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基于现场数据与神经网络的热工对象动态建模

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摘 要:基于神经网络可以建立热工对象的线性或非线性动态数学模型,在论述神经网络辨识与建模原理的基础上,通过对电厂现场数据的分析,分别建立了汽包水位相对于给水流量的线性数学模型和过热汽温相对于比值β的非线性模型。基于神经网络建模计算速度快及模型精度高,模型输出基本上反映了热工对象的实际运行状况。

关键词: 热工对象;神经网络;现场数据;动态建模;仿真中图分类号: TK122 文献标识码: A

1 引言

热工对象的动态过程是一个很复杂的工作过程,其具有以下特点:多变量,各变量之间存在相互作用;有较大的惯性和延迟;存在非线性,不同负荷下过程的特性不同;难以得到精确的数学模型。

对于热工过程中的线性对象,根据线性叠加原理,可以把多输入量对象的问题转化成单输入量对象的问题进行研究。当输入量在较小的范围内扰动时,对象往往可表现为线性。因此,如果遇到某个生产过程或对象的工作范围较大时,通常将它分成若干个小的区段,在每个区段内可以认为对象是线性的。也就是说,线性模型只是对非线性对象的一种简化和近似。对于本质非线性的热工对象动态建模,把非线性过程线性化并不是很容易的事情,还需要寻求新的解决办法。而神经网络就可以解决非线性系统的动态建模问题,为热工对象的建模提供了新的方法。

神经网络用于系统辨识和建模,不仅可以建立线性系统的模型,也可以很精确地建立非线性系统的模型。因为神经网络用于系统辨识,就是选择一个合适的神经网络模型来逼近实际系统。并且使用神经网络进行系统辨识不需要预先建立实际系统的辨识格式,使非线性系统的辨识成为可能。神经网

络对系统进行辨识是通过直接学习系统的输入输出数据,学习的目的是使得所要求的误差函数达到最小,从而归纳出隐含在系统输入输出数据中的关系。 经过训练的神经网络可成为描述系统的模型。

2 基于神经网络的系统辨识原理

基于神经网络的系统辨识, 就是选择适当的神经网络作为被辨识系统 P(P) 可以是线性系统, 也可以是非线性系统) 的模型 P, 也就是用神经网络来逼近实际系统。

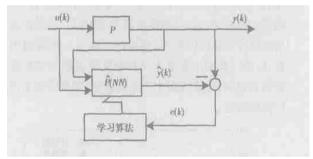


图 1 神经网络辨识原理图

辨识过程为: 当所选网络结构确定之后, 在给定的被辨识系统输入输出观测数据情况下, 网络通过学习不断地调整权系值, 使得准则函数最优而得到的网络, 即被辨识系统的模型 P。图 1 所示的神经网络结构实际上是一种串一并联型。由于 P 的输入与 P 并联,而 P 的输出串联至 P 的输入,故称之为串一并联型辨识结构。由于此型结构用系统 P 的输入输出作为辨识信息对网络进行训练,因此有利于保证辨识模型的收敛性和稳定性。

对于单输入输出(SISO) 线性系统的 ARM A 模型, 当 d=1 时:

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$$y(k) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} b_{i}u(k-i) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i}y(k-i)$$
 (1)

辨识的目的就是利用系统的输入输出时间序列 $\{u(k), v(k)\}$ 及最优化准则函数, 求得系统参数 θ = $[a_1, a_2, ..., a_n, b_1, ..., b_m]^T$ 的估计 θ .

将神经网络作为系统辨识器时,经训练,网络的 权系值 W 即为系统参数的估计 θ .

$$\theta = W = [w_1, \dots, w_N]^T = [\hat{a_1}, \dots, \hat{a_n}, \hat{b_1}, \dots, \hat{b_m}]^T, N = n + m$$
(2)

同样, 神经网络也可以用于多输入多输出系统 的辨识与建模。

基于神经网络的非线性系统辨识、就是选用具 有非线性特性的动态神经网络作为被辨识系统的模 型。在神经网络的输入与输出之间所存在的关系函 数,类似于控制系统中的转移函数,称为激活函数, 由它决定网络的线性与非线性,它是网络特性及功 能的关键所在。

