

# 一种高精度的改进傅里叶测频算法

磨少清<sup>1</sup>, 李啸骢<sup>2</sup>

(1. 广西民族学院物电系, 广西壮族自治区南宁市 530006; 2. 广西大学电气工程学院, 广西壮族自治区南宁市 530004)

**摘要:** 通过严谨的理论推导, 揭示了传统傅里叶测频算法存在的误差, 并由此提出了一种能有效消除这种误差的改进测频算法。数字仿真和实际应用表明, 该算法的计算精度高, 而且能实现宽范围的测频, 可以满足电力系统控制装置和安全装置对频率测量的要求。

**关键词:** 频率测量; 电力系统; 傅里叶变换; 相角差

**中图分类号:** TM935.1

## 0 引言

频率对电力系统的运行、控制和保护起着重要作用。人们已研究出多种频率测量算法<sup>[1~6]</sup>, 其中基于傅里叶算法的频率测量算法<sup>[2]</sup>滤波能力强, 有较好的应用性。其基本原理为求出 2 个相邻数据窗间的相角差, 当频率变化时, 可根据相角差求出频率的变化。该方法假定采样频率不变, 而实际上, 在信号周期  $T (=1/f)$  不等于采样周期  $T_s (=1/(Nf))$  的整数倍(即  $T \neq NT_s$ )时, 在频率测量中就会出现微小的误差, 本文提出了消除此误差的简便近似方法。

## 1 测频的基本算法及改进

假设电压信号仅含基频分量, 系统的额定基频为  $f_0$ (采样频率为  $Nf_0$ ), 系统的实际频率为  $f$ ,  $f=f_0+\Delta f$ , 则信号为:

$$u(t) = U_m \sin(2\pi ft + \varphi_0) = U_m \sin(2\pi f_0 t + 2\pi \Delta f t + \varphi_0) \quad (1)$$

令  $\varphi(t)=2\pi \Delta f t + \varphi_0$ , 则

$$\frac{d\varphi(t)}{dt} = 2\pi \Delta f \quad (2)$$

用离散的差分方程代替式(2)的求导, 并取时间步长为 1 个测量周期  $T_0 (=1/f_0)$ , 可得:

$$\Delta\varphi = 2\pi \Delta f \Delta t = 2\pi \Delta f T_0 \quad (3)$$

则

$$f = f_0 + \Delta f = f_0 + \frac{\Delta\varphi}{2\pi T_0} \quad (4)$$

式(2)~式(4)就是基本的测频计算公式。只要能准确地计算出  $2\pi \Delta f T_0$ (即  $\Delta\varphi$ ), 就能得到频率偏差  $\Delta f$ , 从而完成测频任务。

在第 1 周期, 即时窗  $[0, T_0]$  内, 电压的实部模值  $U_R$  和虚部模值  $U_I$  的时域表达式分别为:

$$U_R = \frac{2}{T_0} \int_0^{T_0} u(t) \sin(2\pi f_0 t) dt = \frac{2U_m}{T_0} \int_0^{T_0} \sin(2\pi f_0 t +$$

$$2\pi \Delta f t + \varphi_0) \sin(2\pi f_0 t) dt = \frac{1}{T_0} U_m \cdot$$

$$\left[ \int_0^{T_0} \cos(2\pi \Delta f t + \varphi_0) dt - \int_0^{T_0} \cos(4\pi f_0 t + \right.$$

$$2\pi \Delta f t + \varphi_0) dt \left. \right] = \frac{2U_m f_0}{\pi T_0 \Delta f (2f_0 + \Delta f)} \cdot$$

$$\cos(\pi \Delta f T_0 + \varphi_0) \sin(\pi \Delta f T_0) \quad (5)$$

$$U_I = \frac{2}{T_0} \int_0^{T_0} u(t) \cos(2\pi f_0 t) dt = \frac{2U_m}{T_0} \int_0^{T_0} \sin(2\pi f_0 t +$$

