

无模型自适应预测控制在过热汽温控制中的应用

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摘 要: 采用伪梯度向量(pseudo-partial-derivative, PPD) 的概念, 对被控系统进行动态线性化处理得到预测模型, 提出了一种改进的无模型自适应预测控制算法(model free adaptive predictive control, MFAPC)。将这种新方法应用到火电厂中具有大惯性、模型不确定性等特性的过热汽温串级控制系统中, 主回路采用 MFAPC 算法, 副回路采用常规 PID 控制, 仿真结果证明了该串级控制策略的有效性。

关 键 词: 伪梯度向量; 预测控制; 过热汽温; 串级控制系统

中图分类号: TM621; TP273

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引 言

过热蒸汽温度是影响火电厂安全经济运行的重要参数, 不仅具有大惯性、大延迟特性, 还存在严重的非线性和参数随工况变化而时变的特性, 常规的串级 PID 过热汽温控制系统由于参数难于整定, 往往不能取得满意的控制效果^[1-3]。

预测控制是一种对大延迟系统比较有效的方法, 文献[2]设计了基于 Laguerre 模型的预测函数控制器, 用于过热汽温的自适应控制, 并得到了系统闭环稳定的条件。文献[3]将 T-S 模糊建模同预测函数控制相结合, 提出了模糊自适应预测函数控制策略, 对工况的变化具有较好的适应性。文献[4]将状态变量-预测控制方法用于锅炉再热汽温的自动控制, 有效的控制了具有大惯性、大滞后特性的热工过程。

在无模型自适应控制中, 利用伪梯度向量的概念, 可以用一系列的动态线性时变模型(包括紧格式、偏格式、全格式线性化模型) 来代替一般非线性系统, 并仅用受控系统的 I/O 数据来在线估计系统的伪梯度向量, 从而实现了非线性系统模型的动态线性化^[5-11]。由于无模型方法具有不依赖于系统参数模型、参数自适应等特点, 能很好地处理非线性

系统的建模问题, 本研究采用 MFAC 中的偏格式线性化方法建立预测模型, 提出了基于无模型自适应预测控制(Model Free Adaptive Predictive Control, MFAPC) 的过热汽温串级控制策略, 在线自适应调整系统的伪梯度向量, 取得了满意的控制效果。

1 过热汽温的无模型预测控制

1.1 非线性系统的动态线性化

被控对象可以通过单入单出非线性离散时间方程来描述:

$$y(k+1) = f(y(k), \dots, y(k-n_y), u(k), \dots, u(k-n_u)) \quad (1)$$

式中: $y(k)$ 、 $u(k)$ —系统在 k 时刻的输入和输出; n_y 、 n_u —系统未知的阶数; $f(\cdot)$ —未知非线性函数。

假设 1^[5,9]: $f(\cdot)$ 对 $u(k)$ 、 $u(k-1)$ 、 \dots 、 $u(k-L+1)$ 分别存在连续的偏导数。

假设 2^[5,9]: 系统(1) 是广义 Lipschitz 连续的, 既满足对任意的 k 且 $\|\Delta U(k)\| \neq 0$, 有:

$$\|\Delta y(k+1)\| \leq C \|\Delta U(k)\|$$

式中: $\Delta y(k+1) = y(k+1) - y(k)$; $\Delta u(k) = u(k) - u(k-1)$; $\Delta U(k) = [\Delta u(k), \dots, \Delta u(k-L+1)]$; C —常数; L —控制输入线性化长度常数, 正整数。

定理 1^[5,9]: 对于系统(1), 满足假设 1 和 2, 那么对于某一给定的 L , 一定存在一个 $\Phi(k)$, 被称为是系统的伪梯度向量(Pseudo-Partial-Derivative, PPD), 当 $\|\Delta U(k)\| \neq 0$ 时,

$$\Delta y(k+1) = \Phi^T(k) \Delta U(k),$$

$$\text{且 } \|\Phi(k)\| \leq C \quad (2)$$

式中: $\Phi(k) = [\phi_1(k), \dots, \phi_L(k)]^T$ 。

由上述讨论可知, PPD 是一个时变参数。同时, 它的结构简单, 可以将单入单出非线性系统转化为带 L 个时变参数 $\phi_i(k)$ 的动态线性系统。

1.2 自适应预测控制

由式 (2) 可得到系统 (1) 的状态空间模型^[9]:

