

## 220 kV 电缆线路终端故障及仿真分析

曹京荣<sup>1</sup>, 查显光<sup>2</sup>, 陈杰<sup>1</sup>, 周远翔<sup>3</sup>, 谭笑<sup>1</sup>, 李陈莹<sup>1</sup>, 胡丽斌<sup>1</sup>

(1. 国网电力系统人工智能联合实验室(国网江苏省电力有限公司电力科学研究院), 江苏 南京 211103; 2. 国网江苏省电力有限公司, 江苏 南京 210024; 3. 清华大学电机系电力系统及发电设备控制和仿真国家重点实验室, 北京 100084)

**摘要:**为分析某 220 kV 电缆线路终端应力锥、电缆表面贴合状态与故障发生的深层次原因, 本文对某 220 kV 故障电缆终端开展故障解体、X 射线检测以及仿真工作, 分析发现接头应力锥过盈量高于安装工艺要求, 且搭接面表面不平整。在应力锥、电缆表面贴合良好时, 运行电压下应力锥、电缆主绝缘最大电场强度均远小于对应绝缘材料的击穿场强, 而应力锥、电缆表面贴合不良交界面存在微小气隙时, 运行电压下气隙内部电场强度大于空气击穿场强, 表明运行电压下气隙内部存在放电现象。因此, 电缆终端应力锥、电缆表面贴合不良、交界面存在微小气隙时, 在运行电压下, 气隙内长期放电引起主绝缘破坏是造成电缆故障的原因。

**关键词:**220 kV 电缆终端; 故障; 过盈量

**中图分类号:**TM854

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## 0 引言

随着城市化进程的不断加快以及经济的不断发展, 用电量逐年增高, 电力电缆的需求量正在飞速增长<sup>[1-3]</sup>。由于电力电缆采用封闭式紧凑型结构, 且绝大多数为固体挤塑材料绝缘材料, 一旦发生故障往往存在定位难、修复周期长、停电损失大的问题<sup>[4-6]</sup>。

电缆线路由电缆本体及附件组成, 而电缆附件是电缆线路的薄弱环节。电缆内因造成电缆故障的事件中, 有 90% 都是由于附件原因造成。许多高压电缆线路接头施工阶段存在的隐患渐渐暴露出来, 高压电缆接头故障率逐年增加<sup>[7-8]</sup>。因此, 分析电缆故障原因并有针对性地提出施工改进措施和建议, 对于保证电缆线路可靠性, 降低电缆故障率具有重要意义<sup>[9]</sup>。目前国内外的研究主要是针对实验室制备的电缆绝缘材料的破坏机理进行分析<sup>[10-16]</sup>, 包括绝缘材料内部电树枝老化、空间电荷等问题, 而对于现场电缆终端现场施工缺陷与故障原因的关联分析研究较少。

本文针对 220 kV 电缆故障终端开展分析, 得出电缆故障原因, 并提出处置建议, 为防范类似故障提供借鉴。

## 1 电缆终端事故过程

2017 年 1 月 24 日 5 时 17 分, 某 220 kV 高压电

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缆线路发生 A 相接地短路故障, 开关三相跳开后重合不成功。故障电流 43.81 A (二次值、CT 变比 2500/5), 一次故障电流 21 905 A, 故障测距距离东青变 5.7 km。

经故障巡查发现, 220 kV 线 3 号杆 A 相电缆终端头损坏。该 220 kV 线投运于 2015 年, 线路全长 6.069 km, 为架空-电缆混合线路。电缆型号为 ZC-YJLW03-Z 127/220-1×2500 mm<sup>2</sup>, 电缆终端型号为 YJZWC4。

## 2 故障终端检测

## 2.1 解体检查

对故障电缆终端进行解体检查, 发现故障现象主要呈现以下特征:

- (1) 终端接头封铅脱离, 尾管炸裂;
- (2) 三元乙丙橡胶预制件部分遗失, 部分铜网剥离缺失;
- (3) 在应力锥内部半导体零位线上 2 cm 绝缘处发生击穿;
- (4) 在应力锥内部击穿点上部出现裂痕, 电缆绝缘表面碳化严重, 并且出现烧痕;
- (5) 击穿点部位绝缘外半导体层外翻, 并且在击穿点背侧应力锥底部位置距离外半导体层末端 55 mm;
- (6) 应力锥半导体层末端往下 20 mm 和 50 mm 处半导体层过渡段倾斜(见图 1)。

