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基于极值搜索控制的电站锅炉在线燃烧优化

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摘 要: 提出一种基于极值搜索控制的电站锅炉在线燃烧优化方法。首先分析了极值搜索控制的基本原理,指出其实质是通过调制和解调过程,在滤波器的共同作用下对性能指标相对设定值变化的导数进行估计,然后利用梯度法获得局部最优解;给出了基于极值搜索控制的燃烧优化控制系统的基本结构及参数设置方法。通过某送风控制系统的仿真结果表明,该燃烧优化策略不但能够成功地驱动系统达到最佳含氧量目标值,实现燃烧优化;同时作为一种闭环、在线优化方式,它对负荷变化、漏风等干扰因素具有更好的适应能力。

关 键 词: 电站锅炉; 燃烧优化; 极值搜索控制; 风煤比控制中图分类号: TK223; TP272 文献标识码: A

引言

目前,风煤比调节仍然普遍采用比值控制加氧量反馈校正的控制思想,而氧量设定值往往简单地根据厂商提供的负荷与氧量关系曲线进行设置。实际上,锅炉热效率同时受煤质、漏风等多种因素的影响,其关于风煤比的极值点也在不断漂移和变化,因此实际应用中必须不断寻找最佳风煤比工作点。

文献[1]提出一种风煤比模糊自寻优控制方案,但其本质上属于一种逐步试凑的方法,缺乏理论分析,难以保证整个系统的稳定性。文献[2~6]利用人工智能方法解决燃烧优化问题,取得了很好效果,但其优化结果在与现有控制系统的结合上存在一定困难。

本文提出一种基于极值搜索控制的燃烧优化方法。极值搜索控制是针对设定值无法事先确定,控制目标需要选择合适的设定值,从而使某个性能指标取得极值,这类特殊的控制问题而提出的一种控制方法。由于受煤质变化等因素的影响,最佳氧量设定值是未知和不断变化的,而最佳的氧量设定值对应着最高的锅炉燃烧效率。从这个角度看,氧量设定值的寻优问题是典型的极值搜索控制问题。

极值搜索控制最早可以追溯到 1957 年 Morosanov 提出的"极值调整"^[7]。 直到 2000 年 Miroslav Krstic 针对一类通用非线性动态系统, 利用平均方法和奇摄动分析方法给出了其严格的稳定性证明^[8],从而为极值搜索控制的应用奠定了坚实的基础。

1 极值搜索控制原理

极值搜索控制的基本思想是,首先进行一个调制过程,在待寻优的目标值上叠加一个幅值较小的、变化较慢的周期激励信号,使得被控对象输出或某个性能指标发生变化;再通过高通滤波器和解调过程不断对性能指标相对目标值变化的导数进行估计:最后利用梯度法获得局部最优解。

极值搜索控制结构如图 1 所示。图中,a 和w 分别为施加的周期激励信号的幅值和频率,k 为自适应增益;h 为高通滤波器截止频率。

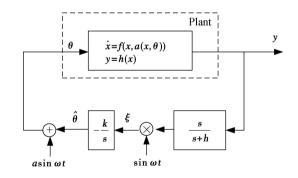


图 1 极值搜索控制结构图

为简单起见,以对象(图 1 虚线部分)为非线性静态函数 $y = g(\theta)$ 为例说明极值搜索控制的基本原理。不失一般性,我们假定 $g(\theta)$ 存在极小值,则 $k \ge 0$ 。 若存在极大值,则 $k \le 0$ 。 设估计误差:

$$\theta = \theta^* - \dot{\theta}$$
 (1)
式中: θ^* —未知的最优目标值: $\dot{\theta}$ —对它的估计值。

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把 $y=g(\theta)$ 在 θ^* 处二阶泰勒展开,得:

$$g(\theta) \approx_g^* + \frac{g''}{2} (\theta - \theta^*)^2$$
 (2)

由图 1 知, $\theta = \theta + a\sin\omega t$, 代入式(2), 并根据式(1)整理, 得:

$$y \approx_g * + \frac{a^2 g''}{4} + \frac{g''}{2} \theta^2 - a g'' \theta \sin \omega_t + \frac{a^2 g''}{4} \cos 2 \omega_t$$
 (3)
忽略二次项得.

$$y \approx_g * + \frac{a^2 g''}{4} - ag''\theta_{\sin} \omega_t + \frac{a^2 g''}{4} \cos 2\omega_t$$
 (4)

经高通滤波器作用后去掉直流分量:

$$\frac{s}{s+h}[y] \approx -ag''\theta \sin \omega t + \frac{a^2g''}{4}\cos 2\omega t \tag{5}$$

