

基于 BP 神经网络和 SA-BBO 算法的汽轮机组 最优运行初压的确定

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摘 要: 为确定超超临界机组主汽压力设定值及机组优化运行方式, 在对 1 000 MW 机组进行主汽压力寻优试验研究的基础上, 利用 BP 神经网络建立了汽轮机组滑压特性模型。提出了一种基于模拟退火的生物地理学优化法, 将 BBO(生物地理学优化算法) 算法能较快找到全局最优解的能力和 SA(模拟退火) 算法较强的局部搜索能力相结合, 有效地提高了算法的搜索精度和收敛速度。应用 SA-BBO 算法对所建机组滑压特性模型进行主蒸汽压力寻优, 结果表明机组的滑压曲线与设计值存在较大差别, 而且受到环境温度等因素的影响。在不同负荷和相关约束条件下, 优化后机组热耗率可降低 25~60 kJ/(kW·h), 供电煤耗率可降低 0.8~2 g/(kW·h)。

关 键 词: 汽轮机; 最优初压; 神经网络; 模拟退火(SA); 生物地理学优化算法(BBO)

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引 言

近年来, 全国各电网峰谷差不断增大, 调峰时间和调峰容量的增大, 使得大型机组也经常参与电网调峰。机组在非额定工况下运行时, 经济性和安全性都会受到一定的影响。定压运行喷嘴配汽汽轮机调峰时, 在高压缸各级, 特别是调节级会引起过大的温度变化和热应力, 从而限制了机组调峰的灵活性, 影响机组安全可靠运行; 定压运行节流配汽汽轮机调峰时, 高压缸各级温度变化虽然不大, 但节流损失较大, 热经济性较低。因此, 滑压运行是最适宜于调峰的运行方式^[1]。但是, 并不是只要采取滑压运行, 机组在任何负荷下的经济性都可以得到提高。例如, 在高负荷区滑压运行就不经济。目前, 各个电厂一般采用复合滑压运行方式, 即定-滑-定运行方式。如何确定机组定、滑压运行的负荷分界点及滑压运行时的初压以降低汽轮机的热耗, 是非常值得研究的优化问题。寻找汽轮机组的最优滑压运行方

式, 在一定程度上可以归结为求解机组热耗率最小值所对应的主蒸汽压力 p_0 , 即最优初压^[2]。

目前, 汽轮机组的运行初压多参照厂家提供的设计值或是通过热力计算确定^[3~4]。由于机组实际运行参数常偏离设计值, 因机组装配等原因, 实际热力系统与设计参数也存在较大差异, 因此厂家提供的初压设计值或根据汽轮机设计值进行热力计算得到的最优运行初压均不尽合理, 往往与实际最优值偏离较大。主汽压力寻优试验是获取机组最优初压的另外一种有效途径^[5~6], 所获得数据较好地反映了机组的实际运行情况, 可利用插值和线性回归等方法获得最优运行初压^[7], 具有比设计值更大的参考价值, 但是由于机组试验费时费力, 往往仅能获取有限的典型工况数据, 因此对试验数据进行常规处理时, 难以考虑更多的影响因素, 不能完全反映汽轮机组运行参数间复杂的非线性关系。

本研究以某 1 000 MW 超超临界机组主汽压力寻优试验结果为基础, 利用 BP 神经网络建立汽轮机组滑压运行特性的模型, 该模型具有优良的的非线性映射能力, 能够较为准确地反映汽轮机组的滑压运行特性。同时, 提出了一种 SA-BBO 基于模拟退火的生物地理学优化算法, 该算法结合了 BBO 算法生物地理学优化具有的全局寻优能力和模拟 SA 模拟退火算法较强的跳出局部最优解的能力。应用 SA-BBO 算法对所建模型进行寻优, 获得了机组滑压优化曲线, 同时也验证了所提算法的有效性。

1 BP 神经网络和 SA-BBO 算法

1.1 BP 神经网络

人工神经网络以其并行分布处理、学习能力强等优点, 在火电厂系统建模^[8~9]、故障诊断与预测以及设备性能与运行参数优化^[10~11]等方面均得到了

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成功应用,其中 BP 网络是目前应用最广泛的神经网络模型之一,研究表明 3 层 BP 神经网络可以任意近似非线性函数,因此它也是基于试验数据建模的有效方法。以一个拓扑结构为 $M \times H \times N$ 的 3 层 BP 神经网络为例,其输出层第 k 个神经元的输出 y_k 可表示为:

$$y_k = F_0 \left(\sum_{j=1}^H w_{jk} F_h \left(\sum_{i=1}^M w_{ij} x_i \right) \right) \quad k = 1, \dots, N \quad (1)$$

