Y_t}{1} = \frac{Z'_t - Z_t}{\tan \varphi_t \cdot \csc \theta_t} \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

由式(6)-(8)可解出 $\mathbf{P}_1(x'_1, y'_1, z'_1)$ 、 $\mathbf{P}_2(x'_2, y'_2, z'_2)$, 它们的中点即是局放源的位置。

故局放源的位置坐标为

$$S(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{X'_1 + X'_2}{2}, \frac{Y'_1 + Y'_2}{2}, \frac{Z'_1 + Z'_2}{2} \right)$$

算法流程图见图3。

2 实验研究

2.1 局放定位实验系统

局放定位实验系统包括设备外壳模型(长100 cm, 宽150 cm, 高120 cm, 厚度为5 mm的焊接钢板, 无障碍物)、局放源(三电容模型^[20])、超声阵列传感器及传输线、16通道高速数据同步采集器、计算机以及基于LabVIEW的定位软件系统。局放定位实验系统

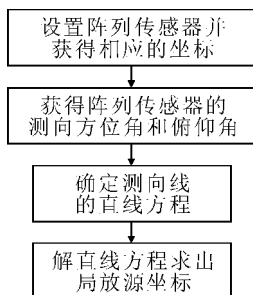


图3 算法流程图

Fig. 3 Flow chart of the orientation method

结构图见图4,实物图见图5。

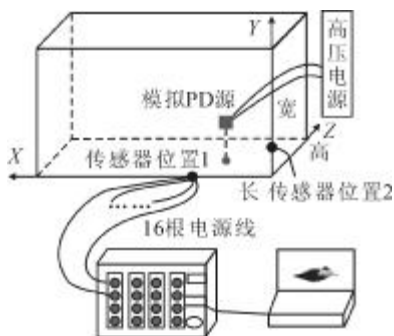


图4 局放定位实验系统结构图

Fig. 4 PD positioning experiment system structure



图5 局放定位实验系统实物图

Fig. 5 PD positioning experiment system physical map

2.2 变压器局放定位实验研究

实验中,设定放电源的空间坐标为 $(30, 70, 90)$ cm, 2个阵列传感器空间坐标为 $(50, 0, 0)$ cm、 $(0, 50, 0)$ cm, 采集数据长度为8 000, 信号放大倍数256倍, 采样频率为10 MHz, 滤波范围60~200 kHz, 触发方式为外触发。计算得到放电源相对2个阵列传感器的理论方位角和俯仰角分别为 $(105.9^\circ, 51.0^\circ)$ 、 $(33.7^\circ, 68.2^\circ)$ 。

由图6-9的实验测向谱图和等高线图可知, 2个阵列传感器的方位角和俯仰角分别为: $(101.2^\circ, 54.4^\circ)$ 、 $(34.4^\circ, 56.6^\circ)$ 。理论值和实验值的测向角度误差在 5° 范围内, 由实验获得的局放源空间坐标为 $(35.2, 65.9, 94.1)$ cm, 定位的绝对误差为7.8 cm。在油箱中改变模拟局放源的位置, 进行多次试验研究, 定位结果见表1, 误差在11~14 cm之间, 验证了文中方法的正确性。

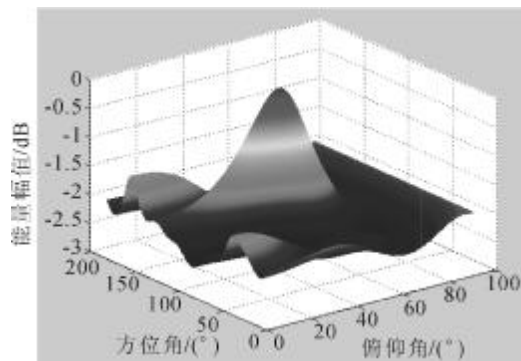


图6 传感器1实验测向谱图

Fig. 6 Experiment spectrum of sensor 1

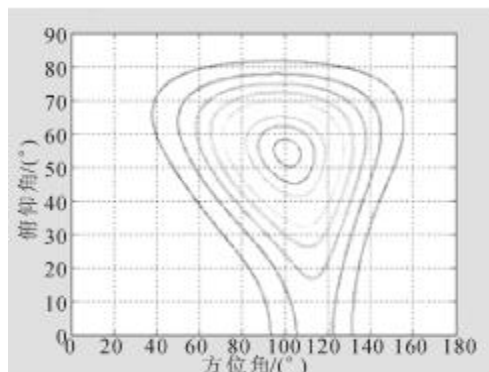


图7 传感器1实验测向等高线图

Fig. 7 Contour map of sensor 1

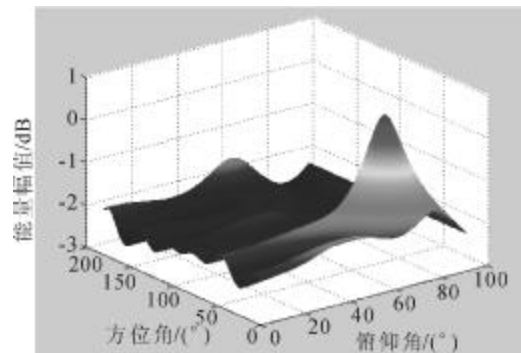


图8 传感器2实验测向谱图

Fig. 8 Experiment spectrum of sensor 2

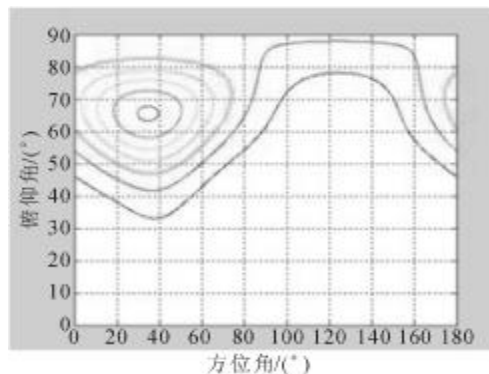


图9 传感器2实验测向等高线图

Fig. 9 Contour map of sensor 2

表1 定位结果及误差

Tab. 1 Location results and errors cm

序号	设置结果	文中定位结果	误差	传统交叉定位结果	误差
1	(25, 70, 90)	(32.8, 64.7, 83.3)	11.6	(35.2, 78.6, 78.3)	15.3
2	(80, 80, 50)	(74.7, 86.6, 60.3)	13.3	(70.3, 91.5, 64.8)	14.6
3	(60, 90, 60)	(65.8, 88.5, 54.9)	12.2	(71.4, 82.2, 50.8)	16.2
4	(25, 25, 100)	(18.4, 17.7, 90.2)	13.9	(31.3, 29.7, 106.2)	14.2
5	(30, 120, 40)	(21.4, 113.2, 45.6)	12.3	(40.4, 103.6, 48.5)	15.8

3 结语

笔者提出的基于测向线公垂线中点的局部放电相控超声几何定位算法,将两条测向线公垂线的中点作为局放源位置。相比较传统双平台测向交叉定位算法,使得局放定位结果唯一、稳定。实验研究表明,实验误差小于 14 cm,优于传统的测向交叉定位算法。

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