

基于煤种辨识的锅炉燃烧优化系统

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摘 要: 锅炉燃烧优化对于提高能源利用效率、保护和改善环境具有重要意义。提出了一种基于煤的低位发热值在线辨识方法的优化策略, 利用煤种发热量辨识的结果, 通过正平衡法计算出来的寻优参数, 在线调节风煤比; 最后进行了仿真, 在锅炉负荷、煤种等因素发生变化时, 该方法能够提高热效率 2%。试验证明, 该方法能够保证锅炉在安全运行的前提下, 及时调整风煤比, 实现锅炉的优化运行。

关 键 词: 锅炉; 燃烧优化; 正平衡; 自寻优; 最优风煤比

中图分类号: TK223.7 文献标识码: A

1 前 言

锅炉燃烧调节系统的基本任务是使得燃料燃烧所产生的热量满足锅炉负荷的需要, 同时还要保证锅炉的安全经济运行^[1-2]。燃烧控制系统的设计目标是在确保锅炉安全运行的基础上, 在满足主蒸汽供给要求前提下, 按照合理的比例投入燃料和送风, 以获得高的热效率。因此, 如何获取最优的风煤比是锅炉燃烧优化中的一个重要问题。

传统的控制方式中, 一般采用热量信号作为寻优参量, 但热量信号属于锅炉汽水侧的参数, 其滞后特性并没有发生根本改变。文献[3]以炉膛温度为寻优变量, 炉膛温度较之优于主蒸汽压力, 对于给煤量和送风量变化的反应要快一些, 也更能反映燃烧状况。但是对于炉内的三维温度场来说, 单点炉膛温度或者同一断面的分布炉膛温度, 均不足以反映整个炉膛内的燃烧状况, 这就限制了该方法的适用范围。正平衡法出发点是建立在动态基础上的, 分析速度快、精度高。但是由于煤种发热值在线估计的困难, 正平衡法求得的效率寻优参数的使用受到了限制。

针对上述问题, 本文利用煤种发热值在线辨识

结果, 运用正平衡法计算出来的寻优参数, 在线调节风煤比。在保证锅炉安全运行的前提下, 进行风煤比自寻优, 实现锅炉的燃烧优化。

2 基于煤种辨识的锅炉燃烧优化系统

当锅炉负荷变化时, 多模型控制器可以及时地采取措施: 增负荷时, 先增风, 后增加燃料量, 调风指令由上位机通讯下传指导送风配比调节器完成; 减负荷时, 先根据负荷指令减少燃料供给, 然后相应调整风量, 这样可以保证运行安全。系统稳定后, 进入稳态寻优过程。自寻优控制器用正平衡方法计算的锅炉热效率 η 作为寻优参量, 锅炉热效率 η 表达式(正平衡)为:

$$\eta = \frac{D(i_{gq} - i_{gs}) + D_{ps}(i_{bs} - i_{gs})}{BQ_{fuel}} \quad (1)$$

式中: D —锅炉过热蒸汽流量, 即锅炉的实际蒸发量, kg/h; i_{gq} —过热蒸汽焓, kJ/kg; i_{gs} —给水焓, kJ/kg; D_{ps} —锅炉排污水量, kg/h; i_{bs} —饱和水焓, kJ/kg; B —锅炉燃料消耗量, kg/h; Q_{fuel} —燃料发热量, kJ/kg; 其中: B 、 D 、 i_{gq} 、 i_{gs} 、 D_{ps} 可以由一次仪表获得, 而 i_{bs} 可以用蒸汽热力性质获得, 对于煤粉炉来说, Q_{fuel} 是煤的低位发热量 Q_{dw} , 在测量上有质和量两方面的难度, 但是, 利用煤种发热值辨识模块, 得到煤的发热量, 从而可以采用正平衡法来求得热效率。使用热效率 η 作为寻优参量, 寻找最佳燃烧风煤比, 其原理如图 1 所示。

锅炉的运行数据, 利用数据挖掘(knowledge discovery in database, KDD)技术, 得到不同煤种下的模型集。根据现场数据, 利用煤种辨识模块, 可以辨识出煤种的发热量信息, 传递给多模型控制器。同时, 利用辨识得到的煤种发热值, 使用正平衡法求得热