式中: F —激励函数; x_i —输入变量; w —相邻两层各神经元间的连接权值。

1.2 SA-BBO 算法

已有的研究结果^[12~15]表明,BBO 算法在某些性能方面与其它智能算法相比具有一定的优越性,并且实现简单、效率高,具有较好的鲁棒性。但是这种新的进化算法在显示出巨大优越性能的同时,也暴露出一些局限性,如收敛速度慢、过早收敛及陷入局部最优等。本研究将模拟退火策略引入到生物地理优化算法中,有效地将 BBO 算法能较快找到全局最优解的能力和 SA 算法较强的跳出局部最优解能力相结合,从而改善了 BBO 算法的性能,其算法流程如下:

- (1) 初始化算法参数,设定初始温度,BBO 进化代数;
- (2) 产生初始群体,群体中每个栖息地对应着优化问题的一组可行解;
- (3) 采用最优个体保留策略进行 BBO 算法的迁移和变异操作;
- (4) 对 BBO 算法产生的最优解进行模拟退火操作,依照 Metropolis 准则接受新解。
- (5) 重复步骤(3)和步骤(4),直至满足终止条件,算法结束。

2 机组滑压运行特性模型

2.1 最优初压的概念

对应某一运行条件,在一定的可行主蒸汽压力范围内,存在使机组热经济性最优的初压值,称为 HR_{\min} (机组最小热耗率)。 HR 最小时对应的主蒸汽压力,即为最优初压^[16]。

2.2 主蒸汽初压寻优试验

借助某电厂 1 000 MW 汽轮机组热力试验得到的数据,基于 BP 神经网络建立机组滑压运行特性模型。试验对象为哈尔滨汽轮机厂和日本东芝株式

会社联合设计制造的 1 000 MW 超超临界、一次中间再热、四缸四排汽、单轴凝汽式汽轮机。回热系统由双列 6 台逐级自流高压加热器、1 台除氧器和 4 台逐级自流低压加热器构成。机组冷端采用开式冷却水设计,凝汽器为双背压运行。

试验采用负荷基准进行,在 50% ~ 100% 负荷区间内,每隔 50 MW 设置一个负荷点。每个负荷点设计 4 ~ 6 个初压试验工况,试验在不同季节进行,目的是找到循环水温度对最优初压的影响。热耗率计算考虑了除主蒸汽压力外的参数修正并进行了再热器减温水流量修正。

2.3 模型结构

作为评价指标的汽轮机组热耗率与众多参数有关,在对主蒸汽温度、再热蒸汽温度、再热压损、排汽压力和加热器投入状况等参数进行修正后,最终选择主蒸汽压力机组供电负荷 P_{el} 、主蒸汽压力 p_0 和循环水进口温度 t_w 作为神经网络的输入量,以修正后的热耗率 HR 作为神经网络输出量,建立拓扑结构为 $3 \times 4 \times 1$ 的 BP 神经网络模型,如图 1 所示。

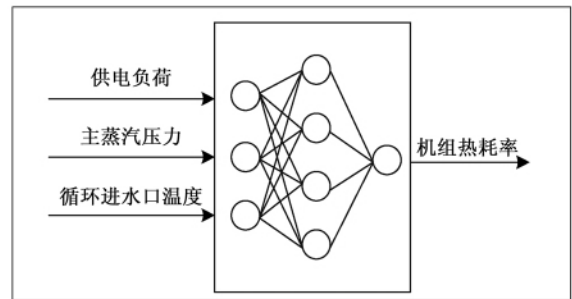


图 1 BP 神经网络的输入与输出参数
Fig. 1 Input and output parameters of a BP neural network

2.4 样本数据

基于试验数据的滑压运行特性模型所选用的数据样本来自 1 000 MW 汽轮机组的寻优试验结果,表 1 为部分实验工况数据。热力试验数据共 96 组,将试验数据随机排序后分为 2 组,前 80% 的数据用于网络训练,后 20% 数据用于验证其准确性。由于机组滑压运行特性会随着负荷而变化,为提高模型性能,训练样本的负荷须覆盖试验工况的运行范围;模型训练前将样本数据归一化到区间,归一化公式为:

$$\bar{u} = \frac{u - \min(u)}{\max(u) - \min(u)} \quad (2)$$

式中: u 、 \bar{u} —归一化前后的值。

表 1 热力试验数据
Tab. 1 Thermal test data

工况	P_{el}/MW	p_0/MPa	$t_w/^\circ\text{C}$	$HR/\text{kJ} \cdot (\text{kW} \cdot \text{h})^{-1}$
1	500.4	12.8	19.3	7916.2
2	549.9	14.1	26.3	7927.9
3	649.5	15.6	19.2	7818.3
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
30	700.1	20.2	26.4	7722.0
31	749.8	20.2	26.4	7667.9
32	802.0	20.9	26.3	7660.0
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
70	949.7	25.0	19.3	7518.7
71	900.5	23.1	19.3	7563.0
72	853.4	21.3	19.5	7599.0
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮

2.5 模型精度

学习速率取为 0.2 利用 BP 算法对网络进行训练 当系统的均方误差小于 0.0005 或训练步数大于 10000 时结束。

图 2 给出了 BP 网络的预测值与实际数据的对比情况。表 2 为模型对训练样本和测试样本的相对误差。由表 2 可知 模型对于前 80% 的训练样本数据的回归平均误差为 0.088% ,最大相对误差 0.299% ,可以满足工程需要。对于验证样本的预测结果与实测值的最大误差为 0.511% ,说明模型具有较好的逼近能力和泛化能力。

表 2 BP 模型的预测精度
Tab. 2 Prediction precision of the BP model

	相对误差 /%		
	最小	平均	最大
训练样本	0.001	0.088	0.299
测试样本	0.01	0.233	0.511

3 机组主汽压力寻优

在汽轮机热力试验的支持下 ,通过对热力试验样本的学习 建立百万机组滑压运行特性神经网络模型 利用所提出的基于模拟退火的生物地理学优化算法进行寻优 ,最终得到优化的初压运行参数。算法参数设置如下: 栖息地规模取为 50; 变异率取为 0.01; 精英解保留个数取为 1; 初始温度取为 10 000 $^\circ\text{C}$; 温度冷却系数取为 0.90; 迭代步数取

为 100。

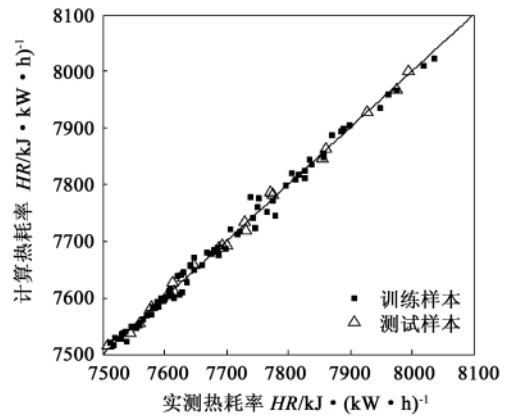


图 2 BP 神经网络的建模结果
Fig. 2 Modeling result of the BP neural network

3.1 优化问题描述

根据前面的分析 ,求取汽轮机组最优运行初压 可表示为下述最优化问题:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &HR_{\min} = f_{HR}(N_{el}, p_0, t_{w1}) \\
 &N_{el \min} \leq N_{el} \leq N_{el \max} \\
 &s. t. \quad p_{0 \min} \leq p_0 \leq p_{0 \max} \\
 &\quad t_{w1 \min} \leq t_w \leq t_{w1 \max}
 \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

式中: HR —机组热耗率, $\text{kJ}/(\text{kW} \cdot \text{h})$; N_{el} —汽轮机组发电功率, MW ; p_0 —主蒸汽压力, MPa ; t_{w1} —循环水进口温度, $^\circ\text{C}$ 。式(3)中各变量的取值范围如表 3 所示。

