

多机电力系统间接自适应模糊分散 H_∞ 控制研究

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摘要: 针对多机电力系统励磁控制模型, 考虑到系统的多变量、强耦合非线性等特性, 提出了基于模糊逼近的间接自适应模糊分散 H_∞ 跟踪控制方案。该方案通过构建模糊自适应系统来逼近未知函数, 然后设计 H_∞ 补偿器来抵消外部扰动和模糊逼近误差, 从而实现了对多机电力系统的稳定性控制并且具有 H_∞ 性能。仿真结果表明, 当多机电力系统发生三相可恢复故障和三相不可恢复故障时, 发电机的转子运行角趋于某一固定值, 相对转速和跟踪误差都趋于零。所提方案与电力系统稳定器(PSS)方案对比可知, PSS 方案虽然能使系统稳定, 但是其超调量大、过渡时间长, 而所提方案不仅可以使系统在故障之后迅速稳定, 而且超调量更小。

关键词: 电力系统; 自适应控制; 模糊逻辑系统; 模糊控制; 稳定性; 误差分析

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0 引言

电力系统规模的不断扩大带来了一系列影响电力系统运行稳定性的新因素, 改善与提高电力系统运行的稳定性有重要意义, 而发电机的励磁控制是改善电力系统稳定性经济而有效的手段之一。

在传统的励磁控制研究中具有代表性的 PID 控制、电力系统稳定器(PSS)以及线性最优励磁控制(LOEC)都是基于某一平衡状态的近似线性化模型, 只适用于改善小干扰稳定性问题^[1]。随着电网规模的不断扩大, 电网结构越来越复杂, 电力系统中的非线性因素也越来越多^[2], 因此非线性控制方法将在电力系统中起着越来越重要的作用。无源化控制^[3-5]、滑模控制^[6-7]、自适应控制^[8-10]、神经网络^[11-12]等众多非线性控制已经应用到电力系统控制中。

自适应模糊逻辑系统可在任意精度上逼近定义在致密集上的非线性函数。文献[13]提出了直接和间接自适应模糊控制方法, 但是该方案的监督控制项设计复杂且取值很大, 最小逼近误差平方可积的条件也较苛刻, 实际应用困难。文献[14-15]对文献[13]进行了改进, 但是文献[14]不适用于间接自适应模糊控制, 且控制器不具有鲁棒性; 文献[15]利用滑模变结构结合模糊理论设计了控制器, 但是滑模控制存在的抖振问题限制了该方案的应用。

本文针对多机电力系统, 提出了一种间接自适应模糊分散 H_∞ 控制方案。该方案利用模糊逻辑系统逼近系统的未知函数, 依据 Lyapunov 稳定性理论得到自适应律, 使得模糊逻辑系统达到最优。在此基

础上结合 H_∞ 控制理论设计补偿器, 将建模误差和外部干扰控制在期望指标之内, 无需设计复杂的监督器, 仿真结果表明了该方案的有效性。

1 系统模型描述

考虑励磁控制的 n 台发电机组可用以下多变量非线性模型描述^[16]:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\delta}_i = \omega_i - \omega_0 \\ \dot{\omega}_i = \frac{\omega_0}{H_i} [P_{ni} - D_i(\omega_i - \omega_0) - E'_{qi} I_{qi}] \\ \dot{E}'_{qi} = \frac{1}{T'_{di}} [-E'_{qi} - (X_{di} - X'_{di}) I_{di}] + u_i \\ I_{qi} = G_{ii} E'_{qi} + \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n E'_{qj} [G_{ij} \cos(\delta_j - \delta_i) - Y_{ij} \sin(\delta_j - \delta_i)] \\ I_{di} = -Y_{ii} E'_{qi} - \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n E'_{qj} [G_{ij} \sin(\delta_j - \delta_i) + Y_{ij} \cos(\delta_j - \delta_i)] \\ u_i = \frac{1}{T'_{di}} E_{fi} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中, 下标 $i (i=1, 2, \dots, n)$ 为机组编号; I_{di} 为第 i 组电枢电流的 d 轴分量(标幺值); δ_i 为第 i 机组转子运行角(rad); ω_i 为第 i 机组角速度(rad/s); P_{ni} 为第 i 机组的机械功率(标幺值); D_i 为第 i 机组阻尼系数(标幺值); E'_{qi} 为第 i 机组同步机暂态电势(标幺值); E_{fi} 为第 i 机组励磁绕组折算到定子侧的电势(标幺值); X_{di}, X'_{di} 为第 i 机组同步电抗和暂态电抗(标幺值); T'_{di} 为第 i 机组定子开路时励磁绕组时间常数(s); H_i 为第 i 机组转动惯量(s); G_{ii} 和 Y_{ii} 分别为第 i 节点的电导和导纳(标幺值); G_{ij}, Y_{ij} 分别为第 i 和第 j 节点之间的电导和导纳。

