

锅炉过热汽温的预测智能控制

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[摘要] 针对锅炉大延迟、大惯性特性,提出一种新型控制方法。该方法首先由预测器预测出未来过程输出,然后根据偏差状况及预测输出变化趋势通过模仿人的控制思维方式来选择相应控制强度。在过热汽温控制系统应用仿真结果表明:其控制品质优于常规控制规律,并具有较强鲁棒性。

关键词: 过热汽温; 预测; 智能控制

中图分类号: TP273

1 前言

锅炉过热汽温系统是一大延迟、大惯性过程,采用常规 PID 控制方法往往会造成超调量大、调节时间长。对于这类过程一般多采用预测控制^[1],但一般预测控制方法存在以下问题:(1)预测模型精度要求高,算法比较复杂、计算量较大,不利于工程实现。(2)鲁棒性差,条件变化后被控参数波动大^[2],有时甚至使系统失去稳定。(3)对于干扰位置不确定、干扰特性不确定,则需采用其它方式对预测控制进行补偿^[3]。

为此本文给出了一种将预测与智能控制相结合新型控制方法,并对其在过热汽温控制系统应用进行了研究。

2 预测智能控制

预测智能控制如图 1,其主要有预测器和智能控制两大部分组成,其中智能控制又是由运行控制级和参数校正级两部分组成。

2.1 预测器

设被控过程由如下模型描述:

$$A(z^{-1})y(k) = z^{-d}B(z^{-1})u(k) + v(k) \quad (1)$$

其中: $y(k)$ 是过程输出; $u(k)$ 是过程控制输入; $\{v(k)\}$ 是均值为零,方差为 σ^2 ,与 $u(\cdot)$ 不相关随机白噪声序列; z^{-1} 是后向平移算子, $z^{-d}u(k)$ 则表示

把 $u(k)$ 推迟 dT_0 时间(T_0 为采样周期);且

$$A(z^{-1}) = 1 + a_1z^{-1} + a_2z^{-2} + \dots + a_nz^{-n}$$

$$B(z^{-1}) = b_0 + b_1z^{-1} + b_2z^{-2} + \dots + b_nz^{-n}$$

设 $\hat{y}(k+p)$ 是 $k+p$ ($p>0$)时刻的过程输出预测值,由文献[4]可知:预测器为

$$\hat{y}(k+p/k) = G(z^{-1})y(k) + B(z^{-1})F(z^{-1})u(k+p-d) \quad (2)$$

其中

$$\begin{cases} F(z^{-1}) + \frac{z^{-p}G(z^{-1})}{A(z^{-1})} = \frac{1}{A(z^{-1})} \\ F(z^{-1}) = 1 + f_1z^{-1} + \dots + f_{p-1}z^{-(p-1)} \\ G(z^{-1}) = g_0 + g_1z^{-1} + \dots + g_{n-1}z^{-(n-1)} \end{cases}$$

时预测值可使准则函数

$$J = E\{[y(k+p) - \hat{y}(k+p)]^2\}$$

达到最小。

由式(2)知,当 $p>d$ 时,预测的过程输出 $\hat{y}(k+p)$ 包含有 k 时刻以后的输入控制序列,即预测输出受到未来输入控制影响,在实际控制工程中,由于干扰多是不可测或不可预估的,故本文只研究使用预测步长 $p \leq d$ 的预测器。

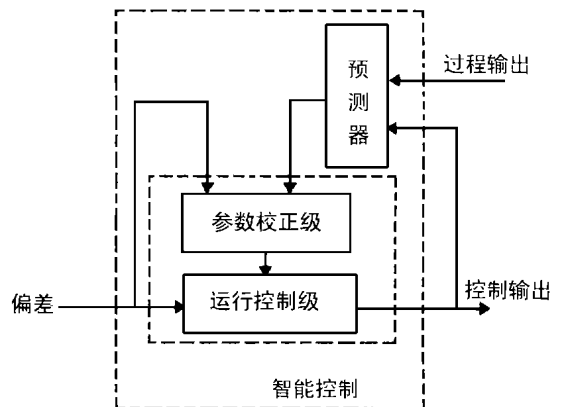


图 1 预测智能控制

2.2 智能控制

收稿日期: 1998-07-06

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2.2.1 运行控制级

运行控制级是智能控制的基本部分,直接面向控制过程。本级采用PI控制,其算法如下:

$$u(k) = K_{ID} \times K_p \{ e(k) + \frac{T_0}{T_i} e(k) - e(k-1) \} + u(k-1) \quad (4)$$