$$x(k+1) = Ax(k) + B\Delta u(k) \tag{3}$$

$$\Delta y(k) = c^T(k)x(k) \tag{4}$$

式中:

$$x(k) = [\Delta u(k-1) \ \Delta u(k-2) \ \dots \ \Delta u(k-L)]^T;$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix};$$

$$B = [1 \ 0 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ 0]^T;$$

$$c(k) = [\phi_1 \ \phi_2 \ \dots \ \phi_{L-1} \ \phi_L]^T.$$

显然, 式 (4) 中的未知参数向量 $c(k)$ 是时变的^[6]:

$$\hat{c}(k) = \hat{c}(k-1) + \frac{\eta \Delta U(k-1)}{\mu + \Delta U^T(k-1) \Delta U(k-1)} \times [\Delta y(k) - \Delta U^T(k-1) \hat{c}(k-1)] \tag{5}$$

式中: η —学习步长 $0 < \eta \leq 1$; 系数 $\mu > 0$, 作用是保证式 (2) 的合理替代范围, 因此可以间接限制伪梯度向量值的变化。

由式 (3) 和式 (4) 可得系统 k 时刻的预测模型:

$$\hat{x}(k+j|k) = A \hat{x}(k+j-1|k) + B\Delta u(k+j-1|k) \tag{6}$$

$j = 1 \ 2 \ \dots \ p$

式中: $\hat{x}(k+j|k)$ —在 k 时刻对系统 $k+j$ 时刻状态的预测值; $u(\cdot|k)$ —预测控制输入序列; p —预测时域长度。 $\hat{x}(k|k) = x(k)$; $u(k-j|k) = u(k-j)$ $j = 1 \ 2 \ \dots \ L$ 。

在 k 时刻, 系统在 p 个连续的控制增量 $\Delta u(k)$, $\Delta u(k+1)$, \dots , $\Delta u(k+p)$ 作用下, 未来 p 个时刻的输出预测值可由式 (4) 和式 (6) 得到:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{y}(k+1|k) - \hat{y}(k|k) &= c^T Ax(k) + c^T B\Delta u(k) \\ \hat{y}(k+2|k) - \hat{y}(k+1|k) &= c^T A^2 x(k) + c^T AB\Delta u(k) + c^T B\Delta u(k+1) \\ &\vdots \\ \hat{y}(k+p|k) - \hat{y}(k+p-1|k) &= c^T A^p x(k) + c^T A^{p-1} B\Delta u(k) + \dots + c^T B\Delta u(k+p-1) \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

将式 (7) 两端累加可以得到系统 p 时刻的输出预测值:

$$\hat{y}(k+p) = y(k) + GAx(k) + F\Delta U(k) \tag{8}$$

$$G = [c^T + c^T A + c^T A^p] \tag{9}$$

$$F = [(c^T B + c^T AB + \dots + c^T A^{p-1} B) (c^T B + c^T AB$$

$$+ \dots + c^T A^{p-2} B) \dots c^T B] \tag{10}$$

$$\Delta U(k) = [\Delta u(k) \ \Delta u(k+1) \ \dots \ \Delta u(k+p-1)]^T \tag{11}$$

采用性能指标 J :

$$J = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^p q_j [y_r(k+j) - \hat{y}(k+j)]^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=0}^{p-1} r_j \Delta u(k+j)^2 \tag{12}$$

式中: q_j, r_j —权系数, 分别表示对跟踪误差及控制量变化的抑制; $y_r(k+j)$ — k 时刻输出的参考轨迹。

为了减小未知参数, 可以设 $\Delta u(k) = \Delta u(k+1) = \Delta u(k+2) = \dots = \Delta u(k+p-1)$, 则预测模型式 (8) 可简化为:

$$\hat{y}(k+p) = y(k) + GAx(k) + \bar{F}\Delta u(k) \tag{13}$$

式中: $\bar{F} = \bar{F}I$; $\bar{I}_{p \times 1} = [1 \ 1 \ \dots \ 1]^T$ 。

若选取 $q_j = 0 \ j = 1 \ 2 \ \dots \ p-1 \ q_p = 1 \ r_j = r \ j = 0 \ 1 \ \dots \ p-1$, 则性能指标可简化为:

$$J = \frac{1}{2} [y_r(k+p) - \hat{y}(k+p)]^2 + \frac{1}{2} \bar{R} \Delta u(k)^2 \tag{14}$$

