

燃气机热泵改变制冷剂流量的增益调度控制

王明涛, 杨 昭

(天津大学 机械工程学院, 天津 300072)

摘 要: 燃气机热泵可以通过改变燃气机转速调节系统容量, 系统容量的调节和压缩机转速的变化, 需要电子膨胀阀调节制冷剂流量与之相匹配。采用实验方法建立蒸发器过热度模型, 通过理论分析和实验测试, 研究了燃气机热泵系统变转速调节和当过热度设定值改变时蒸发器过热度的控制策略。提出采用增益调度控制策略实现蒸发器过热度的控制, 实验结果表明: 改变燃气机转速时, 过热度控制比较精确, 波动范围在 $\pm 0.5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 以内; 过热度设定值改变时, 最大超调量小于 $2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, 过热度响应速度快, 具有很好的动态响应特性, 达到稳态的时间不超过 200 s 。

关 键 词: 燃气机热泵; 过热度; 电子膨胀阀; 增益调度控制

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引 言

燃气机热泵是一种节能环保的新型热泵空调装置。燃气机热泵的压缩机通过皮带与燃气机连接, 因此通过改变燃气机转速可以间接改变压缩机的转速, 从而达到调节燃气机热泵容量, 使之与外界负荷相匹配。压缩机转速的变化, 需要制冷剂的变流量与之相匹配, 因此需要合适的控制策略, 通过控制电子膨胀阀开度保持适当的过热度。电子膨胀阀通过调节阀的开度, 一方面保证合适的工质流量进入蒸发器, 充分利用蒸发器的换热面积, 提高效率; 另一方面还要防止液体进入压缩机, 保证压缩机的安全稳定运行。文献[1]指出为了兼顾蒸发器的效率和压缩机的安全, 在实际运行中, 比较合适的过热度在 $5\sim 10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 。文献[2]的实验表明, 为了优化系统性能, 膨胀阀控制器应具有变增益功能。

常规 PID 控制简单, 参数调整容易, 对于有精确模型的系统具有良好的控制效果。燃气机热泵蒸发器过热度系统具有滞后性、非线性、时变性, 有时还有随机干扰, 模型会发生变化, 但是变化限定在一定范围内并有规律可循。预测控制或自适应控制与

PID 控制相比, 具有更好的控制性能。文献[3]采用预测函数, 对过热度进行控制, 取得了较好的控制效果, 但是该预测函数基于准确的数学模型, 模型相对复杂。文献[4]利用模糊 PID 控制算法实现控制, 虽然响应时间较短, 但过热度具有较大的超调。文献[5]将神经网络用于过热度控制, 过热度控制在理想的范围内, 但是需要大量的实验数据进行学习。文献[6]指出, 蒸发器的增益随着压缩机转速的增大而减少, 蒸发器的时间常数也随压缩机转速的增大而减少, 因此热泵系统采用电子膨胀阀控制蒸发器的过热度时采用变增益的控制策略是合理可行的。

本研究工作的主要目的是解决燃气机热泵变转速与电子膨胀阀的匹配调节问题, 在理论分析和实验研究的基础上, 提出保证系统高效稳定运行的增益调度控制策略, 并确定控制系统的合理控制参数。

1 实验台装置

图 1 是燃气机热泵系统原理图。由一台燃气发动机带动一套压缩式热泵系统, 燃气机与压缩机通过皮带连接, 燃气机转速与压缩机转速的传动比为 0.7 , 转速皆是指燃气机的转速。采用两只铂电阻温度传感器分别测量蒸发器进、出口的温度, 用进、出口的温差近似代替过热度信号进行控制。系统使用的工质是 R134a, 在实验过程中蒸发器压力损失 $\Delta p = 0.02\sim 0.03\text{ MPa}$, 蒸发压力在 0.3 MPa 左右, 定义的过热度比实际过热度低 $1\sim 2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$; 使用 EMERSON 生产的 ALCOEX5 电子膨胀阀, 该电子膨胀阀由步进电机驱动, 具有良好的变流量特性, 全部冷量范围内均为线性特性; 电子膨胀阀反应迅速, 从全开到全关 ($0\sim 750$ 步) 只需要 5 s 。制冷工况和热泵工况类似, 因此以制冷工况为例, 研究燃气机热泵系统的过热度控制。