式中: $u(k)$: 当前 k 采样时刻控制输出值; $u(k-1)$: $k-1$ 采样时刻控制输出值; $e(k)$: 当前 k 采样时刻偏差值; $e(k-1)$: $k-1$ 采样时刻偏差值; K_{ID} : 控制强度系数; K_p : 比例系数, T_0 : 采样周期; T_i : 积分时间。

2.2.2 参数校正级

选取 H 作为描述偏差 e 所在区域特征状态:

$$H = \{ \eta_1 \quad \eta_2 \quad \eta_3 \quad \eta_4 \quad \eta_5 \}^T$$

$$\text{其中: } \begin{cases} \eta_1: e(k) > 0, \Delta e(k) \geq 0 \\ \eta_2: e(k) > 0, \Delta e(k) < 0 \\ \eta_3: e(k) < 0, \Delta e(k) \leq 0 \\ \eta_4: e(k) < 0, \Delta e(k) > 0 \\ \eta_5: e(k) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$\Delta e(k)$ 为偏差变化率; $\Delta e(k) = e(k) - e(k-1)$ 。

对大迟延、大惯性过程,为避免产生过大的超调量,将偏差分为大、中、小三种状态。定义预测变化趋势 $\Delta \hat{y}(k+p) = \hat{y}(k+p) - y(k)$ 。

在此基础上选择 Θ 作为描述偏差幅值和预测变化趋势的特征状态:

$$\Theta = \{ \theta_1 \quad \theta_2 \quad \theta_3 \quad \theta_4 \quad \theta_5 \}$$

$$\text{其中: } \begin{cases} \theta_1: |e(k)| > M_m, \Delta \hat{y}(k+p) \geq 0 \\ \theta_2: |e(k)| > M_m, \Delta \hat{y}(k+p) < 0 \\ \theta_3: M_s < |e(k)| \leq M_m, \Delta \hat{y}(k+p) \geq 0 \\ \theta_4: M_s < |e(k)| \leq M_m, \Delta \hat{y}(k+p) < 0 \\ \theta_5: |e(k)| \leq M_s \end{cases}$$

M_m, M_s 分别为误差界限。

于是描述系统动态特性的特征模型 Φ 表示为:

$$\Phi = [H \odot \Theta] = [\varphi_{i \times j}]_{5 \times 5}$$

其中: \odot 是逻辑与关系; $\varphi_{i \times j} = \eta_i \odot \theta_j; i, j = 1, \dots, 5$ 。

$\varphi_{i \times j}$ 表征系统偏差、偏差变化率、预测变化趋势的不同特征。

产生式参数校正具体策略 Ω 为:

$$\Omega = \{ \omega_1 \quad \omega_2 \quad \omega_3 \quad \omega_4 \quad \omega_5 \quad \omega_6 \quad \omega_7 \quad \omega_8 \quad \omega_9 \quad \omega_{10} \quad \omega_{11} \quad \omega_{12} \}$$

其中:

