

基于遗传算法的联合循环机组模型参数辨识

仇晓智¹, 王 卫², 司派友¹, 黄葆华¹

(1. 华北电力科学研究院有限责任公司 北京 100045; 2. 北京市电力公司调度通信中心 北京 100031)

摘 要: 针对将联合循环机组模型引入电力系统稳定性分析程序的实际需求, 在对常规联合循环机组数学模型分析的基础上, 提出了适用于电力系统稳定性分析的联合循环机组模型。将遗传算法应用于模型参数辨识过程中, 开发了基于 Delphi 平台的联合循环机组模型辨识软件。应用实例表明: 模型的仿真结果与实测信号相一致, 证明了所提模型和辨识算法的有效性, 为后续联合循环机组的一次调频和动态特性分析奠定了基础。

关 键 词: 联合循环机组; 遗传算法; 参数辨识; Delphi

中图分类号: TM611; O242 文献标识码: A

引 言

燃气轮机仿真模型是将联合循环机组纳入电力系统稳定分析的核心基础之一, 很多学者着眼于燃气轮机的机理建模方面的研究, 取得了大量的成果^[1~6]。文献[3]从机理分析出发, 提出了重型燃气轮机数学模型; 文献[4]采用若干非线性的曲线、运算和传递函数来描述双压余热锅炉和蒸汽轮机的

动态特性; 文献[5]在分析文献[4]燃气轮机模型的基础上, 考虑了冷却空气量和透平效率的影响; 文献[6]提出了联合循环三压余热锅炉及其汽轮机非线性数学模型, 其模型还包括了汽轮机的各种阀门和控制系统。这些文献从理论上建立了完整的联合循环机组仿真模型, 但是, 除控制系统的逻辑参数外, 其余很多参数的取值因机组而异, 依赖经验选取的参数难以满足日益提高的电力系统分析精度的要求。

结合现场试验数据, 基于给定模型结构的参数辨识是获得对象精确数学模型的重要手段之一。因此, 在对常规联合循环机组数学模型分析的基础上, 提出了适用于电力系统稳定性分析的简化联合循环机组模型, 并将遗传算法应用于模型参数辨识过程中, 开发了基于 Delphi 平台的联合循环机组模型辨识软件。