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作者简介: 王明涛(1983-), 男, 山东烟台人, 天津大学博士研究生。

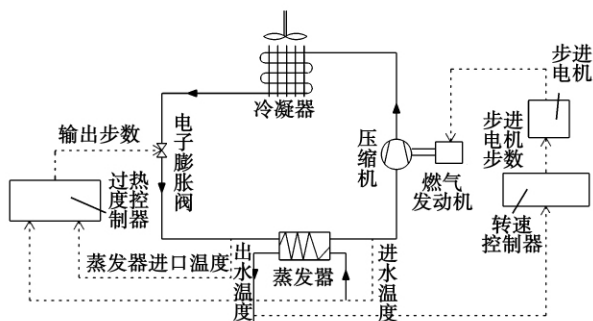


图1 燃气机热泵系统原理图

Fig. 1 Schematic drawing of a gas-engine-driven heat pump system

2 过热度控制策略

电子膨胀阀作为过热度调节的执行器与传感器、控制器一起构成闭环反馈控制系统。

2.1 蒸发器控制模型的建立

建模方法可以分为机理建模和实验建模两大类^[7]。机理建模从过程内在的物理和化学规律出发,写出各种平衡方程,机理建模过程比较复杂;实验建模不需要了解过程的内部机理,一般通过参数辨识建立输入输出模型,蒸发器过热度控制模型采用实验建模方法。文献[8~9]认为蒸发器过热度随电子膨胀阀开度的响应过程是一阶惯性加延迟环节,通过实验发现,一阶惯性加延迟环节可以满足控制要求。

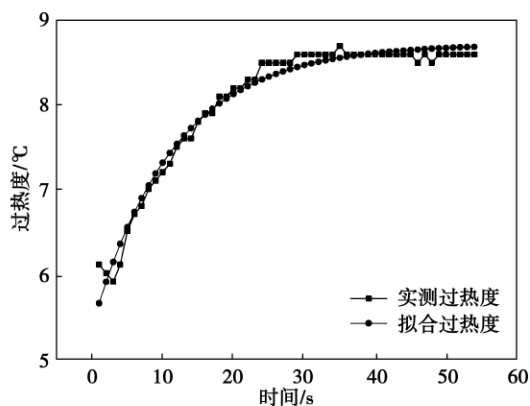


图2 蒸发器过热度辨识结果

Fig. 2 Identification results of the superheating degree of an evaporator

图2是燃气机转速稳定在1 300 r/min左右,过

热度稳定在6℃左右,电子膨胀阀开度从382步减少到352步时,蒸发器出口过热度的响应曲线。将蒸发器对过热度的响应用一阶惯性加延迟的传递函数为:

$$G(s) = \frac{K}{Ts + 1} e^{-\tau s} \quad (1)$$

式中: $G(s)$ —蒸发器传递函数; K —蒸发器增益,℃/r; T —蒸发器的时间常数, s; s —拉普拉斯算子; τ —时间延迟, s。

利用最小二乘法进行辨识,得到的蒸发器出口过热度对电子膨胀阀开度的传递函数为:

$$G(s) = \frac{-0.0865}{11.51s + 1} e^{-2.8033s} \quad (2)$$

利用蒸发器过热度响应曲线得到蒸发器的特性参数 T 、 τ 、 K ,采用 Ziegler 和 Nichols 方法整定 PID 控制参数^[7]。为了减少参数采集过程中数据波动对微分控制的影响,实际采用 PI 控制。通过燃气机转速在 1 300 r/min 时的过热度响应曲线得到的过热度控制参数比例增益 K_p 和积分时间 T_i ,只适合给定工况下过热度控制。在此次基础上,通过理论计算和实验相结合,找出不同转速下的调度增益。

