

电站煤粉锅炉炉内压力信号的混沌特性

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摘 要:大型电站燃煤锅炉炉内过程是一个复杂的非线性时变过程。综合考虑了电站煤粉锅炉实际运行和混沌动力学理论应用,研究了以炉内压力为参变量的炉内混沌运动特性。利用功率谱方法、Cao 方法以及 Kolmogorov 熵,可确认炉内压力信号为包含着随机信号的混沌信号;并且随机信号的波动幅度约为混沌信号波动幅度的 50%~75%。在某煤粉锅炉正常运行状态下以延时 8 s、嵌入维数 8 重构炉内混沌运动的相空间,计算得到炉内运动关联维为 6.56,存在正的 Lyapunov 指数 0.019 4, Kolmogorov 熵为 0.297 bits/s。最后指出,在实际锅炉运行中,可利用各混沌特征指数对炉内系统的深入分析,进一步指导电站锅炉优化运行操作。

关 键 词:煤粉锅炉; 炉膛压力; 混沌特性

中图分类号: TK227.1; O235 文献标识码: A

引 言

大型电站煤粉锅炉炉内过程是一个复杂的非线性时变过程,此过程受到锅炉形式, 燃用煤种, 煤质变动, 制粉系统形式及运行方式, 炉内燃烧装置形式及布置方式以及锅炉整套运行方式等大量参变量的影响。各参变量的综合相互作用构成了宏观的炉内过程,也导致了炉内过程对各种参数激励响应的非线性特征,因此系统的非线性机理,作为重要的可反映系统行为的因素,其研究具有十分重要的意义。

将混沌理论应用于大型锅炉炉内过程研究, 深入理解炉内过程的混沌特性及非线性机理^{1~4}, 对优化锅炉设计、提高锅炉运行效率及安全性能都是十分有益的。

1 炉内过程参变量的选取

因现代大型电站煤粉锅炉自动化程度均较高, 锅炉实际运行过程中随时可提供大量的参变量信息,本研究从实际运行的锅炉参数中选择合适的研

究变量。

在固定炉型、燃烧器、制粉系统等基本形式参量后,具体影响炉内过程的运行参数可归纳为: 锅炉出力、煤质波动、制粉情况、配风情况、各次风压、风量及均匀性。但这些参数仅决定了炉内燃烧及运行工况的一个方面,任何一个单独使用都无法检验瞬态燃烧及炉内工况。

火检强度、炉内温度、炉内压力可直接反映炉内瞬态过程。但受实际运行条件的限制,火检强度在低负荷,炉内温度较低时,有较强的参数变化,但在燃烧稳定时,变化趋势不明显;炉内温度变化可以反映炉内燃烧状况,但测量不方便,测点安装要求较高;炉内压力信号作为锅炉运行过程中重要的监视信号,具有测量安装方便,瞬态反应灵敏等特点,因此选择炉内压力信号作为反映炉内过程的主要参变量。

对某 300 MW 锅炉机组满负荷稳定运行期间的炉内压力进行了取样,采样间隔 1 s,采样时间 30 min。

2 炉内压力信号是否为混沌信号的判定

能否利用炉内压力信号研究炉内混沌运动,必须判断炉内压力信号是否包含足够的炉内混沌运动的信息,即判断炉内压力信号是否是混沌信号。

混沌现象有别于随机现象,其特点是在确定性规律下,由于对初始条件高度依赖而使系统产生了随机性的表现,这种随机性被称为系统的内在随机性。与之对应,实际测量信号中由于外部干扰产生的噪声被称为系统的外在随机性。因此如何区分系统的内在随机性和外在随机性,即区分混沌与噪声信号是一个十分重要的工作。

功率谱是观测系统非线性及混沌特性的重要方

法。虽然时间序列的图像看上去是不规则的, 但其功率谱却可呈现出某种规则性。一般而言, 周期运动在功率谱中对应尖峰, 混沌运动则无明显的峰值或峰连成一片, 完全随机信号的功率谱是在各频率下均匀分布的一条直线, 带有噪声的混沌信号的功率谱中会出现了各频率下的噪声背景与对应系统频率的宽峰。