式中: $\bar{R} = \bar{I}^T \bar{R} I$; \bar{R} —控制权矩阵, $R = \text{diag}[r_0 \ r_1 \ \dots \ r_{p-1}]$ 。

最优的 $\Delta u(k)$ 为 J 的极小值点, 由极值条件 $\frac{\partial J}{\partial \Delta u(k)} = 0$ 可得最优控制规律:

$$\Delta u(k) = (\bar{F}^T \bar{F} + \bar{R})^{-1} \bar{F}^T [y_r(k+p) - y(k) - GAx(k)] \tag{15}$$

1.3 过热汽温的 MFAPC-P 串级控制策略

在串级过热汽温控制系统中, 导前区可以看成是快速随动系统, 内回路的任务是尽量消除减温水量的自发性扰动和其他进入内回路的各种扰动, 对过热汽温的稳定起粗调作用, 副调节器一般可以采用抗干扰能力强、调节快速的 P 或 PD 调节器; 惰性区存在大迟延、非线性特性, 蒸汽流量(负荷)变化对模型参数的影响比较大, 外回路的任务是保持过热汽温等于给定值, 主调节器采用 MFAPC 控制器, 以克服对象的大迟延、大惯性和模型的不确定性。本研究设计了 MFAPC-P 串级控制策略, 系统结构如图 1 所示。

MFAPC、P 分别为主调节器和副调节器, T_0 为过热器出口蒸汽温度的给定值, T_1 为过热器出口蒸汽温度的实际值, T_2 为导前区的温度, d 为内部扰动。

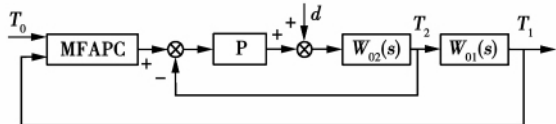


图 1 MFAPC-P 串级控制系统结构

2 过热汽温控制系统仿真研究

以某电厂过热汽温控制系统为被控对象进行仿真研究 过热汽温对象惯性区传递函数为:

$$W_{01}(s) = \frac{2.45}{(15.8s + 1)^4}$$

过热汽温对象导前区传递函数为:

$$W_{02}(s) = \frac{1.58}{(14s + 1)^2}$$

对于过热汽温系统分别采用 MFAPC-P 串级控制策略和常规 PID 串级控制策略,在 MATLAB 中进行仿真。两个串级控制系统中副回路均采用纯比例控制器,传递函数为 $G_p(s) = 25$ 。主调节器 MFAPC 的参数设置如下: $L=5$ $p=10$ $r=700$ $\eta=1$ $\mu=1$ 。仿真初值 $\Delta u(i) = 0.001, i = 1, \dots, L, c(1) = [0.06 \ 0.06 \ 0.06 \ 0.06 \ 0.06]^T$ 。常规 PID 串级控制系统的主调节器采用 PI 控制器,传递函数为 $G_{PI}(s) = 0.05(1 + \frac{1}{10s})$ 。

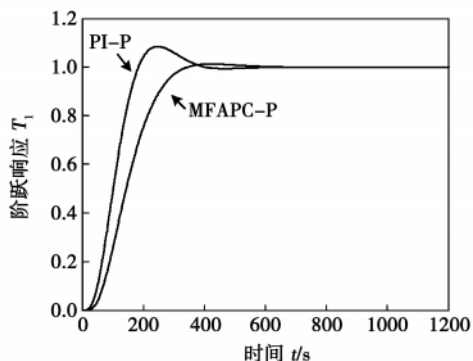


图 2 系统单位阶跃响应曲线

图 2 为两个系统的单位阶跃响应曲线,相对于常规 PID 串级控制系统来说, MFAPC-P 串级控制系统有较小的超调量。图 3 为对象增益和时间常数均增大 10% (情况 A) 时的单位阶跃响应曲线。图 4 为对象增益和时间常数均减小 10% (情况 B) 时的单位阶跃响应曲线,由图可以看出 MFAPC-P 串级控制系统有更好的鲁棒性能。图 5 是系统在内部扰动