2.2 过热度增益调度控制策略

压缩机转速是决定制冷剂流量的主要因素,电子膨胀阀的开度调节要与压缩机的转速相匹配,因此电子膨胀阀的控制应具有变增益功能。在燃气机热泵系统过热度控制中,对制冷剂流量影响最大的因素是燃气机的转速(即压缩机转速),因此选择燃气机转速作为调度变量,通过检测燃气机转速而改变控制器的参数,这种控制策略称为增益调度控制^[10],过热度增益调度控制原理如图3所示。

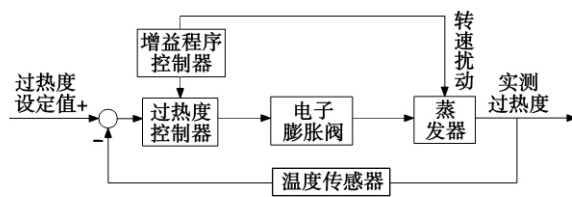


图3 过热度增益调度控制原理图

Fig. 3 Schematic drawing of the gain dispatchment control of the superheating degree

针对所研究的系统,采用插值方法实现过热度的增益调度控制。增益调度的插值实现是预先将燃气机转速范围分为4个区域,各区域中的1 300、1 600、1 900、2 200 r/min 作为该区域典型工作点,

在各区域分别设计好相应的控制律。通过理论计算和现场整定确定好各工作点的控制器参数,构成一个增益调度表,如表1所示。

表1 增益调度表

Tab.1 Gain dispatchment schedule

区域	转速 $n/\text{r} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$	K_p	T_i
1	1 300	-50	15
2	1 600	-42	13.5
3	1 900	-38	11
4	2 200	-30	9.3

燃气机热泵系统实际运行时,根据调度变量燃气机转速的变化,补偿器的参数在工作点之间通过插值来确定,从而产生全局的补偿器,重新设定最佳的PID控制参数。采用Lagrange公式计算插值:

$$K_{in} = \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\prod_{j=1, j \neq i}^N \frac{n - n_j}{n_i - n_j} \right) K_i \quad (3)$$

$$T_{in} = \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\prod_{j=1, j \neq i}^N \frac{n - n_j}{n_i - n_j} \right) T_i \quad (4)$$

式中: i, j ——代表燃气机转速所在的区域号;
 K_{in} ——第 i 段区域内,燃气机转速为 n 的比例增益, $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{r}$; T_{in} ——第 i 段区域内,燃气机转速为 n 的积分时间, s ; n ——燃气机转速, r/min 。

综上,增益调度控制算法可以通过下述过程实现:

- (1) 读取燃气机转速 n ;
- (2) 查阅增益调度表,读取有关转速区域的数据;
- (3) 由Lagrange插值公式,算出对应的 K_p 和 T_i 值;
- (4) 按(3)计算所得更新PID参数,实现新的控制;
- (5) 返回(1)。

3 实验结果及讨论

3.1 压缩机转速变化时过热度的控制

图4分别是燃气机转速增大200 r/min (1 700 ~ 1 900 r/min) 时蒸发器的过热度的响应,从图中看出过热度波动比较小,过热度始终保持在5 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 左右,过渡时间为50 s左右,最大超调量不超过0.5 $^{\circ}\text{C}$,静态偏差为0.2 ~ 0.3 $^{\circ}\text{C}$,具有较好的动态响应特性。