利用 Matlab, 对周期信号、随机信号和混沌信号进行了生成及对比计算, 结果如下:

周期信号: 利用公式 $x = \sin(2\pi\omega_1 t) + \sin(2\pi\omega_2 t)$, $\omega_1 = 50$, $\omega_2 = 120$, 可得具有固有频率 50 Hz 和 120 Hz 的周期信号; 随机信号: 利用 Matlab 中随机函数生成; 混沌信号: 利用经典的 Lorenz 方程, 迭代 25 000 次, 略去前 5 000 步作为过渡过程, 取剩余 x 变量值作为混沌信号, 其功率谱图如图 1 所示。

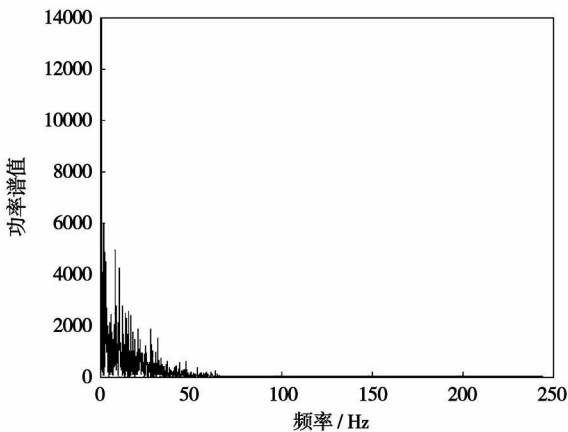


图 1 混沌运动的功率谱图

对比周期信号、随机信号和混沌信号的功率谱图, 周期信号的功率谱仅在系统频率位置出现尖峰; 随机信号的功率谱中尖峰较多, 且基本均匀分布在各频段上。由于 Matlab 中的随机函数产生的是一种伪随机信号, 故功率谱不为直线; 混沌信号功率谱的尖峰分布具有明显规律, 尖峰高度随频率的增加以指数规律下降, 当频率超过约 70 Hz 后, 功率谱上已无明显尖峰出现。

对实测的炉内压力信号, 其趋势及功率谱如图 2 与图 3 所示。对实测炉内压力取一阶导数, 可得压力微分信号的趋势和功率谱。

从炉内压力信号的功率谱中, 我们可以发现, 炉内压力信号功率谱中的尖峰仅分布在较低频率处, 且随频率增大功率谱衰减迅速。对比实测压力与周期、随机和混沌信号的功率谱, 实测压力信号符合混沌信号功率谱分布特征, 故可初步认定炉内压力信