由图 1 知:

$$\xi = \sin \omega t \frac{s}{s+h} [y] \approx -ag'' \theta \sin^2 \omega t + (a^2 g''/4) \cos 2 \omega t \sin \omega t$$
 (6)

所以:

$$\xi \approx -\frac{ag''}{2}\theta + \frac{ag''}{2}\theta\cos 2\omega t + \frac{a^2g''}{4}\cos 2\omega t \sin \omega t$$
(7)

由式(1)知, $\dot{\theta} = -\dot{\theta}$, 则:

$$\theta \approx \frac{k}{s} \left[-\frac{ag''}{2}\theta + \frac{ag''}{2}\theta \cos 2\omega t + \frac{a^2g''}{4}\cos 2\omega t \sin \omega t \right]$$

(8)

忽略高频项(被积分环节衰减)得:

$$\hat{\theta} \approx -\frac{kag''}{2}\theta \tag{9}$$

由于 a > 0,假定 $g(\theta)$ 存在极小值,k > 0,g'' > 0,所以, $\lim_{t \to \infty} \theta(t) \approx \lim_{t \to \infty} e^{-\frac{kag''}{2}t} = 0$,即 $\lim_{t \to \infty} \dot{\theta}(t) \approx \theta^*$ 。

2 基于极值搜索控制的锅炉在线燃烧优化

2.1 系统结构

目前, 风煤比调节仍然普遍采用比值控制加氧量反馈校正的控制结构。本研究工作是在此基础上设计图 2 的基于极值搜索控制的燃烧优化系统。

图 2 基于极值搜索控制的锅炉在线燃烧优化结构图 ?1994-2017 China Academic Journal Electronic Pu 图 2 中, *J* 为用于衡量系统经济性的性能指标, 本处采用锅炉燃烧效率。

由于锅炉燃烧效率无法直接测量,为此一种方法是采用文献[2~6]提出的神经网络或支持向量机等软测量模型;另外也可以利用简化的效率计算模型或近似的热效率计算方法^[9~10],根据运行中实际测得的数据在线进行锅炉效率计算,并同时采用离散极值搜索控制算法来在线计算效率^[11~12]。

需要指出的是:

- (1)利用上述方法进行燃烧优化时,并不要求获得准确的锅炉燃烧效率值,只要选择一种综合参数能够正确反映不同烟气含氧量时燃烧效率的变化趋势即可。
- (2) 文献[2~6] 提出的软测量模型都是静态模型,即只能反映稳态工况下氧量与燃烧效率的关系。这就要求一方面施加在系统上的周期激励信号的幅值和频率,要在保证不被噪声淹没的条件下尽量小;另一方面要求原过程参数控制回路整定的比较快,使系统迅速到达稳定状态。

当然也可以研究建立燃烧效率动态软测量模型,但显然其建模、计算和分析都要复杂的多。而其中一种更好的方法是,一方面采用离散极值搜索控制算法,另外除了对激励信号和原控制回路整定的要求以外,在极值搜索控制回路中采用比原过程参数控制回路大的采样和控制周期,这样既有利于利用较为简单的静态软测量模型,同时也符合极值搜索控制多时间尺度控制的思想^[8]。

2.2 参数设置

对于基本的极值搜索控制共有 4 个参数需要设置,即 $a \times \omega \times k$ 和 h。目前仍缺乏系统的设置方法,以下给出本系统的参数设置步骤和一些定性的设置原则。