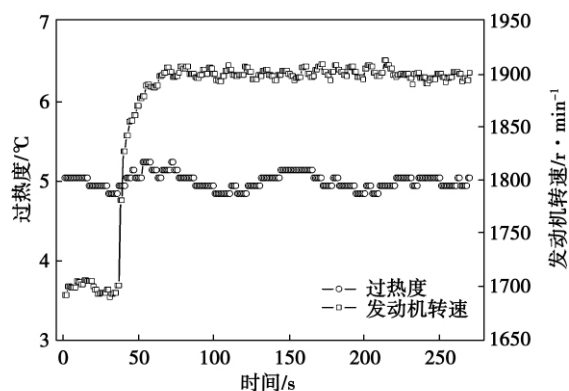


图4 燃气机转速变化时过热度的响应

Fig.4 Superheating degree response when the rotating speed of the gas engine is changed

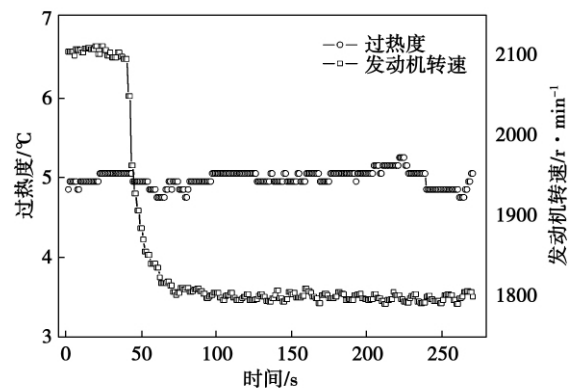


图5 燃气机转速变化时过热度的阶跃响应

Fig.5 Step response of the superheating degree when the rotating speed of the gas engine is changed

图5是燃气机转速降低300 r/min (2 100 ~ 1 800 r/min) 时蒸发器的过热度的响应,从图中看出过热度没有出现明显的波动过程,过热度始终保持在5 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 左右,最大超调量不超过0.5 $^{\circ}\text{C}$,由于转速波动的影响,过热度同样存在静态偏差。

图6是燃气机热泵系统启动后,将过热度设定为5 $^{\circ}\text{C}$,不断改变燃气机的转速,过热度的响应曲线。由理论分析可知,增加燃气机转速,则制冷剂的流量增加,过热度相应降低;降低燃气机转速,则制冷剂流量减少,过热度要相应升高。从图中可以看出,无论提高还是降低燃气机转速,过热度的控制效果均比较理想,没有出现很大的波动,一直维持在5 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 左右,最大超调量在 ± 0.5 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 之内,具有很好的动态响应特性。

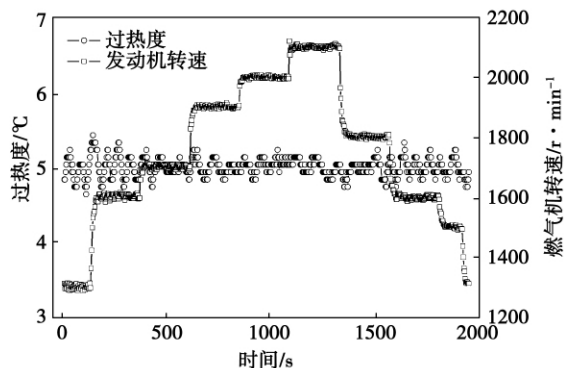


图6 燃气机转速变化时过热度的响应

Fig. 6 Superheating degree response when the rotating speed of the gas engine is changed