号是一种混沌信号。

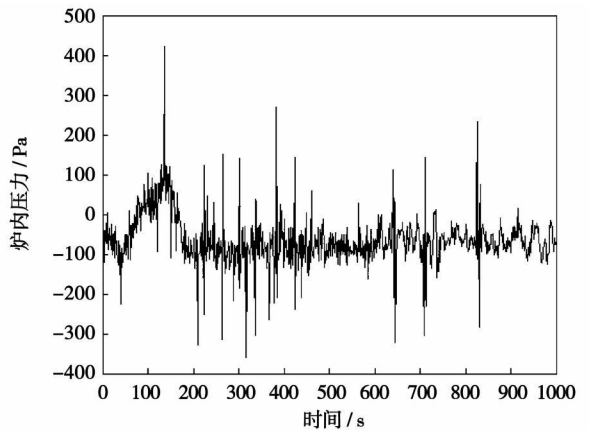


图 2 实测压力信号趋势图

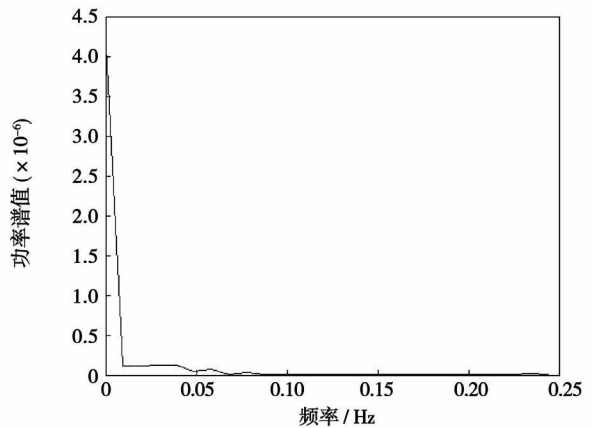


图 3 实测压力信号的功率谱

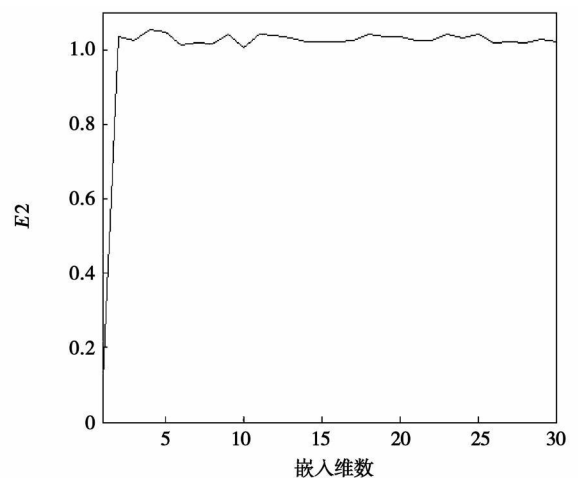


图 4 混沌信号的 E_2 谱

为了进一步区分随机信号与混沌信号, 并与功率谱方法结论相互检验, 利用 Cao 方法进行了计算。Cao 方法具有区分混沌信号和随机信号的功能^[3]。具体计算是利用 Cao 方法计算出时间序列的 E_2 值谱,

因随机序列的 $E2$ 值在任何嵌入维下均为 1。而混沌系统的 $E2$ 值与嵌入维数相关, 并且不可能对所有的嵌入维数为常数, 也就是说必然存在一些嵌入维使 $E2$ 不为 1。对比混沌信号、随机信号与实际压力信号的 $E2$ 值谱, 如图 4 和图 5 所示。实际压力信号的谱图与混沌信号相似, 存在明显不为 1 的 $E2$ 值, 因此可得结论, 实测炉内压力信号是一种混沌信号。

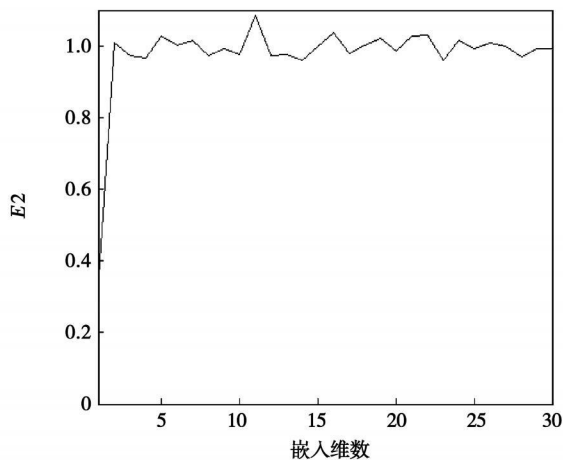


图 5 实测炉内信号的 $E2$ 谱

3 炉内过程混沌特性的计算

研究混沌时间序列的理论基础是相空间的重构技术, 其基本内容是, 因任何混沌系统长期演化的信息均包含在系统任一变量的时间演化过程中, 利用延迟坐标状态空间重构法, 可在高维相空间中恢复系统运动的轨迹, 即构建系统的混沌吸引子, 进而确定吸引子的特性参数, 即代表系统复杂程度的关联维, 表示动力系统的混沌水平的 Kolmogorov 熵和指示混沌系统特征的 Lyapunov 指数。