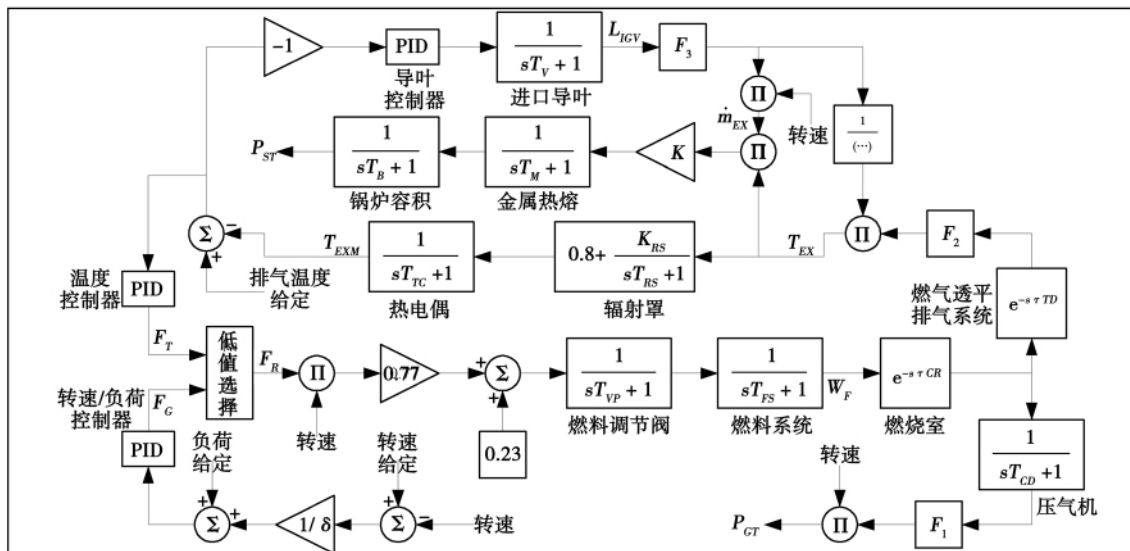


图 1 典型联合循环机组数学模型

Fig. 1 Mathematical model of a typical combined cycle unit

收稿日期: 2012 - 03 - 06; 修订日期: 2012 - 06 - 06

作者简介: 仇晓智(1983 -), 男, 江苏盐城人, 华北电力科学研究院有限责任公司工程师。

1 联合循环机组模型

1.1 常规联合循环机组数学模型

文献 [7] 提出了一种用于电力系统稳定性分析的联合循环机组数学模型,如图 1 所示,图中符号含义参照文献 [7] 此处不再赘述。

1.2 简化联合循环机组模型

为了满足现场测点可行性的要求,在分析图 1 模型结构的基础上,从控制系统、燃料系统、蒸汽轮机等方面对整体模型进行简化处理,搭建基于试验数据辨识的联合循环机组简化模型。

1.2.1 控制系统简化

燃气轮机的控制系统包括:转速控制、负荷控制、排气温度控制和加速度控制。而其中的加速度控制只在燃气轮机启动和停机以及进行并网和解列时才起到控制作用,所以当联合循环机组并网运行并参与电网一次调频后,可以忽略加速度控制模块^[1],如图 2 所示。图中的 N 为机组转速; F 为电网频率; P_G 为输出功率; t_E 为燃气透平排气温度; v_{CE} 为输出控制信号。

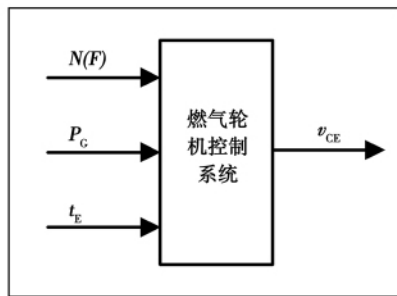


图 2 燃机控制系统示意图

Fig.2 Schematic diagram of a gas turbine control system

1.2.2 燃料系统简化

控制系统输出信号 v_{CE} 通过控制燃料阀门和可转导叶的位置来控制燃料量和压气机风量以满足给定的控制要求。根据我国电网频率稳定性的规定,频率偏差需保持在 ± 0.2 Hz 之内,也即转速的相对变化量一般不会超过 $\pm 0.4\%$ 因此在一次调频稳定性分析模型中忽略转速变化对燃料量和压气机空气

量的影响,如图 3 所示。图中的 v_{CE} 为燃料量信号; w_F 为燃气流量; K_3 为燃料系统偏置系数,一般取 0.77; a 、 b 、 c 为燃料系统传递函数系数; T_F 为燃料系统时间常数; K_F 为燃料系统反馈; E_1 为燃烧反应时间延时。

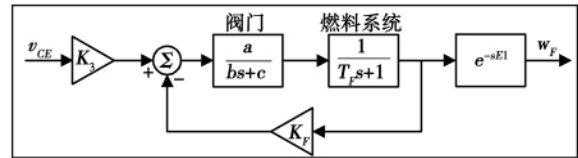


图 3 燃气轮机燃料供给系统模型

Fig.3 Model for a fuel supply system of a gas turbine

1.2.3 余热锅炉及汽轮机模型简化

联合循环机组中余热锅炉、蒸汽轮机及其控制系统为复杂的非线性模型,需要较多难以准确获得的参数和非线性特性函数,本研究采用一种双时间常数模型来模拟余热锅炉和蒸汽轮机的动态特性,如图 4 所示。图中的 K_G 、 K_S 为模型系数; T_{CD} 为压气机泄流时间常数; P_{GT} 为燃气透平输出功率; P_{ST} 为蒸汽透平输出功率; T_m 、 T_h 为余热锅炉的当量惯性时间常数。

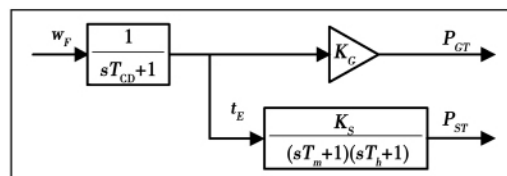


图 4 燃气透平-余热锅炉-蒸汽轮机数学模型

Fig.4 Mathematical model for a gas turbine-heat recovery steam generator-steam turbine