- $\omega_1: \text{IF } \varphi_{11} \text{ OR } \varphi_{32} \text{ THEN } K_{ID} = K_1 \text{ AND } A = 1$
- $\omega_2: \text{IF } \varphi_{12} \text{ OR } \varphi_{31} \text{ THEN } K_{ID} = K_2 \text{ AND } A = 1$
- $\omega_3: \text{IF } \varphi_{13} \text{ OR } \varphi_{34} \text{ THEN } K_{ID} = K_3$
- $\omega_4: \text{IF } \varphi_{14} \text{ OR } \varphi_{33} \text{ THEN } K_{ID} = K_4$
- $\omega_5: \text{IF } \varphi_{15} \text{ OR } \varphi_{35} \text{ OR } \varphi_{55} \text{ THEN } K_D = K_5 \text{ AND } A = 0$
- $\omega_6: \text{IF } \varphi_{21} \text{ OR } \varphi_{42} \text{ THEN } K_{ID} = K_6$
- $\omega_7: \text{IF } (\varphi_{22} \text{ AND } A = 1) \text{ OR } (\varphi_{41} \text{ AND } A = 1) \text{ THEN } K_{ID} = K_7$
- $\omega_8: \text{IF } (\varphi_{22} \text{ AND } A = 0) \text{ OR } (\varphi_{41} \text{ AND } A = 0) \text{ THEN } K_{ID} = K_8$
- $\omega_9: \text{IF } \varphi_{23} \text{ OR } \varphi_{44} \text{ THEN } K_{ID} = K_9$
- $\omega_{10}: \text{IF } (\varphi_{24} \text{ AND } A = 1) \text{ OR } (\varphi_{43} \text{ AND } A = 1) \text{ THEN } K_{ID} = K_{10}$
- $\omega_{11}: \text{IF } (\varphi_{24} \text{ AND } A = 0) \text{ OR } (\varphi_{43} \text{ AND } A = 0) \text{ THEN } K_{ID} = K_{11}$
- $\omega_{12}: \text{IF } \varphi_{25} \text{ OR } \varphi_{45} \text{ THEN } K_{ID} = K_{12} \text{ AND } A = 0$

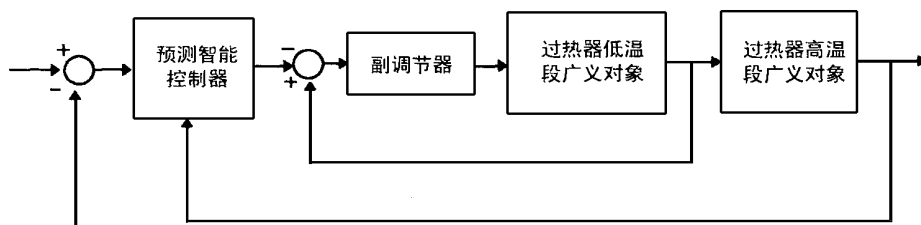
其中 A 为过程经历大偏差状态记忆标志。

参数校正策略是以人对控制对象的观察、记忆、决策等智能行为为基础的仿人智能控制。根据偏差、偏差变化率及预测变化趋势来决定特征模式,由特征辨识获得的特征状态以及偏差经历状态记忆来选择控制强度系数,进而对过程进行控制。

当系统偏差趋于增加;且偏差较大;同时预测偏差呈增大趋势,选择强控制强度系数,输出强烈的控制量,使偏差尽快减小。当系统偏差虽趋于增加;但偏差不大;同时预测偏差未呈增大趋势,为防止超调,可根据偏差大小选择适当的控制量。

当系统偏差趋于减小;则根据偏差大小进行谨慎控制。特别是在小偏差域内还要考虑偏差的经历,如在调节过程中偏差曾出现过大的偏差,考虑到惯性滞后,为了防止控制过量,应减小控制输出。

3 汽温控制系统



将上述方法应用于锅炉过热汽温控制系统中, 其控制系统的结构采用如图 2 示的串级结构。系统副回路中低温段广义对象传递函数为 $\frac{0.064}{(20S+1)^2}$, 高温段广义对象传递函数为 $\frac{1.234}{(68S+1)^2}e^{-30S}$, 副调节器采用 PI 控制律, 并按 ITAE 最佳准则, 求出其放大系数 $K_{fp}=50$, 积分时间 $T_{fi}=63$ 秒。主调节器为预测智能控制。