3.1 炉内混沌运动的相空间重构

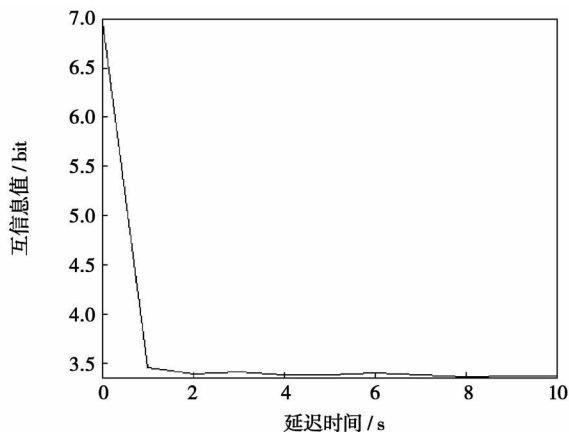


图 6 炉内压力信号的互信息函数

相空间重构中最重要的参数是确定系统的延迟时间和最小嵌入维数。本研究采用目前较为常用的技术方案。采用互信息函数法确定延迟时间 τ , 计算结果如图 6 所示。取首次使互信息函数为零的时间作为相空间重构的延迟时间, 从图中可得为 $\tau=8$ s。使用 C_{ao} 方法确定最小嵌入维数, 结果如图 7 所示。从图中可知, $E1$ 曲线在嵌入维数 $d_0=7$ 以后, 就已经基本无变化, 因此相关空间重构的最小嵌入维数为 $d=d_0+1=8$ 。

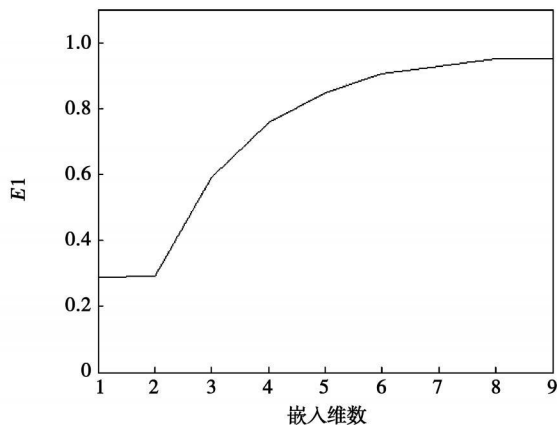


图 7 炉内压力信号的 $E1$ 图

3.2 关联积分及关联维确定

利用延迟时间 τ 和最小嵌入维数 d , 重构炉内运动的相空间。计算相空间各点的关联积分, 结果如图 8 所示。图中 r 为关联半径, $C(r)$ 为关联积分值。

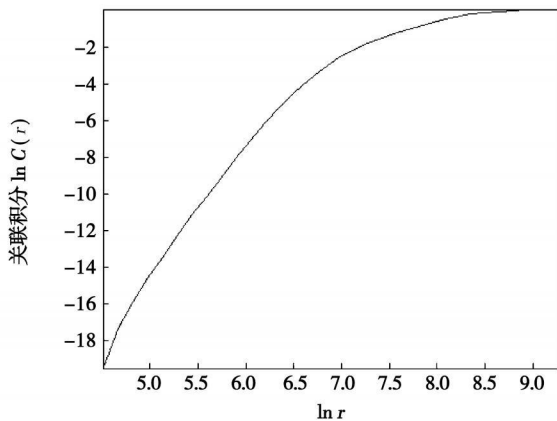


图 8 重构相空间点的关联积分图

选取关联积分曲线中的直线段, 拟合确定关联维数。选取 $\ln r$ 在 4.97 和 6.51 间的直线段, 求得关联维数为 6.56, 拟合优度 0.98。这与文献[2]中通过炉内火焰信号分析得到的锅炉正常运行条件下炉内运动关联维在 6.585 5~6.841 5 基本相符。这也