效率 η 。使用热效率 η 作为寻优参量, 利用自寻优模块, 调节送风量, 得到最佳燃烧风煤比。

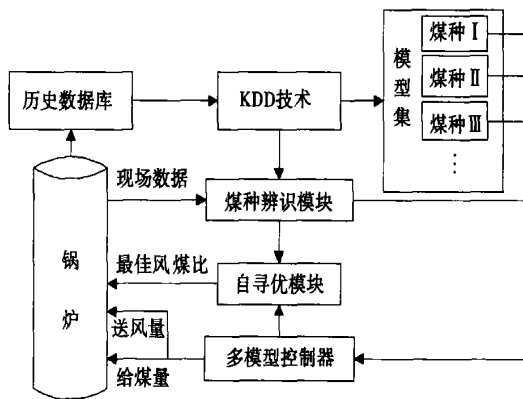


图 1 基于煤种辨识的锅炉燃烧优化系统

3 自寻优模块

自寻优过程依据下述规则进行: 若有某一方向的送风扰动使 η 升高, 说明施加送风扰动后新工作点的燃烧状态比原工作点理想, 称此时的工作点为有效点; 若无论正向还是负向扰动均未搜索到有效点, 且送风扰动不小于某一规定值, 则说明此时送风扰动大小不合适, 改变寻优步长, 缩小送风扰动。无论搜索到有效点与否, 均要等到汽压稳定在给定值附近才能进行下一次搜索。自寻优过程如下:

(1) 初始化自寻优参数。自寻优流程所需参数有 Δu 、 e 和 k 。其中: Δu —寻优步长; e —寻优误差, 当 $\Delta u < e$ 时, 寻优结束, 认为此时的风煤比为最佳风煤比; k —送风扰动方向的逻辑标志, 初值为零。 $k=1$ 时的当前送风扰动方向与上一次送风方向相反; $k=2$ 时, 说明正向和负向送风扰动均未搜索到有效点, 需重置 k 为零, 并缩小 Δu ;

(2) 判断系统是否稳定, 如果没有达到稳态, 则退出;

(3) 根据步长 Δu 和 k 计算新的风煤比, 判断新的工作点是否会越过燃烧稳定界。若通过计算得到的工作点会超出稳定界, 则说明送风扰动方向不合适, 将逻辑标记 k 加 1, 把送风扰动反向, 再判断是否能稳定燃烧。如果不能, 缩小 Δu , 如果 $\Delta u < e$, 则寻优结束, 此时的风煤比为最佳风煤比; 否则重置 k 为零, 返回 2;

(4) 在保证安全燃烧前提下, 施加一送风量阶跃扰动信号。若有某一方向送风扰动使 η 升高, 则表明此时的风煤比更优, 并将此点作为当前工作点

继续寻优过程。若施加送风扰动信号未搜索到有效点, 逻辑标志 k 加 1。若 $k=1$ 则按原风煤比调整给煤和送风, 使燃烧状态恢复原状。稳定后, 施加与原送风扰动方向相反的送风扰动信号, 若仍未找到有效点或出现越界, 则逻辑标志 k 再加 1 (即 $k=2$)。说明寻优步长不合适, 用黄金分割法缩小步长 Δu ($\Delta u = 0.618 \Delta u$), 重置 k 为零, 返回 2;

(5) 重复上述过程, 直至 $\Delta u < e$, 此时已经搜索到最优风煤比。

自寻优模块的流程如图 2 所示。

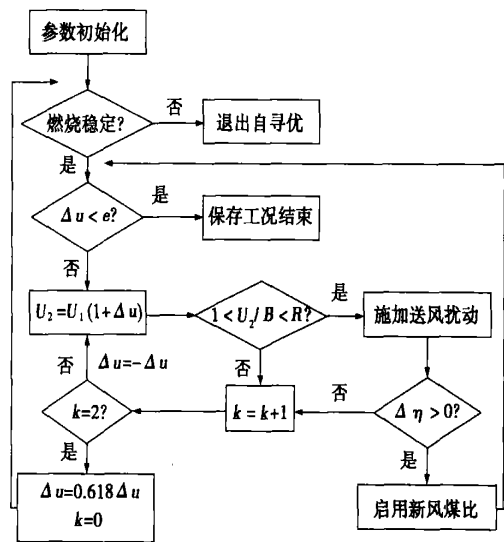


图 2 自寻优模块流程图

4 仿真验证

利用 220 t/h 的锅炉仿真平台, 进行锅炉变工况燃烧优化的应用仿真。为了验证自寻优模块的可行性, 设计了两个试验: 改变负荷和改变煤种发热值, 并把自寻优模块应用的结果与应用之前的结果进行对比, 试验步骤如下。