将式(1)写成如下形式:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_i = f_i(x) + g_i u_i & i=1, 2, \dots, n \\ y_i = h_i(x_i) \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

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$$\mathbf{x} = [x_1 \ x_2 \ \cdots \ x_i \ \cdots \ x_n]$$

$$f_i(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} x_{i2} \\ a_i - b_i x_{i2} - c_i x_{i3}^2 - d_i x_{i3} \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n x_{j3} (A - B) \\ -e_i x_{i3} + m_i \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n x_{j3} (A + B) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = G_{ij} \sin(x_{j1} - x_{i1}), \quad B = B_{ij} \cos(x_{j1} - x_{i1})$$

$$\mathbf{g}_i = [0 \ 0 \ 1]^T, \quad h_i(\mathbf{x}_i) = x_{i1}$$

$$\mathbf{x}_i = [x_{i1} \ x_{i2} \ x_{i3}]^T = [\delta_i \ \omega_i - \omega_0 \ E'_{qi}]^T$$

$$a_i = \frac{\omega_0}{H_i} P_{ni}, \quad b_i = \frac{\omega_0}{H_i} D_i, \quad c_i = \frac{\omega_0}{H_i} G_{ui}, \quad d_i = \frac{\omega_0}{H_i}$$

$$e_i = \frac{1 + (X_{di} - X'_{di}) Y_{ui}}{T'_{di}}, \quad m_i = \frac{X_{di} - X'_{di}}{T'_{di}}$$

其中, $\mathbf{x}_i \in \mathbb{R}^3$ 为第 i 个子系统的状态变量, $u_i \in \mathbb{R}$ 为输入, $y_i \in \mathbb{R}$ 为输出, $f_i, g_i \in \mathbb{R}^3$ 和 $h_i \in \mathbb{R}$ 为光滑非线性函数。

2 间接自适应模糊分散 H_∞ 控制器设计

2.1 多机电力系统的状态变换

多机电力系统式(2)有一致相关度 $\{3, \dots, 3\}$, 即对每一个子系统均有相关度 $r_i = 3$ 。

令:

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_1^i(\mathbf{x}) &= h_i(\mathbf{x}) \\ \xi_2^i(\mathbf{x}) &= L_{fi} h_i(\mathbf{x}) \\ \xi_3^i(\mathbf{x}) &= L_{fi}^2 h_i(\mathbf{x}) \end{aligned}$$

选择坐标变换 $\mathbf{z} = \Gamma(\mathbf{x})$ 为:

$$\mathbf{z} = \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \xi_1^i(\mathbf{x}) \\ \xi_2^i(\mathbf{x}) \\ \xi_3^i(\mathbf{x}) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} h_i(\mathbf{x}) \\ L_{fi} h_i(\mathbf{x}) \\ L_{fi}^2 h_i(\mathbf{x}) \end{bmatrix}$$

则可将系统式(2)化为如下形式:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\xi}_1^i(\mathbf{x}) &= \xi_2^i(\mathbf{x}) = L_{fi} h_i(\mathbf{x}) \\ \dot{\xi}_2^i(\mathbf{x}) &= \xi_3^i(\mathbf{x}) = L_{fi}^2 h_i(\mathbf{x}) \\ \dot{\xi}_3^i(\mathbf{x}) &= L_{fi}^3 h_i(\mathbf{x}) + L_{gi} L_{fi}^2 h_i(\mathbf{x}) u_i + d_i \\ y_i &= \xi_1^i(\mathbf{x}) = h_i(\mathbf{x}) \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

把上式化成输入输出形式:

$$y_i^{(3)} = \alpha_i(\mathbf{x}_i) + \beta_i(\mathbf{x}_i) u_i + d_i \quad (4)$$

其中, $\alpha_i(\mathbf{x}_i) = L_{fi}^3 h_i(\mathbf{x}_i)$, $\beta_i(\mathbf{x}_i) = L_{gi} L_{fi}^2 h_i(\mathbf{x}_i)$ 为第 i 个子系统的未知动态。