证明通过炉内压力信号,可得到炉内混沌运动的基本规律。

3.3 最大 lyapunov 指数

为定量了解炉内混沌运动的特征,我们利用基于预测误差 p 的最大 lyapunov 指数估算方法^[6],对炉内混沌运动的 lyapunov 指数进行了计算。计算结果如图 9 所示。从图中近似直线部分拟合可知最大 lyapunov 指数为 0.019 4,进一步证明了炉内运动存在正的 lyapunov 指数,采用炉内压力信号重构相空间技术,可得到具有混沌特征的炉内混沌运动吸引子。

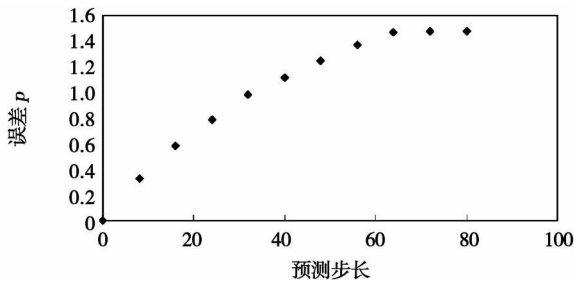


图 9 最大 lyapunov 指数估算图

3.4 Kolmogorov 熵

Kolmogorov 熵可以作为表征系统混沌运动水平的特征量。大的 K 熵值表明系统运动规则性减弱,无序程度增大。完全随机运动的 K 熵为无穷大;正的、有限的 K 熵值,表明系统运动处于混沌状态;而 K 熵为零表示系统为周期运动。将 lorenz 混沌信号(L), Matlab 伪随机信号(M),混沌信号与随机信号合成信号($S=L+\beta M$)和实炉炉内压力信号进行对比,计算结果如表 1 所示。lorenz 信号(L)数值波动范围大致为 $-20 \sim 20$,随机信号 M 数值波动范围大致为 $-5 \sim 5$ 。合成信号(S)为混沌信号 L 加上权重为比例因子 β 的随机信号 M 。为增强随机信号作用,在合成信号(S)中可逐步增加比例因子 β 。从表中可见,当 $\beta > 10$ 以后,合成信号的 K 熵已基本与随机信号的 K 熵接近,对应的合成信号近似等于随机信号;当 $\beta < 10$ 时,随 β 的增大,合成信号的 K 熵以幂指数形式增长。这里应注意一个现象,当 $\beta > 4$ 以后,合成信号中随机信号和混沌信号的波动幅度已基本相等,但从 K 熵和功率谱上合成信号都还表现出较强的混沌特性,这说明即使实际信号中随机信号的波动幅度较大,在较大范围内仍然可以检测出信号的混沌特性。实炉压力波动的 K 熵值介于 $\beta=2$ 和 3 的合成信号的 K 熵之间,这较直观的指明,实炉压力信号是一种包含一定随机信号的混沌信号,对应随机信号的波动幅度约为混沌信号波动幅

度的 50%~75%。

表 1 各信号的 Kolmogorov 熵

信号	Kolmogorov 熵/ bits \cdot s $^{-1}$
L(Lorenz 混沌信号)	0.035 64
M(Matlab 伪随机信号)	1.190 37
S ₁ (合成信号 $L+M$, $\beta=1$)	0.050 74
S ₂ (合成信号 $L+2M$, $\beta=2$)	0.110 21
S ₃ (合成信号 $L+3M$, $\beta=3$)	0.284 45
S ₄ (合成信号 $L+5M$, $\beta=5$)	0.612 77
S ₅ (合成信号 $L+10M$, $\beta=10$)	1.068 23
S ₆ (合成信号 $L+15M$, $\beta=15$)	1.185 64
S ₇ (合成信号 $L+20M$, $\beta=20$)	1.142 56
实炉压力信号	0.277 36

4 结 论

利用炉内压力作为炉内混沌过程的特征量,综合功率谱方法、Cao 方法以及 Kolmogorov 熵,可确认炉内压力信号是包含一定随机信号的混沌信号,且随机信号的波动幅度约为混沌信号波动幅度的 50%~75%。以延时 8 s、嵌入维数 8 重构炉内混沌运动的相空间,得到某煤粉锅炉正常运行时,炉内运动关联维为 6.56, Lyapunov 指数为 0.019 4, Kolmogorov 熵为 0.297 bits/s。