当采用 S 型的激活函数作为输出层的激活函数 时,其非线性逼近速度快干线性激活函数,此时的网 络输出被限制在[0 1]或[-1 1]之间。

基干神经网络的建模方法

3.1 采集数据的预处理

基于现场数据进行热工对象的动态建模,所采 集数据常含有噪声,需要对数据进行滤波处理。而数 字滤波是指通过一定的计算机程序对采样信号进行 平滑加丁,提高其有用信号的比重,消除和减少干扰 及噪声。对压力和流量等周期脉动的采样值进行平 滑加工,其公式如下,

算术平均滤波法:
$$y = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i$$
 (3) 式中: $y_i - i$ 次采样值; $y - i$ 计算得出的本次采样值;

3.2 数据的归一化处理

n- 采样次数, 常取 4 ~ 12。

对于非线性系统的动态建模,训练和检验神经 网络模型需要大量能充分反映系统非线性特性的输 入输出样本,得到输入输出数据,并将数据归一化, 使它们都处于[-1 1] 范围内。利用下式对样本数 据做归一化处理:

$$u_{ij} = \frac{u_{ij} - u_{i, \min}}{u_{i, \max} - u_{i, \min}}; y_j = \frac{y_j - y_{\min}}{y_{\max} - y_{\min}}$$

$$(j = 1, 2, \dots, N; i = 1, 2, \dots, M)$$
(4)

式中: $u_{i, \max}$ 和 $u_{i, \min}$ — { $u_{ij} \mid j = 1, 2, ..., N$ } 的最大和 式中: y(k) 一输出层节点输出; W一隐含层和输出

最小值:

 y_{max} 和 $y_{\text{min}} - \{y_i \mid j = 1, 2, ..., N\}$ 的最大和最 小值:

N- 样本数目:M- 输入向量维数。

3.3 神经网络结构的选取

BP 神经网络是一种多层前向神经网络, 它采用 误差反向传播学习算法。它由输入层, 隐含层和输出 层组成。对于多于3层的多层神经网络,则包含更多 的隐含层。每层都由若干神经元组成,每个神经元均 有输入和输出,输入和输出之间的关系可用传递函 数来描述、神经元可采用不同传递函数。

图 2 所示为 3 层前向网络作为神经网络的预测 模型。

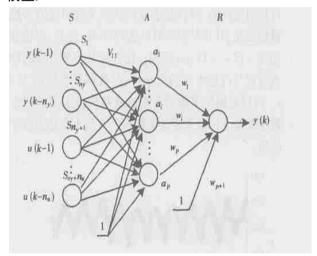


图 2 3层前向神经网络模型

图 2 中输入层 S 有 $n_s = n_u + n_v$ 个节点, 隐含层 A 有 p 个节点, 输出层 R 为单个节点; u(k) 和 v(k)分别为 k 时刻系统的输入与输出。

神经网络的隐含层输出:

$$A(k) = f_1[V \circ S(k)] = [a_1(k) \cdots a_p(k)]^T$$
(5)

$$a_{i}(k) = f_{1}(\sum_{l=1}^{n_{s}} v_{il}s_{1}(k) + v_{i, n_{s}+1})$$
(6)

式中: A 一 隐含层输出矢量: $V \in R^{p \times n_s}$ 一 输入层与 隐含层之间连接权阵;输入矢量 $S = [s_1 \cdots s_n];$ $f_1(\circ)$ 一 隐含层传递函数; (i = 1, 2, ..., p)。输出层 输出.

$$y(k) = f_2(W \circ A(k)) = f_2(\sum_{i=1}^{p} w_i a_i(k) + w_{p+1})$$
(7)

节点连接权矢量; $f_2(\circ)$ 一 输出层传递函数。

基于神经网络辨识方法在电厂热工对象建模中的应用,本文将对此有较详细的分析。

4 神经网络辨识方法在电厂热工对象建模中的应用研究

4.1 汽包水位的动态建模

4.1.1 数据的采集

以某电厂 350MW 机组一年的历史运行数据为例,通过对汽包水位及其各影响因素的统计数据分析,发现当机组在 200 MW 工况附近运行和机组负荷及其主蒸汽流量、汽包压力和给煤流量等都变化不大时,汽包水位(H)会由于给水流量(W)的自发性扰动而波动,而汽包水位的波动又会引起给水流量的变化,其相互影响可以达到 30 min 左右,水位波动在—15~+15 mm 之间。图 3 是某一期间内的给水流量与汽包水位的变化过程,数据采集周期为 2 s。可以根据所采集的给水流量和汽包水位的历史数据来建立以给水流量为输入的汽包水位动态数学模型.