给定参考输出 y_{mi} , 假设 $y_{mi}, \dot{y}_{mi}, \ddot{y}_{mi}, y_{mi}^{(3)}$ 均为有界可测的。定义第 i 个子系统的跟踪误差 $e_{i0} = y_{mi} - y_i$ 。令 $\mathbf{e}_i = [e_{i0} \ \dot{e}_{i0} \ \ddot{e}_{i0}]^T$, $\mathbf{K}_i = [k_{i2} \ k_{i1} \ k_{i0}]^T$, 其中 \mathbf{K}_i 使多项式 $\Delta_i(s) = s^3 + k_{i2}s^2 + k_{i1}s + k_{i0}$ 稳定。

2.2 控制器设计

自适应模糊逻辑系统具有一致逼近性, 能够在任意精度上逼近一个定义在致密集上的连续非线性函数。

定义模糊规则如下。

R_i^j : 如果 x_{i1}^j 是 F_{i1}^j , x_{i2}^j 是 F_{i2}^j 且 x_{i3}^j 是 F_{i3}^j , 则 $\tilde{\zeta}_i$ 是 W_{ij} , 其中 $i=1, 2, \dots, n; j=1, 2, \dots, N$ 。 F_{il}^j 为模糊集, 其中 $l=1, 2, 3$; W_{ij} 为单点模糊集; $\tilde{\zeta}_i$ 为模糊输出函数, $\mu_{F_l^j}(x_{ij})$ 为隶属度函数。模糊基函数 $\varepsilon_{ij}(\mathbf{x})$ 定义为:

$$\varepsilon_{ij}(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n \mu_{F_l^j}(x_{ij})}{\prod_{j=1}^N \left[\prod_{i=1}^n \mu_{F_l^j}(x_{ij}) \right]}$$

同理可对 $\beta_i(\mathbf{x}_i)$ 建立模糊规则。

对于多机电力系统式(2)在 $\alpha_i(\mathbf{x}_i)$ 和 $\beta_i(\mathbf{x}_i)$ 都是已知的情况下可取分散控制:

$$\bar{u}_i = \frac{1}{\beta_i(\mathbf{x}_i)} [-\alpha_i(\mathbf{x}_i) + \mathbf{K}_i^T \mathbf{e}_i + y_{mi}^{(3)}] \quad (5)$$

将分散控制式(5)代入式(4)中可得 $e_{i0}^3 + k_{i2} e_{i0}^2 + k_{i1} e_{i0} + k_{i0} = 0$ 。由于 \mathbf{K}_i 的选取可使 $\Delta_i(s)$ 是稳定的多项式, 即 $\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} e_{i0} = 0$, 因此闭环系统是稳定的。

在 $\alpha_i(\mathbf{x}_i)$ 和 $\beta_i(\mathbf{x}_i)$ 都是未知的情况下, 首先利用模糊逻辑系统构造 $\tilde{\alpha}_i(\mathbf{x}_i / \boldsymbol{\theta}_{li})$ 和 $\tilde{\beta}_i(\mathbf{x}_i / \boldsymbol{\theta}_{2i})$ 来逼近未知函数 $\alpha_i(\mathbf{x}_i)$ 和 $\beta_i(\mathbf{x}_i)$ 。其形式如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\alpha}_i(\mathbf{x}_i / \boldsymbol{\theta}_{li}) &= \sum_{j=1}^N \theta_{1ij} \varepsilon_{ij}(\mathbf{x}) = \boldsymbol{\theta}_{li}^T \mathbf{e}_i(\mathbf{x}) \\ \tilde{\beta}_i(\mathbf{x}_i / \boldsymbol{\theta}_{2i}) &= \sum_{j=1}^N \theta_{2ij} \varepsilon_{ij}(\mathbf{x}) = \boldsymbol{\theta}_{2i}^T \mathbf{e}_i(\mathbf{x}) \end{aligned}$$

其中, $\boldsymbol{\theta}_{li}$ 和 $\boldsymbol{\theta}_{2i}$ 为自适应参数。

用 $\tilde{\alpha}_i(\mathbf{x}_i / \boldsymbol{\theta}_{li})$ 和 $\tilde{\beta}_i(\mathbf{x}_i / \boldsymbol{\theta}_{2i})$ 分别代替 $\alpha_i(\mathbf{x}_i)$ 和 $\beta_i(\mathbf{x}_i)$ 代入到式(5)中, 得到等价控制器:

$$u_i = \frac{1}{\tilde{\beta}_i(\mathbf{x}_i / \boldsymbol{\theta}_{2i})} [-\tilde{\alpha}_i(\mathbf{x}_i / \boldsymbol{\theta}_{li}) + \mathbf{K}_i^T \mathbf{e}_i + y_{mi}^{(3)} + d_i] \quad (6)$$