在进一步的工作中,构建这些特征指标与实际锅炉运行间的关系,将是十分具有现实意义的工作。例如,建立混沌特性指标与锅炉运行参数、锅炉燃烧效率、飞灰含碳量等运行指标间的关系,一方面可以深刻了解运行锅炉中的非线性机理,另一方面也可指导锅炉的安全经济运行,甚至实现各运行指标的在线预测。

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versible Closed Type Brayton Heating-and-power Cogeneration Plant[刊, 汉] / TAO Gui-sheng, CHEN Lin-gen, SUN Feng-rui (Postgraduate School, Naval University of Engineering, Wuhan, China, Post Code: 430033) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2009, 24(5). — 604 ~ 608

By adopting a finite time thermodynamic method, studied was the exergy economic performance of an irreversible closed type Brayton cogeneration plant under the condition of a constant temperature heat source and derived were its profit margin and exergy coefficient analytic expression. By employing a numerical calculation method, with the profit margin serving as a target, optimized were the distribution of heat conductivity and the choice of pressure ratio. The authors have studied the optimum profit margin and corresponding exergy efficiency characteristics and analyzed the influence of various design parameters of the cogeneration system on its optimized performance. The research results show that for a given total heat conductivity, there exist only one optimum heat conductivity distribution ratio and pressure ratio among heat exchangers at high temperature, low temperature and end-user side, which results in an maximal value of the non-dimensional profit margin of the plant. In the meantime, there is an optimum end-user temperature. **Key words:** finite time thermodynamics, closed type Brayton heating-and-power cogeneration plant, exergy economic performance, profit margin

循环流化床锅炉热惯性分析 = An Analysis of Thermal Inertia of a CFB (Circulating Fluidized Bed) boiler[刊, 汉] / LI Jin-jing, LI Yan, LU Jun-fu, et al (Education Ministry Key Laboratory on Thermal Sciences and Power Engineering, Thermal Energy Engineering Department, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China, Post Code: 100084) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2009, 24(5). — 609 ~ 613

The thermal inertia of a CFB (Circulating Fluidized Bed) boiler represents an important factor affecting the boiler dynamic characteristics. From the standpoint of a dynamic energy balance, defined was the thermal inertia of the CFB boiler. For boilers rated at 6 different capacities, calculated respectively were their thermal inertia magnitudes in various links of energy transfer. The calculation results show that the total thermal inertia magnitude of a boiler increases with an increase of its capacity, however, its unit evaporative capacity decreases with an increase of its capacity. Thermal inertia of a working medium and refractory materials constitutes a control link in the energy transfer process. As far as an economizer is concerned, metallic thermal inertia is of equal importance to that of a working medium. The thermal inertia of refractory materials in superheaters/reheaters is of the same magnitude order as the metallic thermal inertia. In water walls/panels, the working medium thermal inertia is considered as the biggest. **Key words:** circulating fluidized bed boiler, heat transfer, thermal inertia

电站煤粉锅炉炉内压力信号的混沌特性 = Chaotic Characteristics of In-furnace Pressure Signals in 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(5). — 614 ~ 617

The in-furnace process of a large-sized coal-fired utility boiler features a complex non-linear time-variation one. With a comprehensive consideration of the practical operation of a coal-fired utility boiler and the application of chaotic kinetics theory, studied were the in-furnace chaotic motion characteristics with the in-furnace pressure serving as a parameter-variable. By employing a power spectrum method, Cao method and Kolmogorov entropy, it can be confirmed that the in-furnace pressure signals are chaotic ones involving random signals, of which the fluctuation range is about 50% to 75% of that of the chaotic signals. If the phase space for chaotic motion is restructured by a time delay of 8 s and the number of inserted dimensions totaling 8 in a pulverized-coal boiler under a normal operating condition, the correlative in-furnace motion dimension is ascertained as 6.56 through a calculation and there exists a positive Lyapunov index of 0.019 4 with Kol-

mogorov entropy being 0.297 bits/s. Finally, it should be noted that during a practical boiler operation, various indexes featuring chaotic characteristics can be used to further depict an in-furnace system, thus offering further guidance for the optimized operation of a utility boiler. **Key words:** pulverized coal-fired boiler, furnace pressure, chaotic characteristics