表 3 输入参数取值范围
Tab. 3 Range of the values of the input parameters

	下限	上限
机组供电负荷 /MW	500	1000
主蒸汽压力 /MPa	11	26
循环水进口温度 / $^\circ\text{C}$	0	40

3.2 优化结果

优化前后各参数对比如表 4 和表 5 所示。从对比结果可见: 在不同负荷和循环水进口温度条件下 ,对运行初压进行适当调整可有效降低机组热耗率和供电煤耗率。随着循环水进口温度的提高 ,各负荷点的最优运行初压也相应有所提高。以负荷为 600 MW 时为例 ,循环水进口温度为 19 和 26 $^\circ\text{C}$ 时 ,经 SA-BBO 混合算法优化得到的初压比设计值分别高出 1.5 和 1.9 MPa ,使得机组热耗率分别下降 43.56 和 59.51 $\text{kJ}/(\text{kW} \cdot \text{h})$,供电煤耗率分别降低 1.49

和 $2.03 \text{ g}/(\text{kW} \cdot \text{h})$ 。图 3 给出了循环水进口温度为 19°C 时厂家提供运行初压下的供电煤耗曲线和最优初压下的供电煤耗曲线。对比可知, 优化后机组煤耗率明显降低, 机组滑压优化调整效果显著。

表 4 循环水温 19°C 时优化前后各参数对比
Tab. 4 Comparison of various parameters before and after the optimization when the circulating water temperature is set at 19°C

负荷 /MW	主蒸汽压力 /MPa	热耗率 / $\text{kJ} \cdot (\text{kW} \cdot \text{h})^{-1}$	降低热耗 / $\text{kJ} \cdot (\text{kW} \cdot \text{h})^{-1}$	节省煤耗 / $\text{g} \cdot (\text{kW} \cdot \text{h})^{-1}$
500	设计值	12.76	7919.14	
	优化值	14.10	7887.76	31.38
600	设计值	15.20	7774.10	
	优化值	16.70	7730.54	43.56
700	设计值	17.65	7704.30	
	优化值	19.40	7669.63	34.68
800	设计值	20.10	7637.27	
	优化值	21.75	7610.16	27.11
900	设计值	22.55	7567.80	
	优化值	24.10	7543.35	24.45

表 5 循环水温 26°C 时优化前后各参数对比
Tab. 5 Comparison of various parameters before and after the optimization when the circulating water temperature is set at 26°C

负荷 /MW	主蒸汽压力 /MPa	热耗率 / $\text{kJ} \cdot (\text{kW} \cdot \text{h})^{-1}$	降低热耗 / $\text{kJ} \cdot (\text{kW} \cdot \text{h})^{-1}$	节省煤耗 / $\text{g} \cdot (\text{kW} \cdot \text{h})^{-1}$
500	设计值	12.76	7992.62	
	优化值	14.50	7954.94	37.68
600	设计值	15.20	7862.26	
	优化值	17.10	7802.75	59.51
700	设计值	17.65	7745.98	
	优化值	19.70	7712.56	33.41
800	设计值	20.10	7676.44	
	优化值	22.70	7631.65	44.78
900	设计值	22.55	7588.05	
	优化值	24.30	7556.61	31.44

图 4 给出了循环水进口温度为 19 和 26°C 时, 通过寻优方法获得的最优初压运行曲线, 并显示了与厂家提供的初压运行曲线的差别。如图所示, 与厂家提供的初压运行曲线趋势类似, 经寻优所得的最优初压曲线同样显示出了“滑一定”运行方式, 这反映出厂家给定的运行曲线在一定程度上的合理

性。但随着循环水入口温度的提高, 汽轮机排汽压力随之提高, 对应同一发电负荷, 所选最优的运行初压必然提高, 与给定运行曲线的差别逐渐加大。同时, 随着循环水入口温度的提高(汽轮机背压提高), 滑压运行的时机要向低负荷方向推延。厂家提供的初压运行曲线仅仅考虑了负荷变化这一因素对运行初压的影响, 而忽略了其它运行条件的变化, 如考虑季节变化引起循环水入口温度变化, 则最优的主蒸汽压力必然与厂家提供的运行初压有所不同。