由于建模误差和外部干扰的作用, 控制器式(6)不能很好地完成控制任务。因此, 采用 H_∞ 补偿器 u_e 来补偿外部扰动和逼近误差, 则设计控制器为:

$$u_i = \frac{1}{\tilde{\beta}_i(\mathbf{x}_i / \boldsymbol{\theta}_{2i})} [-\tilde{\alpha}_i(\mathbf{x}_i / \boldsymbol{\theta}_{li}) + \mathbf{K}_i^T \mathbf{e}_i + y_{mi}^{(3)} + d_i - u_e] \quad (7)$$

$$u_e = -\frac{1}{\lambda_i} \mathbf{B}_i^T \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{e}_i$$

将设计的控制器式(7)代入式(4)中得误差动态方程为:

$$\begin{aligned} e_{i0}^{(3)} &= -\mathbf{K}_i^T \mathbf{e}_i + [\tilde{\alpha}_i(\mathbf{x}_i / \boldsymbol{\theta}_{li}) - \alpha_i(\mathbf{x}_i)] + \\ &\quad [\tilde{\beta}_i(\mathbf{x}_i / \boldsymbol{\theta}_{2i}) - \beta_i(\mathbf{x}_i)] u_i + u_e - d_i \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

则式(8)等价于:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\mathbf{e}}_i &= \mathbf{A}_i \mathbf{e}_i + \mathbf{B}_i \{ [\tilde{\alpha}_i(\mathbf{x}_i / \boldsymbol{\theta}_{li}) - \alpha_i(\mathbf{x}_i)] + \\ &\quad [\tilde{\beta}_i(\mathbf{x}_i / \boldsymbol{\theta}_{2i}) - \beta_i(\mathbf{x}_i)] u_i \} + \mathbf{B}_i (u_e - d_i) \quad (9) \\ \mathbf{A}_i &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -k_{i2} & -k_{i1} & -k_{i0} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{B}_i = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

其中, $\mathbf{P}_i = \mathbf{P}_i^T > 0$ 是满足下面黎卡提方程的正定解:

$$\mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{A}_i + \mathbf{A}_i^T \mathbf{P}_i + \mathbf{Q}_i - \frac{2}{\lambda_i} \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{B}_i \mathbf{B}_i^T \mathbf{P}_i + \frac{2}{\rho_i^2} \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{B}_i \mathbf{B}_i^T \mathbf{P}_i = 0$$

2.2.1 设计自适应律

首先定义 $\boldsymbol{\theta}_{li}$ 、 $\boldsymbol{\theta}_{2i}$ 的最优估计参数为 $\boldsymbol{\theta}_{li}^*$ 、 $\boldsymbol{\theta}_{2i}^*$:

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}_{li}^* = \arg \min_{\boldsymbol{\theta}_i \in \Omega_{li}} \left[\sup_{x_i \in U_i} \left| \tilde{\alpha}_i(x_i / \boldsymbol{\theta}_{li}) - \alpha_i(x_i) \right| \right]$$

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}_{2i}^* = \arg \min_{\boldsymbol{\theta}_i \in \Omega_{2i}} \left[\sup_{x_i \in U_i} \left| \tilde{\beta}_i(x_i / \boldsymbol{\theta}_{2i}) - \beta_i(x_i) \right| \right]$$

其中, Ω_{li} 、 Ω_{2i} 分别为 $\boldsymbol{\theta}_{li}$ 、 $\boldsymbol{\theta}_{2i}$ 的可行域, U_i 为 \mathbf{R}^n 的子空间。

然后定义第 i 个子系统的模糊最小逼近误差为:

$$w_i = \tilde{\alpha}_i(x_i / \boldsymbol{\theta}_{li}^*) - \alpha_i(x_i) + [\tilde{\beta}_i(x_i / \boldsymbol{\theta}_{2i}^*) - \beta_i(x_i)] u_i \quad (10)$$