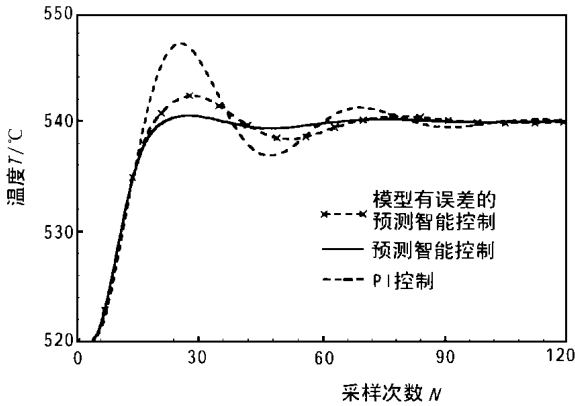


图 3 给定做阶跃变化的汽温控制曲线

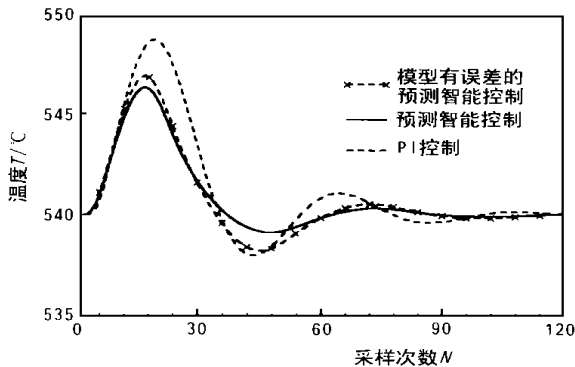


图 4 扰动加在主调输出处的汽温控制曲线

设采样周期 $T_0=10$ 秒, 预测器的预测步长 $p=2$ 。控制运行级的放大系数 $K_p=1$, 积分时间 $T_i=100$ 秒。控制参数校正级的误差界限 $M_m、M_s$ 分别为 $6^\circ\text{C}、2^\circ\text{C}$, 控制强度系数分别为: $K_1=2.5、K_2=K_3=K_6=K_8=1.5、K_4=K_5=1、K_7=K_{11}=0.9、K_9=1.1、K_{10}=-0.6、K_{12}=0.8$ 。

当给定值为阶跃变化时, 采用预测智能控制的汽温响应曲线如图 3 中实线所示。图中虚线为主调节器采用常规 PI 控制(放大系数为 1, 积分时间为 100 秒)汽温响应曲线。在上述参数条件下, 分别主调节器输出处和系统输出加一阶跃扰动时, 不同控制器的控制曲线如图 4、图 5 所示。

由以上结果可见: 预测智能控制的超调量、调节时间均优于常规 PI 控制律。

为了检验控制方法的鲁棒性, 预测器是以传递函数为 $\frac{1.234}{(50S+1)^2}e^{-30S}$ 进行设计, 即预测模型有误差。在预测智能控制其它控制参数均不改变的条件下, 其不同扰动下的仿真控制曲线分别如图 3、图 4、图 5 中的标志线所示。由仿真结果可见: 其控制品质依然优于常规 PI 控制。这表明预测—智能控制具有较强的鲁棒性。

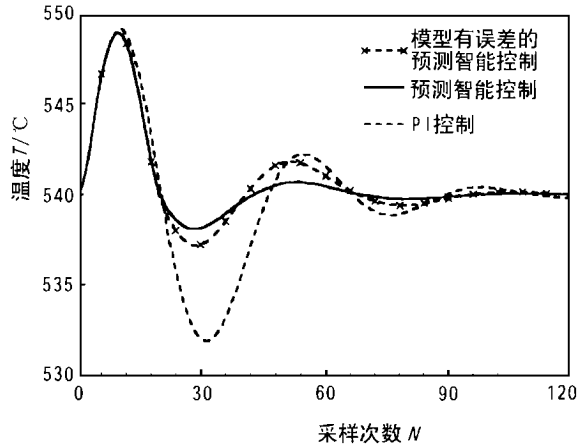


图 5 扰动加在系统输出处的汽温控制曲线

4 结束语

本文提出的控制方法不仅具有仿人智能控制的特点, 而且还具有 PID 控制的简单、实用的优点。在该方法中, 控制参数的选择规则中只要求预测过程未来的变化趋势, 且超前控制量是通过选择控制强度来实现, 故障降低了对预测模型的精度要求。这些特点使得该控制方法具有较好的应用前景。仿真结果表明: 在过热汽温控制系统, 采用该控制方法的控制品质优于常规 PI 控制, 且具有较强的鲁棒性。