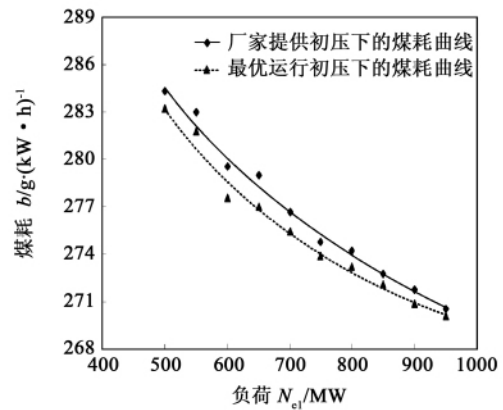


图 3 循环水进口温度 19°C 时煤耗特性曲线
Fig. 3 Curves showing the coal consumption characteristics when the circulating water inlet temperature is set at 19°C

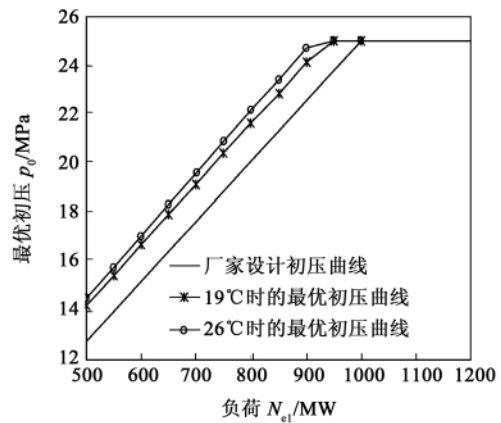


图 4 最优运行初压曲线与厂家提供滑压运行曲线

Fig. 4 Optimum operation initial steam pressure curves and those for sliding pressure operation provided by the manufacturer

4 结 论

(1) 在对某台 1 000 MW 机组进行主蒸汽压力寻优试验的基础上,将寻优试验数据作为样本,建立了机组滑压特性神经网络模型,训练后模型预测的平均相对误差为 0.233%,最大相对误差为 0.511%,表明该模型能较准确地反映汽轮机组热耗率与各运行参数间的复杂非线性关系,证实模型的合理性。

(2) 提出了一种基于模拟退火的生物地理学优化算法,并将其用于上述模型的寻优过程中。该算法将模拟退火机制引入到生物地理学优化算法中,可以避免寻优过程陷入局部最优点,有效地提高了算法的性能。

(3) 寻优结果表明,机组最优运行初压与设计值存在较大偏差,在不同负荷和相关约束条件下,优化后机组热耗率可降低 25 ~ 60 kJ/(kW · h),供电煤耗率可降低 0.8 ~ 2 g/(kW · h)。

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(丛敏编辑)

大转角扩压叶栅气动性能与流动结构的实验研究 = **Experimental Study of the Aerodynamic Performance and Flow Configuration of a Diffuser Cascade with a Large Deflection Angle** [刊, 汉] SAI Qing-yi, YANG Ai-ling, DAI Ren (College of Energy Source and Power Engineering, Shanghai University of Science and Technology, Shanghai, China, Post Code: 200093) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2013, 28(1). - 13 ~ 17

Designed was a diffuser cascade with a blade turning angle being 45 degrees and a diffuser factor exceeding 0.6 in a low speed axial flow fan and measured was the aerodynamic performance of the cascade under the design operating condition and within a range of the attack angle of ± 10 degrees. On this basis, the PIV technology was used to obtain the flow state inside the cascade under the corresponding operating conditions. It has been found that when the diffusion factor exceeds 0.6, to increase the geometrical turning angle of the blades can not continuously increase the actual turning angle of the gas flow, however, the latter will show a descending tendency and the cascade losses will increase markedly. The measurement results of the flow inside the cascade show that under the off-design operating conditions, the fluid flow at the rear half of the cascade with a large deflection angle and high diffusion will be separated from the blade surface, causing the cascade wake zone obviously enlarged. This is regarded as the main reason for a greater flow loss in the cascade. **Key words:** cascade with a large deflection angle, diffuser cascade, flow configuration

基于 BP 神经网络和 SA-BBO 算法的汽轮机组最优运行初压的确定 = **Determination of the Optimum Initial Operation Pressure of a Steam Turbine Unit Based on a BP(Back Propagation) Neural Network and SA-BBO(Simulated Annealing Biogeography-based Optimization) Algorithm** [刊, 汉] LIU Wei, SI Feng-qi, XU Zhi-gao (College of Energy Source and Environment, Southeast University, Nanjing, China, Post Code: 210096), YE Ya-lan (Department of Marine Engineering, Jiangsu Maritime Vocational Technic College, Nanjing, China, Post Code: 211170) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2013, 28(1). - 18 ~ 22