令 $w_{li} = w_i - d_i$, 参数误差向量 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{li} = \boldsymbol{\theta}_{li} - \boldsymbol{\theta}_{li}^*$, $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{2i} = \boldsymbol{\theta}_{2i} - \boldsymbol{\theta}_{2i}^*$, 则式(9)可化成:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\mathbf{e}}_i &= \mathbf{A}_i \mathbf{e}_i + \mathbf{B}_i \{ [\tilde{\alpha}_i(x_i / \boldsymbol{\theta}_{li}) - \tilde{\alpha}_i(x_i / \boldsymbol{\theta}_{li}^*)] + \\ &\quad [\tilde{\beta}_i(x_i / \boldsymbol{\theta}_{2i}) - \tilde{\beta}_i(x_i / \boldsymbol{\theta}_{2i}^*)] u_i \} + \\ &\quad \mathbf{B}_i (u_c - d_i) + \mathbf{B}_i \{ [\tilde{\alpha}_i(x_i / \boldsymbol{\theta}_{li}^*) - \alpha_i(x_i)] + \\ &\quad [\tilde{\beta}_i(x_i / \boldsymbol{\theta}_{2i}^*) - \beta_i(x_i)] u_i \} = \\ &\quad \mathbf{A}_i \mathbf{e}_i + \mathbf{B}_i \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{li}^T \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_i(\mathbf{x}) + \mathbf{B}_i \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{2i}^T \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_i(\mathbf{x}) u_i + \\ &\quad \mathbf{B}_i (w_i + u_c - d_i) = \mathbf{A}_i \mathbf{e}_i + \mathbf{B}_i \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{li}^T \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_i(\mathbf{x}) + \\ &\quad \mathbf{B}_i \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{2i}^T \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_i(\mathbf{x}) u_i + \mathbf{B}_i w_{li} + \mathbf{B}_i u_c \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

选取 Lyapunov 函数为:

$$V = \sum_{i=1}^m l_i \left(\mathbf{e}_i^T \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{e}_i + \frac{1}{\gamma_{il}} \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{li}^T \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{li} + \frac{1}{\gamma_{i2}} \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{2i}^T \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{2i} \right)$$

沿式(11)求 V 对时间的导数得:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} &= \sum_{i=1}^m l_i \left[\dot{\mathbf{e}}_i^T \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{e}_i + \mathbf{e}_i^T \mathbf{P}_i \dot{\mathbf{e}}_i + \frac{1}{\gamma_{il}} \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{li}^T \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{li} + \frac{1}{\gamma_{i2}} \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{2i}^T \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{2i} \right] = \\ &\quad \sum_{i=1}^m l_i \left[-\mathbf{e}_i^T \mathbf{Q}_i \mathbf{e}_i - \frac{2}{\rho_i^2} (\mathbf{e}_i^T \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{B}_i \mathbf{B}_i^T \mathbf{P}_i^T \mathbf{e}_i) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. 2 \mathbf{e}_i^T \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{e}_i [\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{li}^T \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_i(\mathbf{x}) + \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{2i}^T \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_i(\mathbf{x}) u_i] + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{2}{\gamma_{il}} \dot{\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}}_{li}^T \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{li} + \frac{2}{\gamma_{i2}} \dot{\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}}_{2i}^T \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{2i} + 2 \mathbf{e}_i^T \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{e}_i w_{li} \right] \end{aligned}$$

由于 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{li} = \boldsymbol{\theta}_{li} - \boldsymbol{\theta}_{li}^*$, $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{2i} = \boldsymbol{\theta}_{2i} - \boldsymbol{\theta}_{2i}^*$, 所以有 $\dot{\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}}_{li} = \dot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{li}$, $\dot{\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}}_{2i} = \dot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{2i}$, 代入上式得:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} &= \sum_{i=1}^m l_i \left\{ -\mathbf{e}_i^T \mathbf{Q}_i \mathbf{e}_i - \frac{2}{\rho_i^2} (\mathbf{e}_i^T \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{B}_i \mathbf{B}_i^T \mathbf{P}_i^T \mathbf{e}_i) + \right. \\ &\quad 2 \mathbf{e}_i^T \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{e}_i [(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{li} - \boldsymbol{\theta}_{li}^*) \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_i(\mathbf{x}) + (\boldsymbol{\theta}_{2i} - \boldsymbol{\theta}_{2i}^*) \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_i(\mathbf{x}) u_i] + \\ &\quad \left. \frac{2}{\gamma_{il}} \dot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{li} (\boldsymbol{\theta}_{li} - \boldsymbol{\theta}_{li}^*) + \frac{2}{\gamma_{i2}} \dot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{2i} (\boldsymbol{\theta}_{2i} - \boldsymbol{\theta}_{2i}^*) + 2 \mathbf{e}_i^T \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{e}_i w_{li} \right\} = \\ &\quad \sum_{i=1}^m l_i \left[-\mathbf{e}_i^T \mathbf{Q}_i \mathbf{e}_i - \frac{2}{\rho_i^2} (\mathbf{e}_i^T \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{B}_i \mathbf{B}_i^T \mathbf{P}_i^T \mathbf{e}_i) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left[\frac{2}{\gamma_{il}} \dot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{li} (\boldsymbol{\theta}_{li} - \boldsymbol{\theta}_{li}^*) + 2 \mathbf{e}_i^T \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{e}_i (\boldsymbol{\theta}_{li} - \boldsymbol{\theta}_{li}^*) \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_i(\mathbf{x}) \right] + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left[\frac{2}{\gamma_{i2}} \dot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{2i} (\boldsymbol{\theta}_{2i} - \boldsymbol{\theta}_{2i}^*) + 2 \mathbf{e}_i^T \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{e}_i (\boldsymbol{\theta}_{2i} - \boldsymbol{\theta}_{2i}^*) \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_i(\mathbf{x}) u_i \right] + \right. \\ &\quad \left. 2 \mathbf{e}_i^T \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{e}_i w_{li} \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