底饲进料循环喷动床内压力脉动信号的 SHANNON 信息熵分析 = **A Shannon Information Entropy Analysis of Pressure Fluctuation Signals From an Underfed Circulating Spouted Bed**[刊, 汉] / TAO Min, JIN Bao-sheng, YANG Ya-ping (College of Energy Source and Environment, Southeast University, Nanjing, China, Post Code: 210096), XUE Yu-lan (East China Electric Grid Co. Ltd., Shanghai, China, Post Code: 200002) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2009, 24(5). — 618 ~ 622

To study the gas-solid two phase flow characteristics of an underfed circulating spouted bed, the authors have measured the pressure fluctuation signals at various heights in the axial direction of a reaction tower through a cold-state test, analyzed the pressure signals by using Shannon information entropy and compared the influence of different operating conditions on the gas-solid two-phase flow in the tower. It has been found that the pressure fluctuation and its power spectrum display different characteristics at different heights of bed layers and Shannon information entropy can reflect very well the complexity and stability degree of the characteristic signals. Enhancing the fluidized velocity and circulation ratio can lead to an increase of particle concentration in the axial direction of the tower, thus enhancing the amplitude of the pressure fluctuation. To increase the jet flow velocity and heighten the nozzle location can intensify the gas-solid turbulent flow at the bottom of the tower and Shannon information entropy can be increased accordingly. **Key words:** underfed circulating spouted bed, gas-solid two-phase flow, pressure fluctuation, Shannon information entropy

球磨机中颗粒混合运动的数值模拟 = **Numerical Simulation of Particle Mixing Movement in a Ball Mill**[刊, 汉] / GENG Fan, YUAN Zhu-lin, MENG De-cai (College of Energy Source and Environment, Southeast University, Nanjing, China, Post Code: 210096), LI Shan-lian (Key Laboratory on Tobacco Processing Technologies for Tobacco Processing Industry, Zhengzhou Academy of Tobacco, Zhengzhou, China, Post Code: 450001) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2009, 24(5). — 623 ~ 629

In view of the current situation that ball mills are widely used in thermal power plants and very little information about their inner particle mixing movements is known to us, a discrete elementary method is used to directly track every particle in a ball mill. By considering the joint action of gravity force, friction and collision resistance received by these particles, established was a three-dimensional dynamic model for the particles and numerically simulated was the whole process of their mixing movement in the ball mill. The influence of the key parameters, such as particle diameter, density and granularity unevenness etc. on the characteristics controlling the complex movement of particles in the ball mill was emphatically studied. The research results show that with the turning of the ball mill, all the particles in every area of the ball mill are gradually well mixed. The uniformity of such mixing in the ball mill at various places, however, is different. In the case of an identical filling rate, the time required by the small particles to mix uniformly is relatively long. In the event of an identical particle diameter, the time required by the particles with a higher density to mix uniformly is also relatively long. When the particle diameters are not uniform, with the turning of the ball mill, a layer-separation phenomenon will occur to the particles. **Key words:** ball mill, discrete elementary method, mixing movement, numerical simulation

火电厂钢球磨煤机负荷的灰色 PID 控制系统研究 = **Study of a Grey PID (Proportional, Integral and Differential) Control System for Ball Mill Load in a Thermal Power Plant**[刊, 汉] / CHENG Qi-ming, MIN Le-cong, LI Qin, et al (College of Electric Power and Automation, Shanghai University of Electric Power, Shanghai, China, Post Code: 200090) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2009, 24(5). — 630 ~ 634