4.1 辨识模型集

在不同的负荷 (60%、80%、100%)、不同煤种 (低位发热值分别为 12 248 kJ/kg、13 975 kJ/kg 和 15 437 kJ/kg) 下, 分别在燃料输入端加入 PRBS 序列 (级数 $P=6$ 、 $N_p=60$ 、 $T=40$ s、 $\alpha=5\%$), 采样周期为 20s, 采集一些主要的运行参数: 主蒸汽流量、主蒸汽压力、炉膛温度、排烟温度和给粉机转速等。利用带遗忘因子的最小二乘方法 (遗忘因子 $\beta=0.9$) 辨识汽包压力二阶 ARX 模型, 组成固定模型集。

4.2 煤种信息辨识

利用煤种辨识模块,进行煤种发热值在线辨识。辨识的结果一方面用作自寻优的参考变量热效率 η 的计算,一方面优化模型集,把优化后的模型集作为多模型控制器的有效模型。

4.3 多模型控制

采用多固定模型加一个自适应模型结构的多模型控制,参数估计利用改进投影算法:

$$\theta_A(t) = \theta_A(t-1) + \frac{a\phi(t-1)}{c + \phi(t-1)^T\phi(t-1)} \times (y(t) - \phi^T(t-1)\theta_A(t-1)) \quad (2)$$

其中: a 和 c 为校正参数,取值分别为: $0 < a < 2, c > 0$ 。

定义:

$$e_i(t) = \left| \frac{y(t) - y_i(t)}{[c + \phi(t-1)^T\phi(t-1)]^{1/2}} \right| \quad (3)$$

$i \in \{1, 2, \dots, N, A\}$

选取控制器切换指标,分别计算多个固定模型以及自适应模型相应的指标函数值,记为:

$$J_i(t, \Delta T) = \sum_{k=t-\Delta T}^t \alpha^{t-k} e_i(k) \quad (4)$$

$i \in \{1, 2, \dots, N, A\}$

其中: α —小于 1 的正数。如果自适应模型对应的切换指标函数值大于某固定模型的函数值,即 $J_A(t) > J_i(t), i \in \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$, 则对自适应辨识器进行初值重赋: $\theta_A(t) = \theta_{i(t)}(t)$, 作为自适应模型下一时刻参数递推辨识的初值。

自适应控制器采用最小方差控制。令当前用于构造控制器的模型为:

$$y(t+1) = \theta^T(t)\omega(t) \quad (5)$$

其中: $\theta = [a_0, \dots, a_{n-1}, b_0, \dots, b_{m-1}]^T, \omega(t) = [y(t), \dots, y(t-n+1), u(t), \dots, u(t-n+1)]$ 。则:

$$u(t) = \frac{1}{b_0(t)} (y^*(k+1) - \theta^T(t)\omega(k)) \quad (6)$$

4.4 自寻优应用

自寻优模块的初值设定: $\Delta u = 0.05, e = 0.001$ 和 $k = 0$; 稳定判据为 $|P - P_0| < \epsilon, P$ 为主汽压力 (MPa), P_0 为多模型控制器给定的压力 (MPa), ϵ 取 0.01; 安全燃烧区域的风煤比取 $(0.8r, 1.2r), r$ 为多模型控制器设定的风煤比。

(1) 在负荷和煤种基本稳定的情况下,用上述的自寻优模块进行燃烧优化。为了得到热效率与风煤比变化的关系,在自寻优的过程中采用固定步长 ($\Delta u = 0.01$) 调节送风量,得到寻优过程中热效率随

风煤比的变化曲线,如图 3 所示。

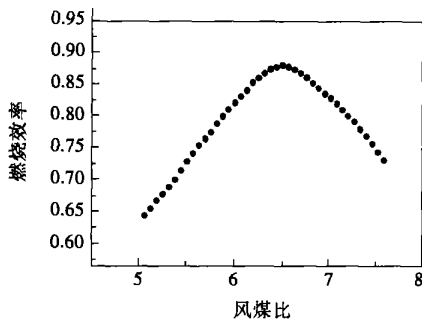


图 3 热效率随风煤比变化过程

(2) 分别改变负荷和煤种发热值,采用上述的自寻优模块进行燃烧优化,得到优化前后的最佳风煤比和热效率对比如表 1 所示。

表 1 不同负荷下优化前后的最佳风煤比和热效率

负荷 / %	优化前		优化后	
	热效率 / %	风煤比	热效率 / %	风煤比
100	6.330 1	86.25	6.453 2	88.31
80	6.425 6	84.85	6.561 7	87.03
60	6.542 7	82.06	6.713 7	85.77