设计参数自适应律为:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{li} &= -\gamma_{il} \mathbf{e}_i^T \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{e}_i \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_i(\mathbf{x}) \\ \dot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{2i} &= -\gamma_{i2} \mathbf{e}_i^T \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{e}_i \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_i(\mathbf{x}) u_i \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

2.2.2 H_∞ 性能指标的实现

将自适应律式(13)代入式(12)中得:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} &\leq \sum_{i=1}^m l_i \left[-\mathbf{e}_i^T \mathbf{Q}_i \mathbf{e}_i - \frac{2}{\rho_i^2} (\mathbf{e}_i^T \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{B}_i \mathbf{B}_i^T \mathbf{P}_i^T \mathbf{e}_i) + 2 \mathbf{e}_i^T \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{e}_i w_{li} \right] = \\ &\quad \sum_{i=1}^m l_i \left[-\mathbf{e}_i^T \mathbf{Q}_i \mathbf{e}_i - \left(\frac{2}{\rho_i^2} \mathbf{e}_i^T \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{B}_i - 2 \rho_i w_{li} \right)^2 + \rho_i^2 w_{li}^2 \right] \leq \\ &\quad \sum_{i=1}^m l_i (-\mathbf{e}_i^T \mathbf{Q}_i \mathbf{e}_i + \rho_i^2 w_{li}^2) \leq \sum_{i=1}^m l_i \left(-\lambda_i \|\mathbf{e}_i^T \mathbf{Q}_i \mathbf{e}_i\| + \rho_i^2 |w_{li}|^2 \right) \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

其中, \bar{w}_{li} 为 w_{li} 的上界, λ_i 为 \mathbf{Q}_i 的最小特征值。当 $\|\mathbf{e}_i\| \geq \frac{\rho_i |w_{li}|}{\sqrt{\lambda_i}}$ 时, 有 $\dot{V} \leq 0$, 即 $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{e}_i, \mathbf{u}_i \in L_\infty$ 空间, 从而误差闭环系统是有界的。

对式(14)从 $t=0$ 到 $t=T$ 积分得:

$$\int_0^T \mathbf{e}_i^T \mathbf{Q}_i \mathbf{e}_i dt \leq V(0) - V(T) + \rho_i^2 \int_0^T w_{li}^2 dt$$

由于 $V(T) \geq 0$, 所以可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^T \sum_{i=1}^m l_i (\mathbf{e}_i^T \mathbf{Q}_i \mathbf{e}_i) dt &\leq V(0) + \rho_i^2 \int_0^T w_{li}^2 dt = \\ &\quad \sum_{i=1}^m l_i \left[\mathbf{e}_i^T (0) \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{e}_i (0) + \frac{1}{\gamma_{il}} \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{li}^T (0) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{li} (0) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{1}{\gamma_{i2}} \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{2i}^T (0) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{2i} (0) \right] + \rho_i^2 \int_0^T w_{li}^2 dt \end{aligned}$$

即实现了 H_∞ 性能指标。

3 仿真研究

以由 2 台发电机组成的互联系统为例, 考虑输电线上存在的 2 种短路故障情况: 一种是在 20 s 时在 1 号发电机和 2 号发电机联络线靠近 1 号发电机的输电线送端发生瞬时三相对地短路故障, 在 20.5 s 时故障消失; 另一种是在 20 s 时在 1 号发电机和 2 号发电机联络线靠近 1 号发电机的输电线送端发生永久性短路故障, 20.5 s 时 1 号机被切除。