## 2.2 X 射线检测

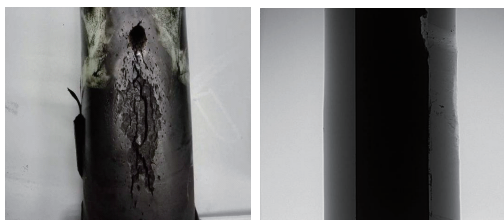
对解体后的电缆终端应力锥部位及电缆主绝



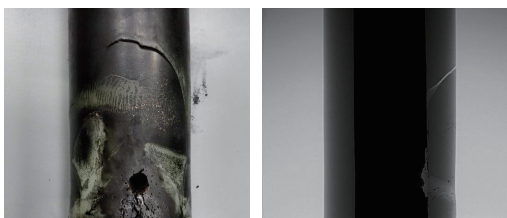
图1 终端击穿故障解体检测

Fig.1 Detection of the breakdown failure of terminal  
缘进行X射线检测,结果如图2所示:

- (1) 电缆绝缘击穿通道,沿下部轴向方向倾斜(见图2a),沟壑碳化区域未发现与线芯贯穿通道;
- (2) 电缆撕裂面内部贯穿到铜芯,撕裂处与击穿点沿铜芯贯通(见图2b)。



(a) 绝缘击穿通道沿轴向倾斜



(b) 电缆撕裂面贯穿铜芯并与击穿点贯通

图2 X射线检测结果

Fig.2 X-ray test results

结合以往电缆故障分析经验,可能导致本次故障的原因主要包括如下几个方面:

- (1) 电缆附件安装过程存在施工缺陷;
- (2) 电缆本体存在质量问题;
- (3) 电缆附件应力锥设计存在问题;
- (4) 电缆附件应力锥材料存在问题。

对现场电力电缆附件绝缘材料和应力锥材料进行性能分析,其均满足相应的电缆标准。由图1可知,电缆外半导体层存在打磨不平现象,过渡不平滑。此外,根据电缆附件厂家提供的终端安装记录,电缆外半导体层外径测量值 114.9 mm,应力锥内径测量值为 106 mm,过盈量 8.9 mm,高于安装工艺要求 11.2%(安装工艺为 4~8 mm)。由此可见,电缆附件安装过程存在一定施工缺陷。

### 3 电场强度分析

为了探析电缆施工缺陷对电缆附件电场,依据附件商提供的 220 kV YJZWC4 电缆终端图纸,采用有限元分析方法对电缆附件内部进行电场仿真计算分析。

如图3所示,电场仿真计算范围取电缆终端中部 840×338 mm 的矩形区域,包括电缆铜导体、电缆外半导体层、电缆附件应力锥、电缆附件应力锥罩等结构,该区域为电场强度最高、变化最大区域。

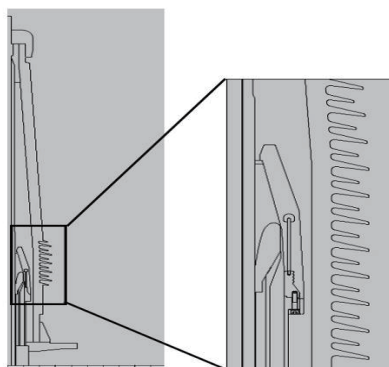


图3 仿真区域示意

Fig.3 Diagram of simulation area

仿真过程中,对 220 kV 瓷套终端模型施加 128 kV 的电压,并依据长缆附件提供的参数,对仿真区域不同材料进行了定义。同时,针对电缆外半导体过渡处打磨良好以及打磨不平现象分别进行电场仿真。