2.2.1 设置 α 和 ω

对燃烧优化而言,根据 2.1,为了对燃烧过程造成的干扰尽量小,使过程参数调节过程尽快进入稳定状态,同时避免控制量反复波动,a 和 ω 应设置得比较小。

2.2.2 根据 a 设置 k

由式(9)可知,估计误差 θ 指数收敛到零,其收敛速度与 kag''/2 成正比。由于 a 设置比较小,因此为保证较快的收敛速度, |k| 应取较大的值。

2.2.3 根据ω设置h

h 应在 ω 附近选择。 h 主要影响寻优过程的响应速度。 h 越小响应越快,但同时控制量的变化也

比较剧烈, 甚至造成系统失稳。 h 设置时应折衷考虑这两个因素。

3 仿真研究

3.1 仿真过程及参数设置

电站锅炉燃烧调整中,由于给煤量由负荷决定, 因此只能通过调节送风量来调节风煤比。以某送风 控制系统为例进行仿真研究¹³,其结构如图 3 所示。

图 3 中,G(s)为送风机调门开度(%)到烟气含氧量(%)的传递函数, $G(s)=\frac{1.8}{30s+1}$;仿真中假定负荷不变,因此不考虑给煤量前馈回路。另外,由于内回路通常整定为一快速随动环节,为此以单回路为例进行仿真。经整定控制器取 $C(s)=5(1+\frac{1}{7s})$;采用文献[6] 中基于神经网络的软测量模型衡量系统性能。该模型以给煤量 μ_b 和烟气含氧量为输入,以最大的两项热损失,即排烟热损失 q_2 和固体不完全燃烧热损失 q_4 之和,以及 NO_X 排放为输出。优化的目标是使两个输出的加权平均值最小,以兼顾燃烧效率和排放。

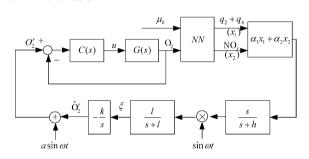


图 3 仿真结构图

与图 1 相比, 图 3 还增加了一个低通滤波器环节 l/(s+l), 可以起到补偿系统动态性能和加快收敛速度的作用。仿真中取 a=0.05, $\omega=0.1$, h=0.5, l=5, k=20, $\alpha_1=0.4$, $\alpha_2=0.6$ 。

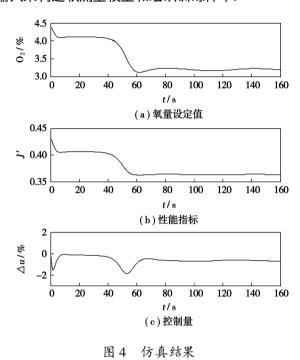
3.2 仿真结果及分析

仿真结果如图 4 所示。图 $4(a) \cdot (b) \cdot (c)$ 分别为氧量设定值、性能指标 J' (归一化值)和控制量变化量(送风机调门开度变化量)随时间的变化曲线。

由图 4 可以看出,通过极值搜索控制,氧量设定值由最初的 4.38%能较快地调整并稳定到 3.18%,对应的性能指标也同时取得极小值,控制作用的变化也比较平稳。上述优化结果与文献[6]采用免疫算法优化获得的结果基本相同,这是由优化问题本身所决定的,但也表明本文方法具有良好的局部优

化能力。

因此,基于极值搜索控制的燃烧优化不但能够成功地找到最佳含氧量目标值,同时可以驱动系统达到该目标值。由于其本质是一种闭环、在线优化,因此对负荷变化、漏风等干扰因素具有更好的适应能力。如果考虑煤种变化的影响,只需对上述算法的软测量模型部分进行修改,如把煤种也作为一个输入来构建软测量模型和组织训练样本。



4 结 论

风煤比调节是实现电站锅炉燃烧优化的主要手段。本文基于极值搜索控制和锅炉效率软测量模型提出一种锅炉在线燃烧优化控制策略,并对优化控制系统的结构和参数设置方法进行了详细讨论。通过对某送风控制系统的仿真结果表明,基于极值搜索控制的燃烧优化不但能够成功地找到最佳含氧量目标值,同时可以驱动系统达到该目标值。作为一种闭环、在线优化方式,它对负荷变化、漏风等干扰因素具有更好的适应能力。然而,如何选择更为合理的激励信号等许多问题仍需进一步深入研究。

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(编辑 滨)

新技术、新工艺

供暖系统改造工程中的几项节能措施

我厂原有的蒸汽采暖系统热能损耗浪费大,室内温度不稳定。

扩建后的锅炉房蒸汽总吨位虽然有所增加,但只能满足新增生产用户的用汽需要,用于供暖的蒸汽量没有增加,而工厂新设计的采暖面积将比原蒸汽采暖面积增加一倍。优化供暖系统改造方案,设计节能型的供暖系统势在必行。

供暖系统设计和运行中的节能措施

供暖系统的改造

设计采用封闭式机械循环热水供暖系统,省去了回水池等设施。室外管网系统分两大支路,每一支路呈枝状分布。利用原管架敷设一条新的供水干管,改造原蒸汽管线作为回水干管。室内供暖系统主要采用上供下回式,原蒸汽管改为供水管,增加一条回水管。

供暖中心采用整体式热交换机组,包括一台板式换热器,两台循环水泵,两台补水泵,一台过滤器等。换热器的加热介质为蒸汽,被加热介质为热水。

定压方式的选择

补水泵定压。利用自 动补水泵在回水总管上定压,通过电接点压力表控制补水泵的开启和停止。软化水管网定压。设计上把锅炉房压力为 0.45 MPa 的软化水管道连接在热水系统供水总管上,作为供暖系统最经济、最有效的定压装置。