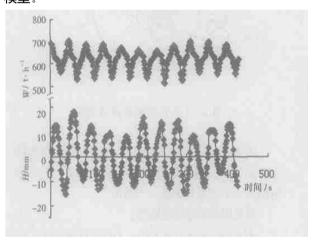


图 3 给水流量与汽包水位的变化过程曲线

4.1.2 基于神经网络的汽包水位建模方法

- (1) 对采集数据进行滤波:
- (2) 神经网络选择 BP 网络;
- (3) 神经网络的模型结构的选择:

根据汽包水位的机理模型,可以确定汽包水位相对于给水流量的模型阶数为二阶,这样确定的神经网络结构为(输入为3个,输出为1个)。

 $H(k) = a_1H(k-1) + a_2H(k-2) + b_1W(k)$

(4) 神经网络输入层和输出节点的选择:

由汽包水位与给水流量的运行机理,当机组负荷在一定范围内波动时,可以建立汽包水位与给水流量之间的线性模型。建立线性神经网络模型可以采用较简单的神经网络结构就可以达到辨识系统辨识建模的要求,因此,在建立汽包水位与给水流量之间的神经网络模型时,可以选取单输入输出层神经网络结构,使所得到的神经网络权值直接与系统模型系数相对应。

(5) 辨识结果:

经过 4 步叠代计算, 当误差达到 0.001 4 时, 得到的辨识权值为矩阵: $\begin{bmatrix} b_1 & a_1 & a_2 \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0.0341 \\ 1.0337 & -0.0246 \end{bmatrix}^T$; 汽包水位的实际输出与模型计算输出的比较如图 4 所示。

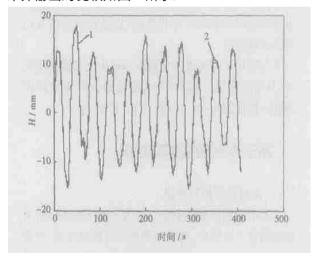


图 4 汽包水位的实际输出 1 与模型计算输出 2 的比较(t=2s)

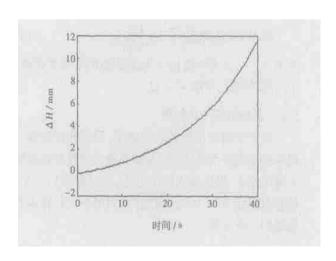


图 5 汽包水位的阶跃响应曲线(mm/(t/h))

(6) 仿真研究:

由于所辨识的汽包水位模型是线性模型,可以 把权值系数直接转换为神经网络的结构系数,再由 其差分方程形式转换为传递函数形式:

$$\frac{H(s)}{W(s)} = \frac{-0.04867 \text{ s} + 0.0323}{s^2 + 1.853 \text{ s} - 0.008621}$$
(9)

然后进行仿真研究,仿真结果如图 5 所示。

(7) 结果分析。

从其阶跃响应曲线可以看出, 所建立的汽包水位模型基本上与其机理是一致的, 具有无自平衡能力。

4.2 过热汽温的动态建模

图 6 是采集的 210 min 内过热汽温(T_0)与给煤流量与蒸汽流量比值(β)的变化过程曲线,数据采集周期为 1 min。在此期间,过热汽温最高达到 543 $^{\circ}$ 、最低为 527 $^{\circ}$ 。从其变化曲线可以看出过热汽温的变化滞后于 β 的变化,在此期间的滞后时间大约为 5 min。从机理分析, β 与过热汽温之间有明显的非线性,用一般的建模方法很难建立其合适的数学模型,而用神经网络就可以解决此问题。