#### 3.1 电缆外半导体过渡处打磨良好

此时,电缆终端应力锥与电缆紧密贴合,电缆终端电势如图4所示,电缆终端电势等位线如图5所示。从图中可以发现其等位线均匀分布,未发现明显电场畸变点。

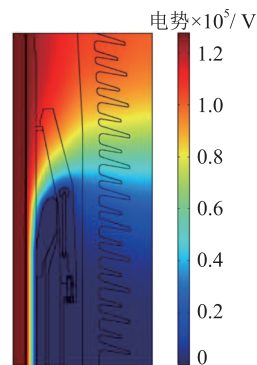


图4 220 kV 瓷套终端电势分布

Fig.4 Potential distribution of 220 kV terminal

图6为220 kV瓷套终端电场强度示意图,从仿真结果可以发现,电场强度最大点位于电缆本体主

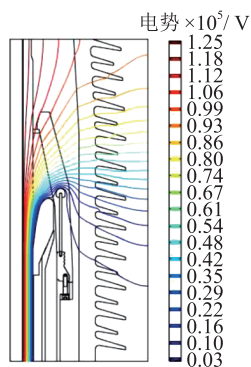


图5 220 kV 瓷套终端等位线分布

Fig.5 Equipotential line distribution of 220 kV terminal 绝缘中,值为  $6.6 \text{ kV/mm}$ ,小于 GB/T 18890.2—2015 中规定的交联聚乙烯击穿场强  $30 \text{ kV/mm}$ <sup>[17]</sup>。应力锥绝缘中电场最大值为  $4.6 \text{ kV/mm}$ ,小于长缆附件提供的三元乙丙橡胶材料的击穿场强  $35 \text{ kV/mm}$ 。

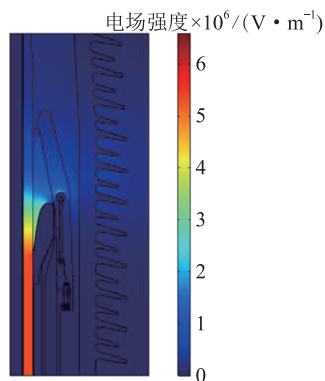


图6 220 kV 瓷套终端电场强度分布

Fig.6 Electric field distribution of 220 kV terminal

### 3.2 电缆外半导体过渡处打磨不良

若电缆终端应力锥与电缆贴合不良,则会在电缆绝缘与应力锥绝缘交界面存在微小气隙。此时电场强度如图7所示,在气隙处电场强度最大,为  $9 \text{ kV/mm}$ ,大于空气击穿场强会导致局部放电出现。

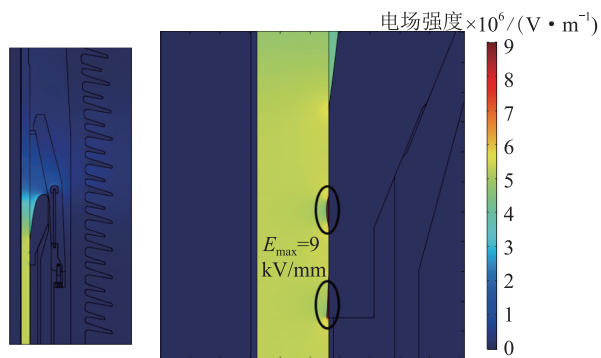


图7 220 kV 瓷套终端电场强度分布

Fig.7 Electric field distribution of 220 kV terminal

### 3.3 故障原因分析

综合分析上述检测试验结果,外半导体层过渡

处打磨不平,电缆附件应力锥过盈量超过技术文件要求。当电缆半导体过渡处打磨不平时,会导致电缆绝缘与应力锥绝缘交界面存在微小气隙,在  $220 \text{ kV}$  线路运行电压作用下会引起局部放电从而引起绝缘劣化,从而导致绝缘材料内部电树枝老化或者击穿现象发生<sup>[18-20]</sup>;当电缆附件应力锥过盈量超标时,会导致应力锥在预扩张过程中形成机械损伤而导致电气性能下降。仿真发现,在应力锥、电缆表面贴合良好时,运行电压下应力锥、电缆主绝缘最大电场强度分别为  $4.6 \text{ kV/mm}$ 、 $6.6 \text{ kV/mm}$ ,均远小于对应绝缘材料的击穿场强,而应力锥、电缆表面贴合不良交界面存在微小气隙时,运行电压下气隙内部电场强度为  $9 \text{ kV/mm}$ ,大于空气  $3 \text{ kV/mm}$  的空气击穿场强,表明运行电压下气隙内部存在放电现象。

在上述因素的综合作用下,电缆主绝缘与电缆附件应力锥交界面局部放电现象增加、电缆附件硅橡胶预制件绝缘性能下降从而引发该处绝缘击穿导致电缆终端故障。

## 4 结语

电缆终端应力锥、电缆表面贴合不良、交界面存在微小气隙时,在运行电压下,气隙内部长期放电引起主绝缘破坏是造成电缆故障的原因。

建议加强电缆终端制作单位工艺技术水平,切实提高电缆附件现场制作质量;加强电缆终端制作现场技术监督工作,仔细核查应力锥尺寸过盈量、电缆外半导体层过渡平整性等关键技术参数;针对同批次在运电缆终端进行排查,重点筛查应力锥过盈量等技术参数;对发现的应力锥过盈量严重超标的电缆终端,采用电缆局放重症监护等装备进行局部放电情况实时监测,发现局放量有增大趋势时,应及时进行更换。