当软 化水管网 检修时, 选用补水泵定压。当供暖系统运行时, 选用软 化水管网定压, 既能保证系统压力稳定, 又能节约运行费用。

蒸汽冷凝水的回收

蒸汽经板式换热器冷凝放热后,形成蒸汽冷凝水,把它作为补水泵的水源,无疑是一种节水节能的措施。在供暖系统无泄漏点时,供暖系统不需要补水,大部分的冷凝水经过补水箱的溢流管排掉。为回收这部分低品位能源,专门设计了冷凝水回收系统,将其全部回收到锅炉软化水箱,成为锅炉给水的一部分。这样,每个采暖季不仅可以节约软化水 4000 m^3 ,还可以节约热量 $1.5 \times 10^6 \text{ MJ}$ 。

供热调节

间歇调节。在采暖季的初期和末期,供暖系统采取间歇调节的方法。室外温度较高时,减少供暖时数 4~10 h。分阶段改变流量调节。采暖季分三个阶段,各阶段热水循环量分别为50、60、50 m³/h。

根据当天室外最低温度, 通过控制加热蒸汽的压力来调节供水温度。

经济效益

我公司供暖系统的改造工程,由于比较重视节能挖潜工作,因而,在蒸汽量并不充裕的情况下,满足了全公司原有和新增采暖用户的供暖需求,同时,降低了工程造价17万元,每个采暖季节约的热能费用合计39万元。

(薛福连 供稿)

of the corrugated tube bundles. **Key words**: flow externally sweeping across corrugated tube bundles, forced convection, numerical simulation, intensified heat transfer

电站煤粉锅炉炉内压力波动的非线性特性分析—Analysis of the Non-linear Characteristics of In-furnace Pressure Fluctuations of a Pulverized-coal-fired Utility Boiler[刊,汉]/NIU Wei-ran,QIU Yan, TIAN Mao-cheng(College of Energy Source and Power Engineering, Shandong University, Jinan, China, Post Code: 250061),LIU Zhi-chao (Thermal Energy Research Institute, Shandong Electric Power Academy, Jinan, China, Post Code: 250021)// Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power.—2009, 24(4).—457~460

The in-furnace process of pulverized-coal-fired utility boilers is a complex non-linear time-dependent one. As a result, to introduce a non-linear analytic method on the basis of the traditional linear analytic technologies is of definite realistic significance. Through a statistical inspection and analysis of the in-furnace pressure signals which are capable of reflecting the in-furnace transient process, it has been determined that the in-furnace pressure fluctuation sequence distribution assumes a fractal one featuring a pointed peak and a wide tail instead of a normal distribution. The unpredictable intermittent leap of pressure caused by the influence of multiple variables constitutes the root cause of the in-furnace pressure fluctuations complying with fractal distribution characteristics. By utilizing the maximal likelihood estimation method, estimated were the fractal distribution parameters of the pressure fluctuation. The calculation results show that the variance of the in-furnace pressure fluctuation signals is of no statistical significance. By using the classic R/S statistical tool, the Hurst exponent of the in-furnace pressure fluctuation sequence was calculated and the relationship between the in-furnace pressure fluctuation condition and the Hurst exponent, analyzed. The foregoing can provide useful guidance for the optimization and adjustment of combustion in boilers. **Key words:** pulverized coal boiler, pressure fluctuation, fractal distribution, Hurst exponent

超临界机组燃烧系统的自抗扰控制—Active Disturbance-resistant Control of a Combustion System for Supercritical Units[刊,汉] / GUAN Zhi-min, LIN Yong-jun, WANG Bing-shu (Automation Department, North China Electric Power University, Baoding, China, Post Code: 071003), WEI Wen-chao (Baoding Sino Simu Technology Co. Ltd., Baoding, China, Post Code: 071051)// Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2009, 24(4). —461 ~465

Mainly studied was the application of novel and practical non-linear active disturbance-resistant control (ADRC) technologies in combustion control systems of thermal power plants. In the light of such specific features of combustion control systems of thermal power plants as a big hysteresis, large inertia and uncertainty of dynamic characteristics changing with operating conditions, an active disturbance-resistant control scheme was presented. With the combustion control system of a 600 MW supercritical coal-fired unit serving as a controlled object, a modular controller was established on a real-time simulation platform STAR-90 for the thermodynamic process control of power plants, and a load reduction, addition of 10% disturbance and RB (Run Back) test were performed respectively. The test results indicate that compared with a PID (Proportional, Integral and Differential) control system, a fuel quantity control system based on ADRC technologies boasts a better control quality and disturbance-resistant ability. **Key words:** supercritical unit, combustion system, self disturbance-resistant control, STAR-90 simulation platform