在上述模型简化的基础上,采用经典的质量阻尼模型作为电力系统负荷模型,该模型以质量系数 M 和阻尼系数 D 来拟合不同的负载响应特性,得到联合循环机组的整体数学模型如图 5 所示。

2 联合循环机组模型辨识软件

采用基于实时编码遗传算法的参数辨识方法对各环节模型进行辨识,最终实现了对联合循环机组的数学建模。遗传算法是一种具有较高鲁棒性和广泛适应性的全局优化算法,它基于自然选择和基因遗传学原理,在寻求最优解时不需要任何初始化信息^[8]。基于 Delphi 平台开发了一种方便、直观的图

形化联合循环机组模型参数辨识软件。软件界面主要包括:辨识项目及信号通道区、参数设置区、种群

分布显示区、信号数据图区、辨识与仿真对比区和辨识结果文本区,如图 6 所示。

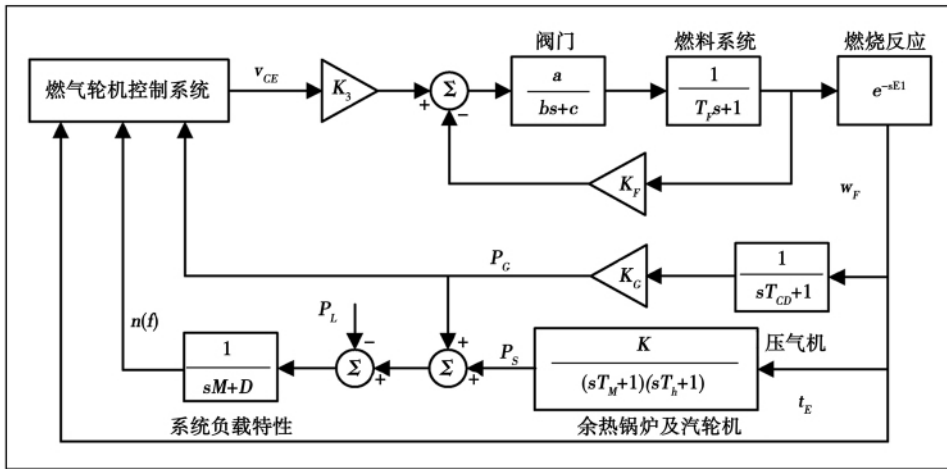


图 5 联合循环电站系统模型

Fig. 5 Model for a combined cycle power plant system

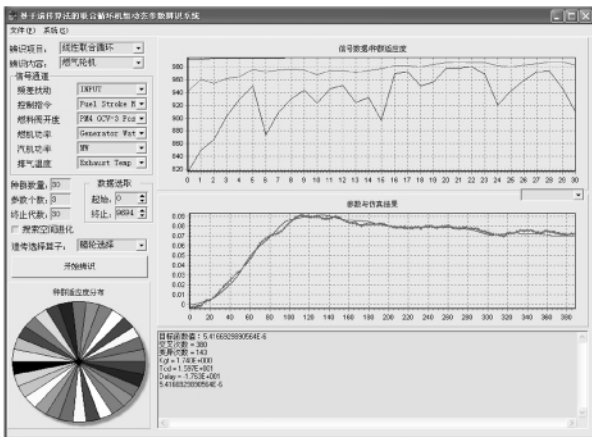


图 6 系统辨识软件界面

Fig. 6 Software interface for identifying a system

联合循环机组模型参数辨识软件的辨识流程如图 7 所示,具体操作步骤如下:

Step1: 测试数据预处理。测试试验数据需要进行预处理才能通过参数辨识软件系统进行模型参数的辨识。

Step2: 数据导入。将数据文件导入软件,对文件参数进行设置:时间、数据开始标志、通道名称、通道单位、输入信号、输出信号和数据重生成。

Step3: 辨识参数设置。进行参数辨识之前需要对遗传算法的有关参数进行设置。

Step4: 进行参数辨识。根据模型参数的范围设置搜索上下限,并根据辨识结果更改这些边界设置。

Step5: 在满足迭代终止条件之后,参数辨识结束,辨识结果显示文本区显示辨识结果参数和辨识算法的特征参数,辨识结果图中显示仿真输出与测试实验输出之间的对比。

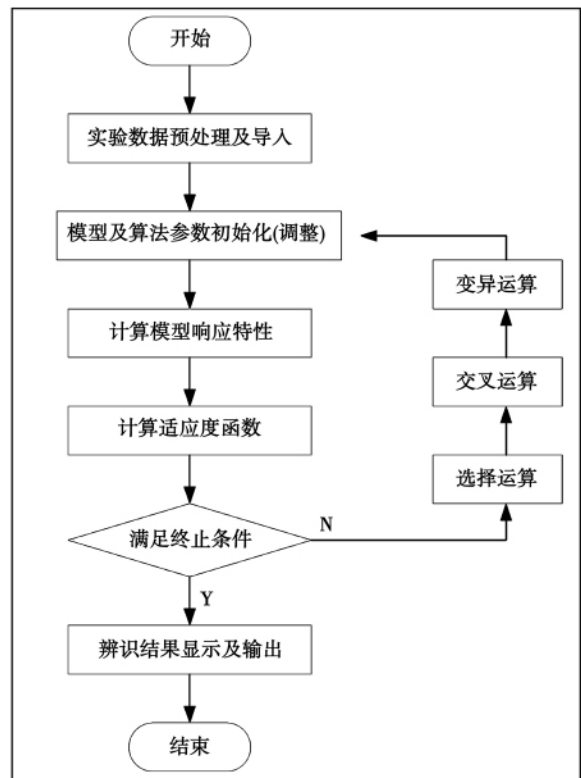


图 7 模型辨识流程

Fig. 7 Flow path for identifying a model

3 应用实例

为了验证所提模型及辨识软件的正确性和有效性,以某热电厂联合循环机组参数测试试验数据为例,进行联合循环机组模型参数辨识。该厂机组为“二拖一”燃气-蒸汽联合循环供热机组,如图8所示。其配置为:两台燃气轮机、两台燃气轮发电机、两台余热锅炉、一台蒸汽轮机和一台蒸汽轮发电机。

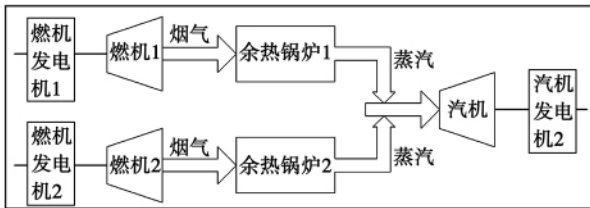


图8 “二拖一”联合循环机组布置示意图
Fig. 8 Schematic arrangement drawing of a “2 + 1” combined cycle unit

联合循环机组参数测试试验主要包括静态试验和动态扰动试验。静态试验主要用来测试阀门及系统的静态特性(如:阀门开关时间)。动态试验主要是测试机组在动态扰动下的响应特性,图9为机组动态试验部分原始数据(Vision采集)。

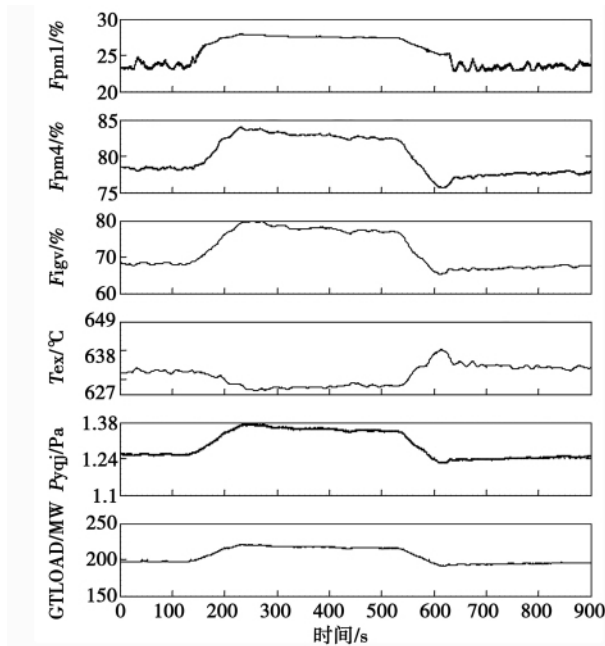


图9 动态试验原始数据
Fig. 9 Original data of a dynamic test

图9中, F_{PM1} —气体燃料阀PM1开度, %;