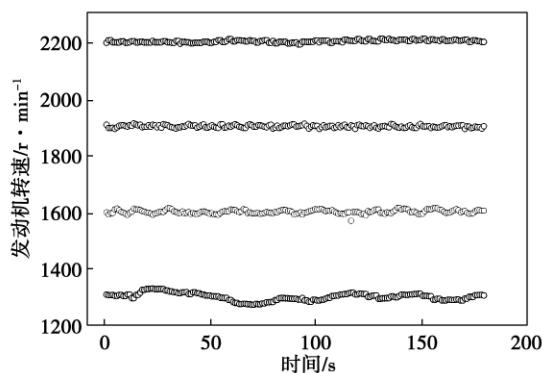


图7 燃气机不同转速时的波动曲线

Fig. 7 Fluctuation curves when the rotating speed of the gas engine is different

从图6还可以发现,与转速低于1 600 r/min相比,燃气机转速在高于1 600 r/min时过热度的控制效果更理想,静态偏差在 ± 0.2 °C之内。图7是燃气机转速分别在1 300、1 600、1 900、2 200 r/min时的波动范围,从图中可以明显看出,燃气机转速越高,燃气机的转速波动范围越小,转速越稳定。低转速时转速波动的幅度更大一些,造成了制冷剂流量的不均匀,因而过热度的波动也相对较大。

3.2 过热度设定值改变时过热度的控制

实验中考虑到系统稳定性和系统效率,过热度设定值范围为5~9 °C。图8~图10给出燃气机转速分别在1 300、1 600和2 000 r/min时,改变过热度设定值后,过热度的响应曲线。从图中可以看出,在不同的转速下,过热度控制均表现出良好的响应特性。过热度超调量较少,最大不超过2 °C;输出比较平缓,达到稳态的时间短,最多不超过200 s;从图中可以看出,增益调度控制策略可以有效的克服干

扰,提高过热度的控制质量。

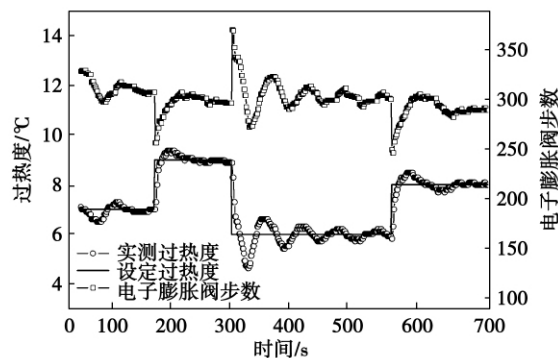


图8 燃气机转速1 300 r/min 过热度响应曲线

Fig. 8 Curves showing the superheating degree response when the rotating speed of the gas engine is 1 300 r/min

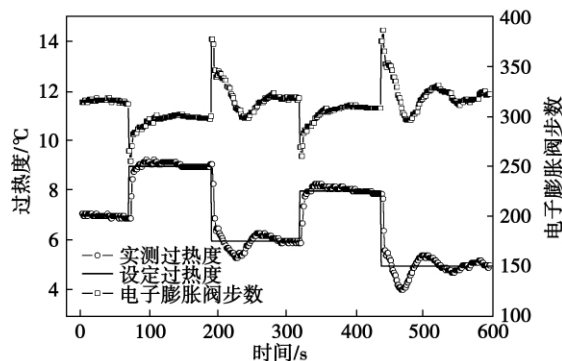


图9 燃气机转速1 600 r/min 过热度响应曲线

Fig. 9 Curves showing the superheating degree response when the rotating speed of the gas engine is 1 600 r/min

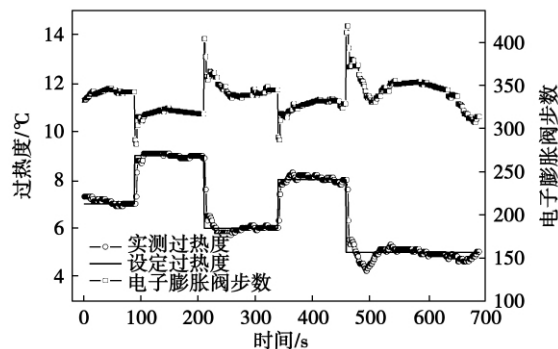


图10 燃气机转速2 000 r/min 过热度响应曲线

Fig. 10 Curves showing the superheating degree response when the rotating speed of the gas engine is 2 000 r/min