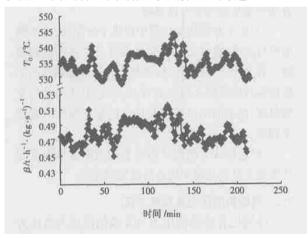


图 6 过热汽温与β的变化过程曲线

利用上述汽包水位建模方法,可以建立过热汽温相对于输入为β时的动态模型,只是模型隐含在神经网络的权值当中。选择的模型结构为:

$$T_0'(k) = a_1 T_0'(k-1) + a_2 T_0'(k-2) + b_1 \beta'(k)$$
 (10)

式中: To'、 β 一过热汽温与比值 β 归一化后的对应变量。

辨识结果为: 经过9步叠代计算后, 达到的误差为0.0021。此时的权值系数为: [0.3432 7.4739

对模型的仿真研究结果如图 7 所示。

这样,建立了过热汽温相对于β的动态模型后,就可以以β信号作为机组监测过热汽温变动的主要信号之一。当β过低或过高时,及时采取措施,尽量使β不要有太大太急的波动,这样对过热汽温在正常变化范围内运行是很有益的。

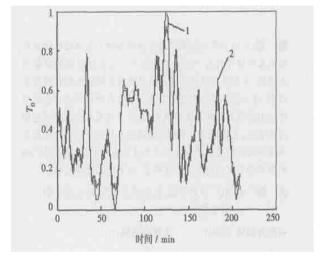


图7 过热汽温实际输出1与神经网络模型输出2相对值的比较

5 结 论

基于神经网络与现场数据,建立了汽包水位的线性动态模型和过热汽温的非线性模型。基于神经网络对热工对象进行动态建模具有辨识速度快,只需要几步的叠代计算即可达到辨识精度要求,从汽包水位与过热汽温的实际输出与神经网络模型的输出也可以看出,神经网络的辨识精度较高,所建立的模型基本上反映了热工对象的实际运行状况和用于控制系统的优化和主要运行参数的监测。

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dilution of natural gas with the combustion-assisting air. However, the excitation effect of excitation frequency of KHz magnitude is somhow more pronounced and the time-averaged velocity variation caused by the excitation is weaker than the variation of turbulence. Under the excitation of the piezoelectric ceramics the NO_X generation rate of the combustor and the temperature of combustion have, to a certain extent, been enhanced, indicating a combustion process tending to be more complete. **Key words**; piezoelectric ceramics, diffusion combustion, low pollution, active flow control

不同催化剂对脱矿煤焦还原 NO 的催化能力比较—A Comparison of the Catalytic Ability of Various Catalysts for the NO Reduction of Demineralized Coal Char [刊,汉] / TANG Hao, ZHONG Bei-jing (Department of Engineering Mechanics, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China, Post Code: 100084) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2005, 20(1). —27~29,68

Through tests an investigation was conducted of the catalytic action of the oxides of metals (K, Na, Cu, Fe, Ca) commonly encountered in coal ash for NO reduction of coal char. To compare the catalytic ability of these metal oxides for NO reduction reaction of coal char, the latter has been subjected to a demineralization treatment. The test was completed in a high-temperature sedimentation furnace. The pulverized coal and coal char used in the test have been derived from lignite of Shenfu. The test results indicate that the minerals in the coal ash possess catalytic function for the heterogeneous NO reduction of coal char. Under the test conditions the catalytic ability of different metal oxides for NO reduction of coal char assumes the following sequence: K>Na>Ca>Cu>Fe. The test results also indicate that test conditions (temperature, SR number) and the added quantity of catalysts will more or less influence the process of NO reduction. **Key words:** demineralized coal char, NO catalytic reduction, catalyst

相变换热适时动态过程数值模拟= Numerical Simulation of a Transient Dynamic Process for Phase-transition Heat Exchange [刊,汉] / YAO Zhe-qing, YUAN Zhu-lin (Education Ministry Key Laboratory on Clean Coal Power Generation and Combustion Technology under the Southeastern University, Nanjing, China, Post Code: 210096) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2005, 20(1). —30~33