F_{PM4} —气体燃料阀PM4开度, %; F_{igv} —入口可调导叶IGV开度, %; P_{yqi} —压气机出口压力, MPa; T_{ex} —燃气排气温度, °C; $GTLOAD$ —燃气轮机实发功率, MW; t —采样时间, s。

采用开发的软件辨识联合循环机组模型参数,图10~图12为控制系统及燃料阀模型、燃气轮机模型和汽轮机模型的输出比较。其中, ΔF 为燃料阀开度变化归一化数值; ΔP_{GT} 为燃机负荷变化归一化数值; ΔP_{ST} 为汽轮机负荷变化归一化数值; t 为采样时间, s。

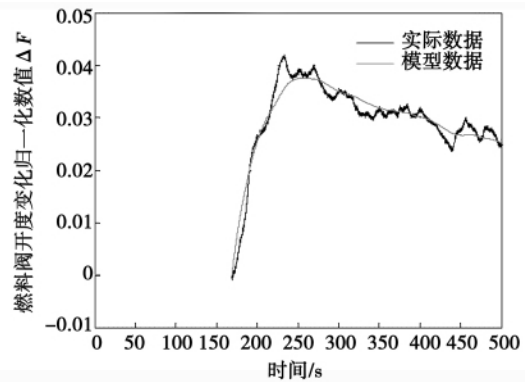


图10 控制系统及燃料阀整体输出与模型输出比较

Fig. 10 Comparison between the overall output and model one of a control system and its fuel valve

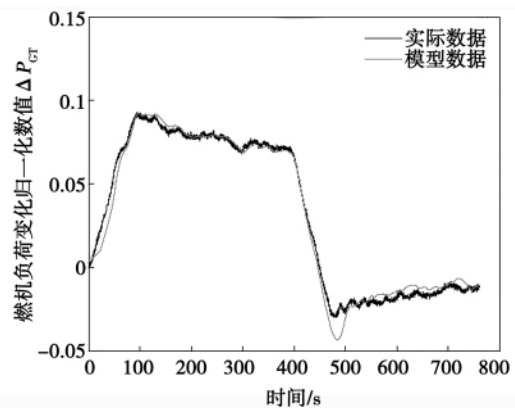


图11 燃机模型输出与实际输出比较

Fig. 11 Comparison between the actual output and model one of a gas turbine

基于遗传算法的模型辨识软件辨识出的模型参数为:

- (1) 控制系统及燃料阀模型:
 $K_p = 0.3, T_s = 15.98, \delta = 0.05$ 。
- (2) 燃气轮机模型:

$K_{CT} = 1.7; T_{cd} = 7.398。$

(3) 汽轮机模型:

$T_m = 5.42; T_h = 180.32; K_{ST} = 0.332; \tau = 4.54。$

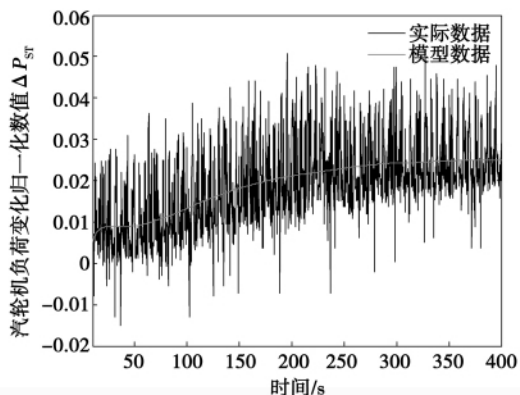


图 12 汽轮机模型输出与实际输出比较
Fig. 12 Comparison between the actual output and model one of a steam turbine

4 结束语

建立了适用于电力系统稳定性分析的简化联合循环机组模型。将遗传算法应用于模型参数辨识过程中,开发了基于 Delphi 平台的联合循环机组模型辨识软件。结合某“二拖一”联合循环电站参数测试试验,辨识了联合循环机组简化模型参数,为后续联合循环机组的一次调频和动态特性的研究奠定了基础。

参考文献:

[1] 孙海军,侯小龙. 联合循环机组调节系统参数测试方法研究[J]. 燃气轮机技术 2009 22(1): 33-36.