4 结 论

为了研究燃气机热泵制冷剂改变流量的控制特性,设计了增益调度控制策略,进行了燃气机热泵制冷剂变流量实验,结果表明:

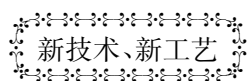
(1) 增益调度控制对转速增加或转速降低引起的过热度扰动具有很好的抑制作用,过热度波动范围控制在 $\pm 0.5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 之内,动态响应时间为50 s左右,最大超调量不超过 $0.5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$,静态偏差为 $0.2\sim 0.3\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$,其中燃气机转速的波动也是存在静态偏差的原因之一。

(2) 燃气机在高转速($>1\ 600\text{ r/min}$)时,转速更稳定,过热度控制效果更好,静态偏差为 $0.2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 左右;在低转速($<1\ 600\text{ r/min}$)时,过热度控制效果相对差一些,静态偏差为 $0.5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 左右。

(3) 过热度设定值改变时,过热度最大超调量不超过 $2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$,过渡过程时间少于200 s,输出比较平缓,达到稳态的时间短,过热度控制具有很好的动态响应特性。

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新技术、新工艺

用主动磁性轴承控制径向轴承的不稳定性

据《ASME Journal of Engineering for Gas Turbines and Power》2010年1月刊报道,由于大承载能力和良好的阻尼特性,径向轴承是广泛应用的优良轴承,但径向轴承在运行中不稳定,滑油旋流和滑油起泡限制了转子的最大转速。

采用一种新方法控制径向轴承的不稳定性。用AMB(主动磁性轴承)克服径向轴承的不稳定性并增加运行范围。

该设计思路很简单:不使用AMB作为承载部件,而只把AMB用作为一个控制器,结果成为更小但更有效的AMB。

由径向轴承承受载荷,利用它们优良的承载能力,并利用AMB克服轴颈轴承的不稳定性。这形成组合的AMB和径向轴承,利用了各轴承的优点并消除了不足。

对用来控制径向轴承不稳定性的各种AMB控制器,进行了理论和数值分析和比较。也分析了布置轴颈轴承和AMB的可能性。

(吉桂明 摘译)

the probe at both sides of the blade surface and a relatively high correlation degree exists between the probe-going-around flow influencing extent and the aerodynamic load of the stator blade. A large area probe-around-going flow will exacerbate the radial migration and separation of the boundary layer at the root on the back of the blade at the downstreams of the rotor constitutues the root cause of the aerodynamic stall of the compressor at an earlier time.

Key words: blade profile probe, transonic compressor, performance characteristics, three-dimensional flow filed, numerical simulation

基于非线性模型的燃气轮机热参数故障诊断及仿真 = **Thermal Parameter Fault Diagnosis and Simulation of a Gas Turbine Based on a Non-linear Model** [刊,汉] YU Mei-ling, LIU Yong-wen (College of Mechanical and Power Engineering, Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai, China, Post Code: 200240) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2011, 26(6) . - 651 ~ 654

Occurrence of various faults to the aerodynamic components of a gas turbine may invariably lead to a change of its performance parameters and such a change is a complex and non-linear one. On the basis of the establishment of a standard model for gas turbines and through a contrast analysis of the simulation data obtained by using the model in question and the operating data of the unit when a fault is happening, the faulty component could be preliminarily located and a method for correcting the characteristic and performance paramerters of the component could be further presented. Through various modules, a non-linear expression of the fault of the unit was realized. On the EZSY5 simualtion platform, a model for faults of a gas turbine system was established. The amount of a change in a performamnce parameter of the component can be quantitatively expressed by using the model under discussion through a non-linear model for gas turbine units, thus accurately realizing a location and simulation of the fault. With a gas turbine in a combined cycle unit serving as an example, the method under discussion was verified, realizing the reappearance of the operation conditions of the fault and laying a definite foundation for study of the performance characteristics, fault diagnosis and analysis of a unit. **Key words:** gas turbine, standard model, fault correction factor, fault model