With a steam condenser serving as a physical model a dynamic model of transient distributed parameters was set up with divided zones and divided flow patterns. During the setting-up of the model some specific details have been taken into account, such as fluid transient physical-property parameters, liquid content in wet zones, flow pressure losses and tube-wall heat accumulation, etc, thereby markedly enhancing the accuracy and usage scope of the model. In the process of simulation a computer can on the basis of a refrigerant condition automatically check and select corresponding physical-property parameters from an established physical-property database. The model adopts an explicit-type equation group, which expedites resolution speed. With the help of the model it is possible to conduct the non-steady performance study of a condensation heat-exchange process, acquiring a time-dependent variation process, such as the cold and hot fluid temperature, pressure and condensation state, etc during a heat-exchange process. By way of an experimental verification it has been shown that the model under discussion features relatively high precision. **Key words:** condensation heat exchange, transient dynamic parameters, numerical simulation

基于现场数据与神经网络的热工对象动态建模 Dynamic Modeling of a Thermotechnical Object on the Basis of On-site Data and a Neural Network [刊,汉] / ZHANG Xiao-tao, NI Wei-dou, LI Zheng, et al (Thermal Energy Department, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China, Post Code: 100084) / / Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2004, 19(2). — 34~37

On the basis of a neural network one can set up a linear or nonlinear dynamic mathematical model for a thermotechnical

object. Through an exposition of neural network discrimination and modeling principle the authors have by an analysis of power plant on-site data set up respectively a linear mathematical model of steam-drum water level relative to feedwater flow rate and a nonlinear model of superheated steam temperature relative to specific value β . As the neural network-based modeling can result in high computation speed and precision, the model output basically reflects the actual operating conditions of the thermotechnical object. **Key words:** thermotechnical object, neural network, on-site data, dynamic modeling, simulation

电厂热力系统的长期动态特性模型=Long-term Dynamic Characteristics Model of a Power Plant Thermodynamic System [刊,汉]/ LI Yun-ze, WANG Jun (College of Aeronautical Science & Engineering under the Beijing University of Astronautics and Aeronautics, Beijing, China, Post Code: 100083), YANG Xian-yong (Department of Thermal Energy Engineering, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China, Post Code: 100084) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2004, 19(2). —38~40, 44

The long-term dynamic characteristics of a thermodynamic system are of major significance to the design of simulation or control systems for various types of thermal power plants. Through a rational analysis and simplification of relevant mechanism a mathematical model of long-term dynamic processes has been set up for a thermodynamic system from an integral standpoint. Such an integral dynamic model can fairly rationally reflect the heat accumulation and work-performing law of the thermodynamic system in a long-term dynamic process. As a result, the above model can remedy the deficiency of the dynamic model of present-day thermal power plants and better meet the requirements for analyzing plant long-term dynamic characteristics and studying plant load control strategy. With the model serving as a tool a simulation study was conducted of the long-term dynamic characteristics of a 600 MW supercritical power plant. The simulation results have been found to be rational and accurate. **Key words:** power plant thermodynamic system, long-term dynamic characteristics, dynamic thermal balance, mathematical model

底部加直管旋风分离器的性能预测—Performance Prediction for a Cyclone Separator with an Added Vertical Pipe at Its Bottom [刊,汉]/QIAN Fu-ping, ZHANG Ming-yao (Education Ministry Key Laboratory on Clean Coal Power Generation and Combustion Technology under the Research Institute of Thermal Energy Engineering and Southeastern University, Nanjing, China, Post Code: 210096)//Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power.—2004, 19(2).—41~44

To cope with the problem of "the re-entrainment into the hopper of fine dust particles in an inner vortex flow due to the agitation of separated particles" occurring in conventional cyclone separators, some researchers have proposed the adding of a straight pipe at the bottom of the separator, thereby allowing dust-laden air to enter the pipe for further separation. By using a Reynolds Stress Transportation Model (RSTM) a numerical simulation was conducted of the internal gas-phase flow field in a conventional cyclone separator and in a cyclone separator with an added straight pipe at its bottom. Furthermore, an analysis was performed of the downward flow at the cone bottom of the conventional cyclone separator. The results of the analysis indicate that the gas flow eddying at the cone bottom of the conventional cyclone separator is found to be still very intense and its downward flow does not amount to zero. On the other hand, the cyclone separator with an added straight pipe has made its tail vortex stagnating in the straight pipe. This has led to the provision of an additional separation space for ash dust, creating a favorable condition for its further separation. **Key words:** cyclone separator, straight pipe, Reynolds stress transportation model, numerical simulation