To determine the main steam setting pressure of a ultra-supercritical steam turbine unit and optimize its operation mode, on the basis of conducting an experimental study to seek the optimum of the main steam pressure of a 1000 MW steam turbine unit, a model controlling the sliding pressure characteristics of a steam turbine unit was established by using a BP neural network. Furthermore, a biogeographic optimum algorithm based on the simulated annealing was presented, thus combining the ability of the BBO algorithm to relatively quickly find out the overall optimal solution and the relatively great ability of the SA algorithm to perform a local search, and effectively enhancing the search precision and convergence speed of the algorithm in question. The SA-BBO algorithm was adopted to seek the optimum of the main steam pressure by using the model controlling the sliding pressure characteristics of the unit thus established. It has been found that there exists a relatively big difference between the sliding pressure curves and the design values of the unit and the sliding pressure curves are affected by the ambient temperature and other factors. Under the condition of various loads and relevant restrictions, the heat rate of the unit after the optimization can reduce by 25 - 60 kJ/(kW · h) and the power supply coal consumption rate can go down by 0.8 - 2 g/(kW · h). **Key words:** steam turbine, optimum initial pressure, neural network, simulated annealing, bioge-

graphic optimization algorithm

基于 LS-SVM 的航空发动机喘振故障诊断研究 = **Study of the Surge Fault Diagnosis of an Aeroengine Based on the LS-SVM(Least Square-Supporting Vector Machine)** [刊 汉] CAO Hui-ling, QU Chun-gang(College of Aeronautical Engineering, China Civil Aviation University, Tianjin, China, Post Code: 300300), LUO Li-xiao(Aviation Information Company, Nanning Wuxu International Airport, Nanning, China, Post Code: 530049), KANG Li-ping(Maintenance Engineering Department, Beijing Aeroplane Maintenance Engineering Co. Ltd., Beijing, China, Post Code: 100600) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2013 28(1). - 23 ~ 27

By making use of the gas path parameters of an aeroengine in good health, established was a regressive model based on the least square supporting vector machine for monitoring the state of the aeroengine. The relative error rates between the predictive values and real ones of the rotating speed (N_1), pressure ratio (EPR) and fuel oil flow rate (FF) of the low pressure compressor monitored by using the model were based to analyze the surge fault and verify the feasibility of the LS-SVM model as a method for diagnosing the surge fault. It has been found that the N_1 , EPR and FF relative error rates monitored by using the surge fault model for aeroengines based on the LS-SVM model can hit 9%, 11% and 29% respectively, thus can be used as the basis for a quick diagnosis of a surge. **Key words:** engine, surge, fault diagnosis, gas path parameter, relative error rate, least square supporting vector machine

航空发动机被动容错控制器优化设计研究 = **Study of the Optimized Design of the Passive Fault-tolerant Controller of an Aeroengine** [刊 汉] FU Qiang, FAN Ding(College of Power and Energy Source, Northwest Polytechnic University, Xi'an, China, Post Code: 710072) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2013 28(1). - 28 ~ 32

In the light of the fault-tolerant ability of the system of an aeroengine when a fault occurred, designed was a fault-tolerant control system based on a characteristic structure deployment method. First, the features and merits of the passive fault-tolerant control were analyzed. Then, the characteristic structure deployment method was adopted. At the same time of the limit points of the system being deployed, the characteristic vectors were also deployed and the system was regulated once again to obtain the stability and reliability of the whole system after a fault has occurred. Furthermore, the concrete design steps of the characteristic structure deployment method were given. Afterwards, on the basis of the method under discussion, a passive fault-tolerant controller was designed. Finally, at the design operating point of an aeroengine, when a fault occurred to its simulation system, i. e., when the parameters were being perturbed, a simulation analysis was performed of the robustness of the fault-tolerant controller system thus designed. The simulation results show that after the characteristic structure deployment, the stable state output values of the system can be adjusted to ones close to those of the original system with the system performance being maintained, i. e. the system has a relatively good fault-tolerant ability. **Key words:** engine, fault, fault tolerance, robustness, characteristic structure, stability