表 2 不同煤种下优化前后的最佳风煤比和热效率

煤种发热值 / $\text{kJ} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$	优化前		优化后	
	风煤比	热效率 / %	风煤比	热效率 / %
12 248	6.114 0	85.60	6.062 5	88.12
13 975	6.330 1	86.25	6.453 2	88.31
15 437	6.563 1	86.67	6.767 3	88.56

由表 1 可以看出,减少锅炉负荷时,最佳风煤比增大。这是由于锅炉在低负荷运行时,给煤量和送风量都相应减小,为了保证煤的充分燃烧,需要的空气量增加,因此最佳风煤比增大。由表 2 可知,当煤种发热量变小时,最佳风煤比也变小,这是由于单位质量的煤燃烧需要的空气量变小,这与理论分析的结果也是吻合的。试验表明,寻优模块使用以后,锅炉在寻优得到的最佳风煤比下的热效率比寻优前的热效率高 2% 以上,特别是在负荷和煤种变化时,热效率优化的效果更佳。

5 结束语

基于煤种发热量在线辨识,提出了利用正平衡

法求得的热效率作为寻优参量进行燃烧优化中的最优风煤比设定, 既保证锅炉安全运行, 又通过自寻优搜索最优风煤比, 提高锅炉运行的经济性。试验证明, 在锅炉负荷、煤种等因素发生变化的情况下, 该方法能够保证锅炉安全运行, 并能及时调整风煤比, 实现锅炉的优化运行。

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(何静芳 编辑)

新技术

创新的推进系统

据《Diesel & Gas Turbine Worldwide》2004年10月号报道, 在轻型护卫舰上采用创新的CODAG-WARP推进系统是可以达到减少运行费用的一种行之有效的办法。正在建造的南非海军MEKO A200 SAN级轻型护卫舰就采用了这种推进装置。

推进系统由1台燃气轮机和2台柴油机组成CODAG(柴燃并车使用联合)装置, 总功率为32 MW。1台额定功率为20 MW的LM2500燃气轮机通过1个不离合的Renk减速齿轮箱驱动1个带有倒车推力叶片的中心线安装的Lips喷水推进器。

在1个不连接的推进系统中, 柴油机动力由2台16缸V型柴油机提供, 在1350 r/min转速下每台柴油机的额定功率为5920 kW。通过1个Renk三级主减速齿轮系统, 它们驱动Lips叶背高度倾斜的可调螺距螺旋桨。

这种布置形式使得能够针对单柴油机、双柴油机以及柴油机和燃气轮机并车运行的推进置换优化柴油机功率范围的匹配。

在柴油机待机方式时, 三级齿轮传动装置的输出速度是156 r/min; 在巡航方式时为200 r/min; 在WARP(喷水推进器和精制螺旋桨)方式时为250 r/min。

横向可连接的齿轮箱允许任何1台柴油机驱动位于左、右舷的2个螺旋桨。

(吉桂明 供稿)

utilized by a gas turbine, thus giving rise to a combined power generation system. The authors have set up computation models for the MCFC and a bottom layer cycle respectively. With the help of these models a detailed analysis was performed of the major parameters having an impact on the performance of the combined power generation system. The results of the analysis indicate that with the operating temperature of the MCFC set at 650 °C it is possible to obtain an optimum performance and a maximum galvanic-pile service life. A relatively low fuel gas utilization rate should be selected for the combined power generation system. At a definite turbine initial temperature there exists for a gas turbine an optimum compression ratio corresponding to a maximum power output. On the basis of the above results the optimal value of various parameters have been calculated. Finally, through a simulation of the optimized system the following results were obtained: when the MCFC and a gas turbine were grouped to form a combined power generating system, a power generation efficiency amounting to 57.0% (based on a low heating value of fuel) can be achieved; the use of a gas turbine can lead to an enhancement of the integral power-generation efficiency by about 10%. **Key words:** molten carbonate fuel cell (MCFC), gas turbine, combined power-generation

基于逐级计算的汽轮机性能仿真模块的研究与应用 = **Research and Applications of a Steam Turbine Performance Simulation Module Based on Stage-by-stage Calculations**[刊, 汉] / CUI Ning, WANG Bing-shu, SONG Li-qin (North China University of Electric Power, Baoding, China, Post Code: 071003) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2006, 21(2). — 124 ~ 127