$$2\pi \Delta f t + \varphi_0) \cos(2\pi f_0 t) dt = \frac{U_m}{T_0} \cdot$$

$$\left[ \int_0^{T_0} \sin(4\pi f_0 t + 2\pi \Delta f t + \varphi_0) dt + \right.$$

$$\left. \int_0^{T_0} \sin(2\pi \Delta f t + \varphi_0) dt \right] = \frac{2U_m (f_0 + \Delta f)}{\pi T_0 \Delta f (2f_0 + \Delta f)} \cdot$$

$$\sin(\pi \Delta f T_0 + \varphi_0) \sin(\pi \Delta f T_0) \quad (6)$$

故有:

$$\varphi_1 = \arctan \frac{U_I}{U_R} = \arctan \frac{f_0 + \Delta f}{f_0} \frac{\sin(\pi \Delta f T_0 + \varphi_0)}{\cos(\pi \Delta f T_0 + \varphi_0)} \quad (7)$$

经过 1 个周期( $N$  个采样点)后, 即在时窗  $[T_0, 2T_0]$  内, 相应的实部  $U'_R$ 、虚部  $U'_I$  为:

$$U'_R = \frac{2}{T_0} \int_{T_0}^{2T_0} u(t) \sin(2\pi f_0 t) dt =$$

$$\frac{2U_m}{T_0} \int_{T_0}^{2T_0} \sin(2\pi f_0 t + 2\pi \Delta f t + \varphi_0) \cdot$$

$$\sin(2\pi f_0 t) dt = \frac{U_m}{T_0} \left[ \int_{T_0}^{2T_0} \cos(2\pi \Delta f t + \varphi_0) dt - \right.$$

$$\left. \int_{T_0}^{2T_0} \cos(4\pi f_0 t + 2\pi \Delta f t + \varphi_0) dt \right] =$$

$$\frac{2U_m f_0}{\pi T_0 \Delta f (2f_0 + \Delta f)} \cos(3\pi \Delta f T_0 + \varphi_0) \cdot$$

$$\sin(\pi \Delta f T_0) \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 U_I' &= \frac{2}{T_0} \int_{T_0}^{2T_0} u(t) \cos(2\pi f_0 t) dt = \\
 &\quad \frac{2U_m}{T_0} \int_{T_0}^{2T_0} \sin(2\pi f_0 t + 2\pi\Delta f t + \varphi_0) \cdot \\
 &\quad \cos(2\pi f_0 t) dt = \\
 &\quad \frac{U_m}{T_0} \left[ \int_{T_0}^{2T_0} \sin(4\pi f_0 t + 2\pi\Delta f t + \varphi_0) dt + \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \int_{T_0}^{2T_0} \sin(2\pi\Delta f t + \varphi_0) dt \right] = \\
 &\quad \frac{2U_m(f_0 + \Delta f)}{\pi T_0 \Delta f (2f_0 + \Delta f)} \sin(3\pi\Delta f T_0 + \varphi_0) \cdot \\
 &\quad \sin(\pi\Delta f T_0)
 \end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

则

$$\begin{aligned}
 \varphi_2 &= \arctan \frac{U_I'}{U_R'} = \arctan \frac{f_0 + \Delta f}{f_0} \cdot \\
 &\quad \frac{\sin(3\pi\Delta f T_0 + \varphi_0)}{\cos(3\pi\Delta f T_0 + \varphi_0)}
 \end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

至此可以看出,事实上:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \arctan \frac{U_I'}{U_R'} - \arctan \frac{U_I}{U_R} &= \\
 \arctan \frac{f_0 + \Delta f}{f_0} \frac{\sin(3\pi\Delta f T_0 + \varphi_0)}{\cos(3\pi\Delta f T_0 + \varphi_0)} - \\
 \arctan \frac{f_0 + \Delta f}{f_0} \frac{\sin(\pi\Delta f T_0 + \varphi_0)}{\cos(\pi\Delta f T_0 + \varphi_0)} &\neq \\
 2\pi\Delta f T_0 = \Delta\varphi
 \end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