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## 作者简介:



曹京荣

曹京荣(1987—),男,硕士,工程师,从事电力电缆输电线路外绝缘、可靠性以及全寿命周期成本评估等工作(E-mail: cjcjq@126.com);

查显光(1985—),男,硕士,高级工程师,从事电力电缆输电线路外绝缘、可靠性以及全寿命周期成本评估等工作;

陈 杰(1984—),男,博士,从事输电线路状态检测技术研究工作。

## Terminal Fault and Simulation Analysis of 220 kV Cable Line

CAO Jingying<sup>1</sup>, ZHA Xianguang<sup>2</sup>, CHEN Jie<sup>1</sup>, ZHOU Yuanxiang<sup>3</sup>, ZHANG Yunxiao<sup>3</sup>, TAN Xiao<sup>1</sup>, HU Libin<sup>1</sup>

(1. State Grid Power System Artificial Intelligence Joint Laboratory (Jiangsu Electric Power Co., Ltd. Research Institute), Nanjing 211103; 2. Jiangsu Electric Power Co., Ltd., Nanjing 210024; 3. State Key Laboratory of Control and Simulation of Power Systems and Generation Equipments Department of Electrical Engineering, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084)

**Abstract:** In order to analyze the deep cause of fault for surface fitting state between stress cone and cable body, this paper carries out cable disintegration, X-ray inspection, material inspection and simulation work for a 220 kV fault cable terminal. It is found that the interference fit on joint stress cone is higher than the installation process requirement, and the lap joint is not flat. When the stress cone and cable body surface are well bonded, the maximum electric field strength of the stress cone and the main insulation of the cable under operating voltage are much smaller than the breakdown field strength of the corresponding insulating material. When there is a small air gap between the stress cone and the cable surface, the internal electric field strength of the air gap is greater than the air breakdown field strength under the operating voltage, indicating that there is a discharge phenomenon inside the air gap under the operating voltage. Therefore, when the cable terminal stress cone, the cable surface is poorly attached, and there is a slight air gap at the interface, the main insulation damage caused by long-term discharge inside the air gap is the cause of the cable failure under the operating voltage.

**Key words:** 220 kV cable terminal; failure; interference volume

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## Large Scale Wind Power Consumption Based on Heat Storage Control of Thermal System

WANG Yu

(China Renewable Energy Engineering Institute, Beijing 100120, China)

**Abstract:** In terms of large scale wind power integrated into the power system. Based on the framework of regional energy system, a heat storage control method for thermal system is proposed in this paper. By introducing heat storage device and distributed heat pump this method can improve the operational flexibility of cogeneration unit and the peak regulation demand of wind power is met. At the same time, the distributed heat pump can further improve the peak regulation capacity of the system and improve the wind power consumption. Finally, considering the characteristics of building heat storage and human thermal comfort, it can improve the flexibility of heat storage control and realize the effective tracking of wind power fluctuation. The simulation results show the effect of heat storage control method on the peak regulation, and also analyze the influence on peak regulation of wind power with different heat load characteristics.

**Key words:** wind power; cogeneration; heat storage device; building heat storage

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## Analysis and Optimization of Overvoltages in UHVDC Project Caused by Exiting of Converter

YU Xiang, CHEN Le, ZOU Qiang, XU Bin, WANG Yangzheng, YANG Jianming

(NR Electric Co., Ltd., Nanjing 211106, China)

**Abstract:** The entrance/exiting of converter is one of the key techniques of UHVDC project. When telecommunication between stations is lost, the exiting of one converter at rectifier side due to fault sometimes would cause overvoltages of the rest converter in series. In this paper, the overvoltages are analyzed from the perspective of control strategy and an optimized strategy, which adjusts the voltage reference at rectifier side and current margin at inverter side respectively, is purposed. The real time digital simulator (RTDS) simulation results prove that the optimized strategy can effectively suppress the overvoltages under the circumstances mentioned above and can be adopted in future UHVDC projects.

**Key words:** UHVDC; telecommunication between stations; exiting of converter; overvoltage; voltage reference; current margin

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