基于极值搜索控制的电站锅炉在线燃烧优化=On-line Combustion Optimization of a Utility Boiler Based on an Extremum-search Control[刊,汉]/LI Yi-guo, SHEN Jiong (College of Energy Source and Environment, Southeast University, Nanjing, China, Post Code: 210096)// Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2009, 24(4). —466~469

An on-line combustion optimization method was presented for utility boilers based on an extremum-search control. First, the authors has analyzed the fundamental principle of the extremum-search control and pointed out that its essence lies in

that through a modulation and demodulation process combined with the action of a filter, the derivative featuring the change in relative settings of performance indexes is estimated and then a local optimum solution can be obtained by using a gradient method. Subsequently, the authors have proposed a method for the basic structure and parameter setting of a combustion optimization control system based on the extremum-search control. The simulation results of an air-feeding control system show that the combustion optimization tactics not only can successfully make the system attain its optimum oxygen-content target and realize an optimization of combustion but also as a closed loop and on-line optimization method can enable it to better adapt to such disturbances as load variation and air leakage, etc. **Key words:** utility boiler, combustion optimization, extremum-search control, air/coal ratio control

回转式空气预热器接触式柔性密封可靠性设计—Reliability Design of a Contact Type Flexible Seal for Rotary Air Preheaters[刊,汉]/WANG Qing-feng, HE Li-dong (Research Center of Diagnosis and Self-healing Engineering, Beijing University of Chemical Technology, Beijing, China, Post Code: 100029)//Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power.—2009, 24(4).—470~475

Contact type flexible seal is a new technology for solving the air leakage problem of rotary air preheaters. Reliability is an important index for contact type flexible sealing performance. The authors have described the reliability design method based on ANSYS. By utilizing the PDS module of ANSYS and combining the finite element method with the reliability design theory, a model for the contact type flexible seal was established with three-dimensional parameters and an APDL instruction stream, formulated. A reliability analytic document was prepared to conduct a reliability design of the contact type flexible seal. Under the condition of a confidence level being assessed at 95%, the reliability of the contact type flexible seal attains 96.91%. It has been found that the structure of the contact type flexible seal is reliable. The design range of various structural parameters were obtained. The wave thickness and total length constitute the main factors affecting the contact type flexible seal. The foregoing can well provide a definite reference for the design and study of contact type flexible seals. **Key words:** rotary air preheater, contact type flexible seal, reliability design, ANSYS/PDS

基于模糊规则和支持向量机的凝汽器故障诊断 — Diagnoss of Condenser Faults Based on Fuzzy Rules and a Supportive Vector Machine [刊, 汉] / WANG Lei, ZHANG Rui-qing, SHENG Wei (Department of Power Engineering, Shenyang Institute of Engineering, Shenyang, China, Post Code: 110136), XU Zhi-hao (College of Energy Source and Environment Southeast University, Nanjing, China, Post Code: 210096)// Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2009, 24(4).—476~480

The algorithm of decision-directed acyclic graph supportive vector-machine (DDAGSVM) represents a multiple classification method established by introducing the directed acyclic graph ideology of graph theory on the basis of the supportive vector machine 1-v-1 algorithm. It combined two kinds of multiple supportive machine 1-v-1 classifiers into a multiple layer directed acyclic decision-making chart with root nodes to realize a classification. It is built on the minimum structure risk theory and can attain an excellent classification effectiveness under the condition of relatively less training specimens. On the basis of summarizing commonly seen faults of steam turbine condensers, a typical fault set was established and a fault omen repository, acquired through fuzzy rules. A study was conducted of the use of DDAGSVM algorithm for diagnosing typical faults of condenser equipment items under the condition of small specimens. The example calculation results show that the DDAGSVM algorithm enjoys a relatively high diagnosis accuracy. **Key words:** steam turbine, condenser, fuzzy rule, supportive vector machine, fault diagnosis

基于运行模式识别的球磨机自适应解耦模糊控制与仿真—Self-adaptive Decoupling Fuzzy Control and Simulation of Ball Mills Based on Operating Pattern Identification[刊,汉]/WANG Heng, JIA Min-ping (College of Mechanical Engineering, Southeast University, Nanjing, China, Post Code: 211189), CHEN Zuo-liang, XIE Chao (Datang