而且,其误差大小与频率偏移程度有关,在初相角相等的条件下,误差随着  $\Delta f$  的增大而增大。

现在对算法做如下修正。首先,令:

$$\arctan \frac{U_I'}{U_R'} = \arctan \frac{U_I}{U_R} = \varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = \Delta\varphi \tag{12}$$

利用式(12)计算所得的相角差  $\Delta\varphi$  来预估算频差:

$$\Delta f' = \frac{f_0 \Delta\varphi}{2\pi} \tag{13}$$

令

$$r = \frac{f_0}{f_0 + \Delta f'} \tag{14}$$

利用  $r$  对式(11)进行修正,得:

$$\Delta\varphi = \arctan \left( \frac{U_I'}{U_R'} r \right) - \arctan \left( \frac{U_I}{U_R} r \right) \tag{15}$$

最后得频率为:

$$f = f_0 + \Delta f = f_0 + \frac{f_0 \Delta\varphi}{2\pi} \tag{16}$$

在式(13)、式(14)、式(16)中,由于系统的实际频率未知,在第1次计算时取  $f_0$  为系统额定频率,经过第1次计算获得系统的实际频率后,在随后的计算中  $f_0$  依次取为上一次计算所得的频率( $f_1$ ),并即时调整采样频率为  $Nf_1$ 。

## 2 算法仿真及分析

为了验证改进算法的测频效果,表1给出了改进算法和传统算法在各频率下的测量值比较。仿真信号模型为:  $u(t) = 10\sin(2\pi ft + \pi/7) + 2\sin(2 \times 2\pi ft) + 3\sin(3 \times 2\pi ft)$ 。实际频率为 45 Hz~55 Hz,令测量频率初始值  $f_0 = 50$ 。

表 1 改进算法和传统算法对不同频率信号的测量值比较

Table 1 Comparison of the results using improved algorithm and traditional algorithm

实际 频率/Hz	2 周期 <sup>①</sup>		4 周期 <sup>②</sup>	
	传统算法	改进算法	传统算法	改进算法
45	46.086 9	45.581 3	44.923 5	44.994 5
49	49.064 0	49.023 5	49.001 0	49.000 0
50	50.000 0	50.000 0	50.000 0	50.000 0
51	51.011 8	51.004 0	51.000 0	51.000 0
55	54.477 2	54.960 1	54.987 6	54.999 2

注:①表示2个周期后的测量结果;②表示4个周期后的测量结果。

从表1中可以看到,在各频率下改进算法的测量精度提高了很多。本算法已成功应用在基于 Intel 80C 196KC 芯片的电量变送器中。

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磨少清(1974—),女,硕士,主要研究方向为智能控制及其算法的实用化。E-mail: msq99@163.com

李啸骢(1959—),男,博士研究生,副教授,主要从事励磁控制的研究。

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## **AN IMPROVED HIGH-ACCURACY ALGORITHM FOR FREQUENCY MEASUREMENT BASED ON FOURIER TRANSFORM**

*Mo Shaoqing<sup>1</sup>, Li Xiaocong<sup>2</sup>*

(1. Guangxi University for Nationalities, Nanning 530006, China)

(2. Guangxi University, Nanning 530004, China)

**Abstract:** Based on theoretic derivation, this paper reveals the causes of error existing in the traditional Fourier frequency-tracking algorithm. Furthermore, an improved algorithm, which can eliminate the error, is proposed in the paper. Digital simulation and field applications show that this algorithm improves the output-data accuracy, can track the variations of the frequency in a wide range and has met the requirement of frequency measurement for power system automation devices.

**Key words:** frequency measurement; power systems; Fourier transform; phase-angle difference