Under certain circumstances when it is not possible to obtain detailed geometric parameters and aerodynamic characteristics for a steam turbine stage-group one can on the basis of the calculation method for nodes in a fluid network consider the stage to be solved as pressure nodes and based on mass equilibrium calculate steam exhaust discharge pressure. In accordance with the work-doing principle of the turbine stage-group other status-parameters can be computed, and according to the design philosophy of mechanical work a relevant simulation algorithm has been prepared. The latter was employed in the project development of several sets of power station simulation system. General practice has shown that the steam turbine simulation module under discussion can accurately reflect the whole physical process of the simulation object and features fine static precision as well as outstanding dynamic response characteristics. It is a general-purpose simulation module of high practical value. **Key words:** steam turbine, stage group, simulation, module

基于煤种辨识的锅炉燃烧优化系统 = **Boiler Combustion Optimization System Based on Coal Type Identification**[刊, 汉] / DONG Jun-hua, XU Xiang-dong (Key Laboratory of Control and Simulation of Electrical System and Power Generation Equipment under the Tsinghua University, Beijing, China, Post Code: 100084) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2006, 21(2). — 128 ~ 131

Boiler combustion optimization is of major significance for enhancing energy utilization efficiency and for the protection and improvement of environment. The authors have come up with an optimization strategy based on the online identification of coal low heating value. By using the results of coal low-heating value identification and through the use of a positive balance method optimization parameters can be calculated for the online adjustment of air-coal ratio. A simulation has been finally performed. In case of a change in such factors as boiler load, coal type, etc the method under discussion can enhance thermal efficiency by 2%. Tests have shown that the method can ensure a timely adjustment of air-coal ratio under the precondition of ensuring boiler safe operation, thereby resulting in an optimized operation of the boiler. **Key**

words: combustion optimization, positive equilibrium, self-optimization, optimal air/coal ratio

锅炉沸腾液体膨胀蒸汽爆炸 (BLEVE) 的小尺寸模拟试验 = **The Small-scale Simulation Test of the Boiling Liquid Expanding-vapor Explosion (BLEVE) of a Boiler** [刊, 汉] / CHEN Si-ning, SUN Jin-hua, CHU Guan-quan, et al (State Key Laboratory of Fire Science under the China National University of Science & Technology, Hefei, China, Post Code: 230026) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2006, 21(2). — 132 ~ 135

During the operation of a boiler there may emerge due to various causes fine and small cracks on the main body of the boiler. With the progress of equipment material aging and in case of abnormal operation the cracks will rapidly expand, leading in extreme circumstances to boiling liquid expanding-vapor explosion (BLEVE). The latter is a kind of physical explosion with a serious destructive force. To study the generation mechanism of BLEVE a small-scale experimental device has been set up to conduct simulation tests. Through the measurement of the changes in temperature and pressure in a vessel at the very moment of explosion the movement of gas-liquid two-phase medium in the vessel can be analyzed for a further study of the cause of the integral rupture of the vessel. It has been found through tests that in the BLEVE process there exist two pressure peaks due to different causes. In this connection, the intense boiling of a superheated liquid can lead to the formation on the liquid surface of a rapidly expanding two-phase flow layer. In the vessel the gas and liquid phase being squeezed there may emerge the first pressure peak. The second pressure peak is mainly sparked by a phenomenon of "liquid hammer", which impacts violently on the vessel. The open hole located at the vessel wall surface may be subjected to a most intense shock force. **Key words:** boiler, boiling liquid expanding-vapor explosion, explosion pressure, two-phase flow

余热锅炉构架护板结构的有限元分析 = **Finite Element Analysis of the Frame-casing Structure of a Waste Heat Recovery Boiler** [刊, 汉] / XIA Yong-jun, LU Nian-li, (College of Mechanical & Electrical Engineering under the Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150001), ZHAO Xin-zhe, DING Zhao-shun (Harbin No. 703 Research Institute, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150036) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2006, 21(2). — 136 ~ 139

The frame-casing structure of a waste heat recovery boiler represents a typical and complicated shell-beam composite structure. In engineering practice a finite element method is mainly used to perform the mechanics analysis of the above-mentioned structure. The problems to be addressed and methods used to deal with them during finite element model-building are discussed, and some modeling techniques of highly practical value presented. The authors have performed a finite element analysis for the frame-casing structure of the waste heat recovery boiler (installed in tandem with model PG917E gas turbine) during its design stage. On the basis of displacement and stress distribution conditions the initial design has been progressively modified and then finalized. The methods employed by the authors may serve as a valuable reference for finite element modeling and mechanics analysis of analogous structures. **Key words:** waste heat recovery boiler, frame-casing structure, shell-beam composite structure finite element method

轴流压气机叶片优化设计 = **Optimized Design of Axial Compressor Blades** [刊, 汉] / YI Wei-lin, HUANG Hong-yan, HAN Wan-jin (College of Energy Science & Engineering under the Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin, China,