输入作用下的单位阶跃响应曲线,由图可以看出 MFAPC-P 串级控制系统受到扰动后调节速度快于常规 PID 串级控制系统,具有较强的抗干扰能力。

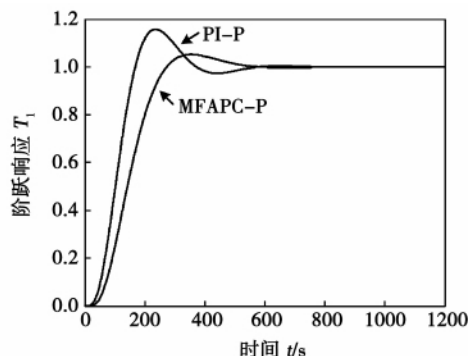


图 3 模型失配(情况 A) 时系统响应曲线

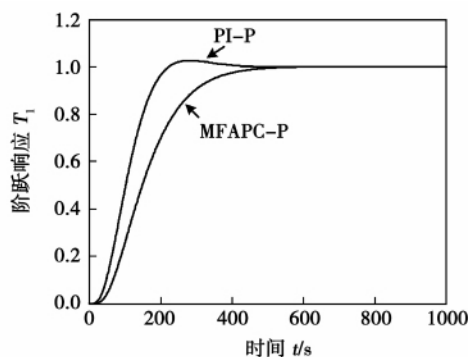


图 4 模型失配(情况 B) 时系统响应曲线

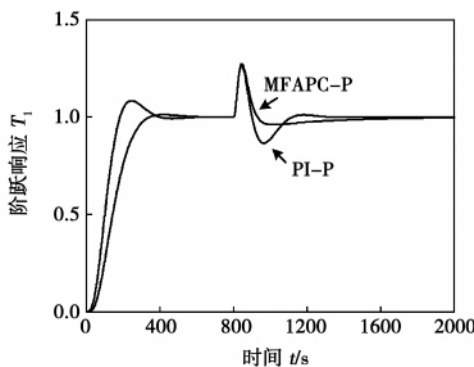


图 5 扰动输入下的系统响应曲线

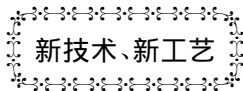
3 结 论

研究了将无模型自适应预测控制,利用伪梯度向量建立预测模型,并使用输入输出数据对伪梯度向量进行在线调整。将无模型自适应预测控制同常

规 PID 相结合,设计了 MFAPC-P 串级控制策略,并应用于火电厂过热汽温控制系统中。仿真实验表明,该控制策略能对大惯性、大滞后的过热汽温进行有效地控制,而且响应速度快、算法简单、易于实现,与常规 PID 串级控制策略相比具有更好的鲁棒性和抗干扰性。因此,本研究的控制策略可以推广应用于存在大惯性、大滞后的大量实际对象。

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Titan250 的设计发展历程

据《Gas Turbine World》2010年11-12月报道,22 MW Titan250 双轴发动机是 Solar 公司单轴和双轴燃气轮机生产系列中最新和最大输出功率的机型。

该发动机设计基于 Solar 最新的三型机组: Titan130(15 MW 功率,35.2% 效率)、Taurus65(6.3 MW 功率,32.9% 效率)和 Mercury50(4.6 MW 功率,39.0% 效率)。

这些燃气轮机都基于不断发展的基本设计方法,采用相同的循环参数(温度、压力、流量)、并经试验得到成熟的技术和材料。例如,Titan250 基本负荷涡轮进口温度为 1204℃,与 Taurus65 的相同,并且只比 Titan130 高 27℃。虽然 Titan250 只比 15 MW 级 Titan130 长 1 m,但是 Titan250 却比后者几乎多发出 50% 的输出功率。

如大多数 Solar 燃气轮机一样,Titan250 设计成高度符合 API(美国石油学会)的标准要求,可以广泛用于石油和天然气工业。

Titan250 的应用范围包括岸上和海上的油/气工业机械驱动和发电/以及工业和电站发电,简单循环和联合循环电站,以及热电联产装置。

(学牛摘译)

that of the cooling chamber will increase with an increase of the static bed height , fluidized air speed and fluidization time duration. When both chambers are in operation simultaneously at a partition wall height of 1 000 mm and the fluidization air speeds in both elutriation and cooling chamber are 5 m/s and 0.6 m/s respectively , more than 80% of the particles in the material returned are less than 0.15 mm in diameter , basically in the range of the particle diameters of the ash cycled to the outside. **Key words:** circulating fluidized bed , fluidized bed slag cooler , fine particle , material return characteristics