SUN Hai-jun ,HOU Xiao-long. Study of the methods for measuring and testing the parameters of the control system of a combined cycle unit[J]. Gas Turbine Technology 2009 22(1): 33-36.

[2] 栾小明 徐向东. 用于电力系统仿真的联合循环电站动态模型[J]. 清华大学学报 2006 46(5): 687-690.

LUAN Xiao-ming ,XU Xiang-dong. Combined cycle power plant dynamic model for simulating a power system[J]. Journal of Tsinghua University 2006 46(5): 687-690.

[3] Rowen W I. Simplified mathematical representations of heavy-duty gas turbines[J] ,ASME Journal of Engineering for Power ,1983 , 105: 865-869.

[4] Working Group on Prime Mover and Energy Supply Models for System Dynamic Performance Studies. Dynamic Models for Combined Cycle Plants in Power System Studies[J]. IEEE Transactions on Power Systems ,1994 9(3): 1698-1708.

[5] Suzakj S ,Kavata K ,Sekoguchi M ,et al. Mathematical model for a combined cycle plant and its implementation in an analogue power system simulator [C]//IEEE Power Engineering Society Winter Meeting ,Singapore: IEEE 2000 416-421.

[6] Kunitomi K ,Kurita A ,Tada Y ,et al. Modeling combined-cycle power plant for simulation of frequency excursions [J]. IEEE Transactions on Power Systems 2003 ,18(2): 724-729.

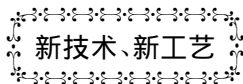
[7] 高林 夏俊荣 戴义平等. 基于遗传算法的联合循环机组建模和参数辨识[J]. 电力系统自动化 2010 34(4): 34-37.

GAO Lin ,XIA Jun-rong ,DAI Yi-ping ,et al. Modeling and parameter identification of combined cycle units based on the genetic algorithm[J]. Automation of Electric Power Systems 2010 34(4): 34-37.

[8] 赵亮 睢刚. 基于遗传算法的热工过程辨识[J]. 江苏电机工程 2006 25(3): 76-78.

ZHAO Liang ,JU Gang. Identification of thermodynamic processes based on the genetic algorithm[J]. Jiangsu Electric Machinery Engineering 2006 25(3): 76-78.

(丛敏 编辑)



巴基斯坦滨佳胜 9E 联合循环电站投入运行

据《Gas Turbine World》2012 年 3-4 月刊报道,巴基斯坦滨佳胜的新联合循环电站已投入运行。

该电站装有每台额定功率为 125 MW 的 3 台 Fr9 燃气轮机和 1 台 185 MW 的蒸汽轮机。目前,该电站可发电约 430 MW,并在今后几个月将有望达到输出功率 560 MW。

该联合循环发电项目由中国哈尔滨电站国际工程有限责任公司总承包。中国船舶重工集团公司第七〇三研究所承担了该联合循环电站 3 台 9E 燃气轮机余热锅炉的设计和供货。

(吉桂明 摘译)

0.54% ,having a relatively high contrast reliability. Through a comparison of the test data with the calculation results obtained by using the method in question ,the relative deviations of the test values from the calculation ones are all within a range of 1% at five operating conditions ,thus verifying the correctness of the method under discussion.

Key words: turbo-generator unit ,vacuum system ,gas leakage rate ,experimental study

微型分轴燃气轮机 HAT 循环性能的机理试验研究 = **Experimental Study of the Mechanism Governing the HAT (Humid Air Turbine) Cycle Performance of a Split-shaft Micro Gas Turbine** [刊 ,汉] /PU Qiang ,WEI

Chen-yu ,GE Bin ZANG Shu-sheng(Education Ministry Key Laboratory on Power Machinery and Engineering ,College of Mechanical and Power Engineering ,Shanghai Jiaotong University ,Shanghai ,China ,Post Code: 200240) //

Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. -2012 27(5) . -544 ~ 548

Based on a split shaft micro gas turbine and through a saturator additionally installed ,constituted was the HAT cycle performance test rig of the turbine. On this basis ,tests of the mechanism governing the HAT cycle performance were carried out. The test results show that after the air is humidified ,it has a conspicuous influence on the cycle performance and both specific power and efficiency of the cycle have a very big enhancement when compared with that of the simple cycle. When the humidification quantity reaches its maximum of 4.2% ,the output power of the cycle will increase by 16% . The simulation results under the test conditions are in very good agreement with the test ones. On this basis ,a simulation calculation was performed of the test system with a recuperator. The calculation results show that under the condition that the initial gas temperature is kept unchanged ,the incorporation of the recuperator will result in an increase of the pressure loss of the system and the specific power of the device will decrease by about 3% -10% ,however ,in the meantime ,the oil consumption rate will lower by 20% -45% and the efficiency will go up by 30% -80% . In such a case ,the performance of the system is markedly enhanced. **Key words:** split shaft micro gas turbine test rig ,HAT cycle ,gas turbine performance calculation

基于遗传算法的联合循环机组模型参数辨识 = **Parameter Discrimination of a Combined Cycle Unit Based on the Genetic Algorithm** [刊 ,汉] /QIU Xiao-zhi ,SI Pai-you ,HUANG Bao-hua (North China Electric Power Science Academy Co. Ltd. ,Beijing ,China ,Post Code: 100045) ,WANG Wei (Dispatchment and Communication Center ,Beijing City Electric Power Company ,Beijing ,China ,Post Code: 100031) //Journal of Engineering for Thermal

Energy & Power. -2012 27(5) . -549 ~ 553

In the light of the actual demand of introducing a model for combined cycle units into an electric power system sta-

bility analytic programme presented was a combined cycle unit model applicable for the stability analysis of an electric power system on the basis of an analysis of the mathematical model for conventional combined cycle units. The authors have applied the genetic algorithm in the model parameter discrimination process and developed a software for discriminating a model for combined cycle units based on Delphi platform. The application cases show that the simulation results by using the model are in agreement with the actually measured signals, proving that the model under discussion and the discrimination algorithm are effective, thus laying a foundation for subsequent primary frequency modulation and dynamic characteristics analysis of a combined cycle unit. **Key words:** combined cycle unit, genetic algorithm, parameter discrimination, Delphi

圆柱管排流体诱导振动及换热特性数值分析 = **Numerical Analysis of the Cylindrical Tube Bank Fluid-induced Vibration and Heat Exchange Characteristics** [刊, 汉] / SU Yan-cai, GE Pei-qi, YAN Ke (Education Ministry Key Laboratory on High Efficiency and Clean Manufacturing, College of Mechanical Engineering, Shandong University, Jinan, China, Post Code: 250061) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2012, 27 (5). - 554 ~ 559

Based on the Workbench and CFX simulation technology, numerically analyzed were the fluid-induced lined and staggered cylindrical tube vibration at various intervals and heat exchange characteristics. The research results show that within the range of the study, the fluid induces the lined cylindrical tube vibration and there exists a critical value of the cylindrical tube interval $L_1 = 3.5 d$. When the interval is less than L_1 , the downstream cylindrical tube vibration amplitude and frequency will decrease with a decrease of the interval. When the interval is bigger than L_1 , the downstream cylindrical tube vibration frequency will no longer change with an increase of the interval. When the downstream cylindrical tube is located in the tail portion of the wake vortex caused by the upstream cylindrical tube, the vibration amplitude is relatively small and the area-averaged heat exchange effectiveness is relatively good. Under a same operating condition and at an identical interval, the fluid-induced downstream lined cylindrical tube vibration amplitude and frequency are bigger than the staggered cylindrical tube vibration amplitude and frequency. In a certain range of the interval, the heat exchange effectiveness of the fluid-induced downstream lined cylindrical tubes is superior to that of the staggered ones. **Key words:** cylindrical tubes in a line arrangement, cylindrical tubes in a staggered arrangement, vortex-excited vibration, vibration-based heat exchange

循环流化床外置换热器冷态实验研究 = **Cold-state Experimental Study of a CFB (Circulating Fluidized Bed) Externally-installed Heat Exchanger** [刊, 汉] / MU Xiao-zhe, SONG Guo-liang, SUN Yun-kai, LU Qing-