发电机参数如下: $H_1 = 23.64$ s, $H_2 = 6.4$ s, $X_{d1} = 0.146$ p.u., $X_{d2} = 0.895$ 8 p.u., $X'_{d1} = 0.060$ 8 p.u., $X'_{d2} = 0.119$ 8 p.u., $D_1 = 0.31$ p.u., $D_2 = 0.535$ p.u., $P_{m1} = 0.715$ 7 p.u., $P_{m2} = 1.6295$ p.u., $T'_{d1} = 8.96$ s, $T'_{d2} = 6$ s。

$$\mathbf{G} = [G_{ij}] = \begin{bmatrix} 0.8453 & 0.2870 \\ 0.2870 & 0.4199 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{Y} = [Y_{ij}] = \begin{bmatrix} -2.9882 & 1.5130 \\ 1.5130 & -2.7238 \end{bmatrix}$$

给定跟踪参考输出为 $y_{m1} = y_{m2} = 1$, 给定正定矩阵

$Q_i = \text{diag}[10 \ 10 \ 10]$, 选取 $K_i = [1 \ 2 \ 1]^T$, $\lambda_i = 0.01$,
解得:

$$A_i = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B_i = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_i = \begin{bmatrix} 2.5 & 2.5 & 0.5 \\ 2.5 & 5 & 1.5 \\ 0.5 & 1.5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

其中, $i=1,2$ 。

首先对于系统转子运行角 δ_i 和相对转速 $\omega_i - \omega_0$ (即 x_{i1}, x_{i2}) 对 $\tilde{\alpha}_i(x_i/\theta_{ii})$ 建立模糊规则。

R_i^j : 如果 x_{i1} 是 F_{i1}^j 且 x_{i2} 是 F_{i2}^j , 则 $\tilde{\alpha}_i(x_i/\theta_{ii})$ 是 W_{ij} , 其中, 隶属度函数 $\mu_{F_i^j}(x_{ij}) = \exp[-(x_{ij} + c_{ij})^2]$, $i=1,2$ 且 $j=1,2$ 。选取 $c_{i1}=-0.5, c_{i2}=0.5$, 得到模糊逻辑系统:

$$\tilde{\alpha}_i(x_i/\theta_{ii}) = \sum_{j=1}^2 \theta_{ij} \varepsilon_{ij}(x) = \theta_{i11} \varepsilon_{11}(x) + \theta_{i12} \varepsilon_{12}(x)$$

同理可得:

$$\tilde{\beta}_i(x_i/\theta_{ii}) = \sum_{j=1}^2 \theta_{2j} \varepsilon_{ij}(x) = \theta_{211} \varepsilon_{21}(x) + \theta_{212} \varepsilon_{22}(x)$$

其中, $i=1,2$ 。选择自适应律式(13), 代入到控制器式(7)中, 对比本文方案和 PSS 方案, 可得仿真结果如下。

设 20 s 在 1 号发电机和 2 号发电机联络线靠近 1 号机母线处发生三相可恢复短路故障, 在 20.5 s 时故障消失。转子运行角 δ_i 、发电机转子与同步转速之间的相对转速 $\omega_i - \omega_0$ 以及跟踪误差的仿真结果如图 1—6 所示。