基于人工神经网络的回热系统主要故障预测模型 = Model for Predicting the Major Faults of a Regenerative System Based on an Artificial Neural Network [刊 汉] WANG Yan , LI Yan (Shenzhen Designing Institute , China Nuclear Power Project Co. Ltd. , Shenzhen , China , Post Code: 518000) , YU Jun-hui (Xi'an University of Architectural Science and Technology , Xi'an , China , Post Code: 710055) , YU Ya-jun (Commercial College , Xi'an University of Foreign Languages , Xi'an , China , Post Code: 710128) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2011 , 26(4) . - 424 ~ 427

To effectively predict the faults of a regenerative system , established were three error BP (back propagation) neural network models for predicting the fault signs and phenomena of a regenerative system based on the Traincda , Traincgf and Trainrp algorithm respectively. In such a case , the input layer was the fault signs and the output one was the fault phenomena. The data actually measured in a power plant were used to conduct a training and testing of the three prediction models. The training and testing results show that the model based on the Traincgf algorithm has the smallest testing error and a relatively quick converging speed. Its network was of a 9-7-9 structure with its momentum factor being 0.6 and the learning speed being 0.8. The error BP neural network model based on the Traincgf algorithm can effectively predict the fault phenomena of a regenerative system by using the fault signs , thus providing a certain reference value for testing the faults of a regenerative system. **Key words:** regenerative system , fault sign , fault phenomenon , Traincgf algorithm , artificial neural network

无模型自适应预测控制在过热汽温控制中的应用 = Application of the Model-free Self-adaptive Prediction Control in Superheated Steam Temperature Control [刊 汉] FENG Yu-cang , SHI Dong-lin (College of Automation Engineering , Northeast University of Electric Power , Jilin , China , Post Code: 132012) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2011 , 26(4) . - 428 ~ 431

By using the concept of the pseudo gradient vector , a prediction model was obtained through a linear dynamic treatment of the system under control. On this basis , an improved model-free self-adaptive prediction control algorithm was presented. This new method was used in a cascade control system for superheated steam temperatures in a ther-

mal power plant featuring a large inertia and uncertainty to any model etc. The main control loops adopted the MFAPC algorithm while the auxiliary control loops employed the conventional PID (proportional, integral and differential) control. The simulation results have verified the effectiveness of the cascade control tactics. **Key words:** pseudo gradient vector, prediction control, superheated steam temperature, cascade control system

基于自适应遗传算法的协调控制系统优化 = **Optimization of a Coordinated Control System Based on the Self-adaptive Genetic Algorithm** [刊, 汉] XIE Xie, LIU Ji-zhen, ZENG De-liang, LIU Ji-wei (College of Control and Computer Engineering, North China Electric Power University, Beijing, China, Post Code: 102206) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2011, 26(4). - 432 ~ 435

For coordinated control systems for elementary units in thermal power plants, presented was a searching method for optimizing the parameters of a multi-variable robust PID (proportional, integral and differential) controller based on the self-adaptive genetic algorithm. With the tracking performance of the controller at the set point serving as the optimization target and the robust performance as a dynamic constraint, the genetic algorithm involving a self-adaptive crossover and variation probability was employed to search optimal parameters of the PID controller. The simulation results show that compared with the PID controller optimized by using the traditional genetic algorithm, the robust PID one based on the self-adaptive genetic algorithm enjoys better load follow-up characteristics and a superior robustness. **Key words:** self-adaptive genetic algorithm, coordinated control system, robustness, PID (proportional, integral and differential) controller

支持向量机灰熔点预测模型研究 = **Study of a Support Vector Machine-based Model for Predicting Melting Points of Ash** [刊, 汉] ZHAO Xian-qiao (Shandong Electric Power Academy, Jinan, China, Post Code: 250002), WU Sheng-jie, HE Guo-liang (Shandong Zhanhua Thermal Power Co. Ltd., Zhanhua, China, Post Code: 256800), WANG Chun-lin (Hangzhou University of Electronic Science and Technology, Hangzhou, China, Post Code: 310018) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2011 26(4). - 436 ~ 439

To the demand of ash melting point calculation of blended coal in power plants, a model for melting points of ash was established and a contrast study was conducted by using the support vector machine algorithm and BP (back propagation) neural network algorithm. The model in question used the ash composition as an input and the melting point of ash as an output. It was employed to predict the ash melting points of a single coal and blended one. Then, the prediction results were compared with the test ones. The errors of the model based on the support vector machine were 0.57% and 1.94% respectively in predicting the single coal and blended one while those of the model based on the BP neural network were 1.925% and 10.43% respectively in predicting the above-mentioned two