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(静 编)

Electric Power Testing Research Institute) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. -1999, 14 (4). -

Through the experimental research of main operating parameters of a dual air-register burner boiler, which have an effect on combustion, the authors have identified the variation relationship between boiler economic performance and such factors as oxygen content, primary air flow rate, various damper openness of the burners, and coal pulverizer feed rate, etc. The optimized selection of the above-cited parameters results in a significant enhancement of the boiler operating efficiency. The test results can serve as practical reference data for analogous boilers. **Key words:** dual air-register burner, combustion parameters, optimization, economic performance

四角燃烧煤粉锅炉稳燃技术的分析与应用 = **Analysis and Application of Stable Combustion Technology of a Tangentially Fired Pulverized-Coal Boiler** [刊, 中] / Qiu Jihua, Chen Gang, et al (National Key Laboratory of Coal Combustion under the Huazhong University of Science & Technology) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. -1999, 14 (4). -

With respect to the combustion stability features of pulverized coal-fired boilers a variety of measures are proposed to achieve the stable combustion of pulverized coal. Categorized into four aspects, such measures are based on a pulverized coal burner of stable combustion type, dense-sparse pulverized coal combustion, proper consideration of the effect of secondary air on the primary air ignition, and a tangential circle formed in the boiler. The results of application of these measures on 670 t/h, 420 t/h and 220 t/h boilers are also presented in the paper. **Key words:** boiler, combustion, stability, pulverized coal

旋转机械故障诊断专家系统的设计和实现 = **The Design and Implementation of a Rotating Machine Failure Diagnosis Expert System** [刊, 中] / Yuan Yue (Yinhuada Co. under the North China Electric Power Scientific Research Institute) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. -1999, 14 (4). -

On the basis of the research results of a failure diagnosis inverse problem a rotating machine failure diagnosis expert system has been designed by utilizing Visual C++ 5.0 programming environment. Expounded are the system design philosophy as well as the theory and technology for its implementation. Also presented are the system functions, specific features and some results of application. **Key words:** failure diagnosis, expert system, rotating machine

锅炉过热汽温的预测智能控制 = **The Prediction and Intelligent Control of a Boiler Superheated Steam Temperature** [刊, 中] / Liu He, Xu Yuxin, et al (North China Electric Power University) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. -1999, 14 (4). -

In the light of a great hysteresis and inertia specific to boilers presented in this paper is a new type of control method. Under this method a future process output is first predicted. Then, on the basis of existing deviations and predicted output change trends a corresponding control intensity can be selected by simulating the human control thought. When used on a superheated steam temperature control system the simulation results show that the control quality achieved is superior to that of a conventional control method. Furthermore, it also features a relatively high robustness. **Key words:** superheated steam temperature, forecast, intelligent control

循环流化床烟气脱硫的实验研究及其数学模型 = **Experimental Study of Circulating Fluidized Bed Flue Gas Desulfurization and its Mathematical Model** [刊, 中] / Wu Yinghai, Huang Zhen, Li Daji (Southeastern University) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. -1999, 14 (4). -

The authors have set up a flue gas desulfurization test rig for a circulating fluidized bed. On the basis of increased moisture reaction mechanism established is a mathematical model for the circulating fluidized bed flue gas desulfurization. The calculated results of the model were compared with test ones. It is shown that the model can relatively well reflect the variation relationship between the desulfurization efficiency, water spray quantity and Ca/S ratio. **Key words:** circulating fluidized bed, flue gas desulfurization, mathematical model