燃气机热泵改变制冷剂流量的增益调度控制 = **Gain Dispatchment Control of a Gas-engine-driven Heat Pump by Changing the Flow Rate of Its Refrigeration Agent** [刊,汉] WANG Ming-tao, YANG Zhao (College of Mechanical Engineering, Tianjin University, Tianjin, China, Post Code: 300072) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2011, 26(6) . - 655 ~ 659

The systematic capacity of a gas-engine-driven heat pump can be regulated by changing the rotating speed of the gas engine. However, the regulation of the systematic capacity and the change of the rotating speed of the compressor are necessarily matched with the electronic expansion valve taking an action to regulate the flow rate of the refrigeration agent. By adopting an experimental method, the authors established a model of the superheating degree of an evaporator and through a theoretical analysis and experiment testing, studied the variable rotating speed regulation

of a gas-engine-driven heat pump system and the tactics for controlling the superheating degree of the evaporator when the set value of the superheating degree is being changed. The gain dispatchment control tactics were used to realize a control of the superheating degree of the evaporator. The test results show that when the rotating speed of the gas engine is being changed, the control of the superheating degree is relatively precise with its fluctuation varying in a range of $\pm 0.5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. When the set value of the superheating degree is being changed, the maximal overshoot of the superheating degree is less than $2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and the superheating degree response is quick. The system displays very good dynamic response characteristics with its time for attaining a steady state being not longer than 200 s. **Key words:** gas-engine-driven heat pump, superheating degree, electronic expansion valve, gain dispatchment control

再热 Brayton 循环效率特性分析 = **Analysis of the Efficiency Characteristics of the Brayton Reheat Cycle** [刊,汉] WANG Jun-hua, CHEN Lin-gen, SUN Feng-rui (Postgraduate School, Naval Engineering University, Wuhan, China, Post Code: 430033) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2011, 26(6) . - 660 ~ 664

In a gas turbine cycle, the working medium temperature varies in a wide range and its specific heat also changes. By utilizing a numerical analytic method, studied were the efficiency characteristics of the Brayton reheat cycle under the condition of the specific heat of the working medium being changed. It has been found that there exist an optimum total efficiency of the device and its corresponding optimum pressure ratio. The influence of the temperature ratio of the cycle and the efficiency of the compressor and turbine on the optimal pressure ratio of the cycle and the optimal total efficiency of the device was also investigated. On this basis, the influencing extents on the efficiency of the compressor and turbine were compared and the mistakes existing in the currently available literatures were pointed out. The foregoing can offer certain guide for optimized design and selection of operating parameters of a gas turbine. **Key words:** Brayton reheat cycle, efficiency characteristics, power characteristics, numerical analysis

Ni 基和 Co 基金属载氧体的持续循环能力研究 = **Study of the Sustainable Circulating Capacity of Ni-base and Co-base Metallic Oxygen-carriers** [刊,汉] CHEN Lei, JIN Jing, DUAN Hui-wei, et al(College of Power Engineering, Shanghai University of Science and Technology, Shanghai, China, Post Code: 200093) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2011, 26(6) . - 665 ~ 668

Chemical chain combustion represents a relatively novel carbon dioxide separation technology, among which the sustainable circulating reaction capacity of the metallic oxygen carriers directly affects the actual application and popularization of the technology in question. With Ni-base and Co-base metallic oxygen carriers serving as objects of study, by using a TGA (thermogravimetric analyzer) , SEM (scanning electron microscope) and XRD (X-ray diffractometer) etc. analytic tools, the sustainable circulating capacities of both metallic oxygen carriers were compared and studied. The research results show that the reaction rate and the sustainable circulating capacities of the oxygen carriers increase by a large margin after added with an inert carrier and the Ni-base oxygen carrier exhibits