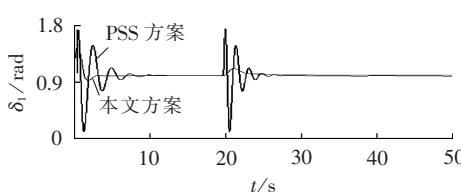


图 1 转子运行角 δ_1 曲线

Fig.1 Curves of rotor operational angle δ_1

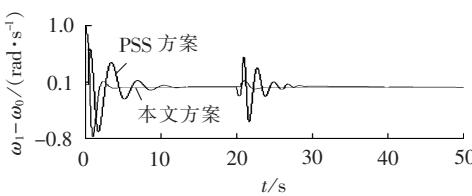


图 2 相对转速 $\omega_1 - \omega_0$ 曲线

Fig.2 Curves of relative angular velocity $\omega_1 - \omega_0$

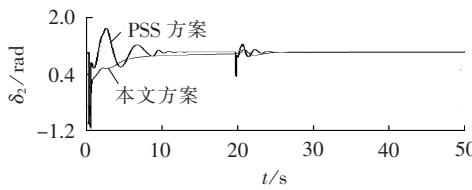


图 3 转子运行角 δ_2 曲线

Fig.3 Curves of rotor operational angle δ_2

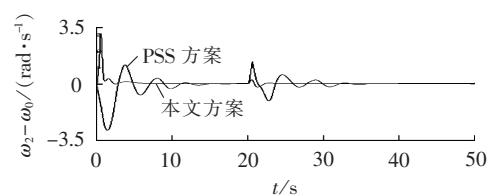


图 4 相对转速 $\omega_2 - \omega_0$ 曲线

Fig.4 Curves of relative angular velocity $\omega_2 - \omega_0$

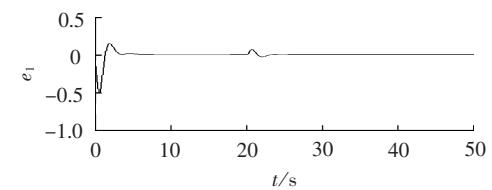


图 5 跟踪误差 e_1 曲线

Fig.5 Tracking error of e_1

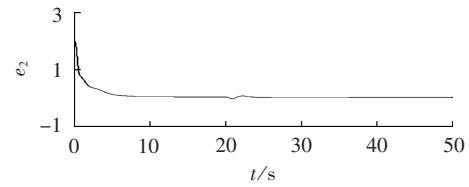


图 6 跟踪误差 e_2 曲线

Fig.6 Tracking error of e_2

设 20 s 在 1 号发电机和 2 号发电机联络线靠近 1 号机母线处发生三相不可恢复短路故障, 20.5 s 时 1 号机被切除。转子运行角 δ_i 、发电机转子与同步转速之间的相对转速 $\omega_i - \omega_0$ 以及跟踪误差的仿真结果如图 7—12 所示。

仿真结果表明, 当多机电力系统发生三相可恢

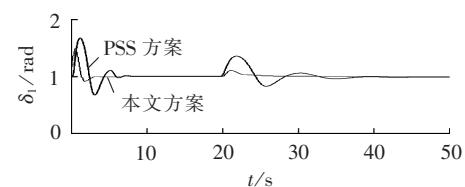


图 7 转子运行角 δ_1 曲线

Fig.7 Curves of rotor operational angle δ_1

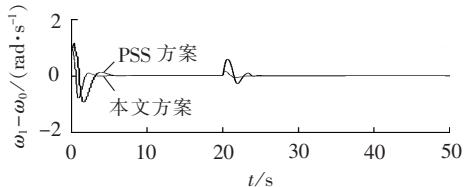


图 8 相对转速 $\omega_1 - \omega_0$ 曲线

Fig.8 Curves of relative angular velocity $\omega_1 - \omega_0$

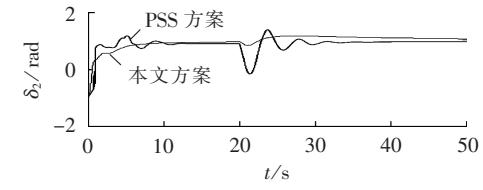
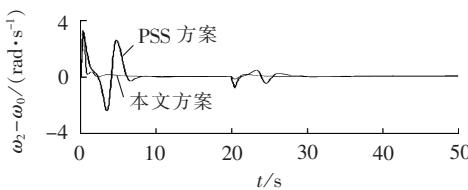
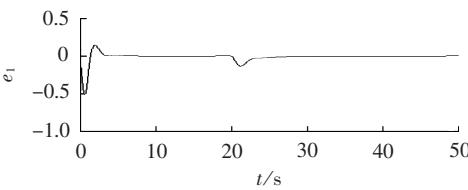
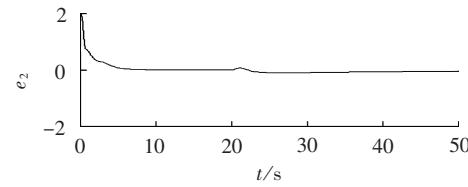


图 9 转子运行角 δ_2 曲线

Fig.9 Curves of rotor operational angle δ_2

图 10 相对转速 $\omega_2 - \omega_0$ 曲线Fig.10 Curves of relative angular velocity $\omega_2 - \omega_0$ 图 11 跟踪误差 e_1 曲线Fig.11 Tracking error of e_1 图 12 跟踪误差 e_2 曲线Fig.12 Tracking error of e_2

复故障和三相不可恢复故障时,发电机的转子运行角趋于某一固定值,而相对转速和跟踪误差都趋于零。本文方案与 PSS 方案对比可得,PSS 方案虽然能使系统稳定,但是其超调量大、过渡时间长;本文方案不仅可以使系统在故障之后迅速稳定,而且超调量更小,从而表明了本文方案的优越性。

4 结论

本文针对多机电力系统的多变量、强耦合等非线性特点,提出了一种间接自适应模糊分散 H_∞ 控制方案。该方案利用模糊逻辑系统逼近系统的未知函数。依据 Lyapunov 稳定性理论求得自适应律,使得模糊逻辑系统达到最优。在此基础上结合 H_∞ 控制理论设计补偿器将建模误差和外部干扰控制在期望指标之内。两机电力系统的仿真结果表明了该方案的有效性。

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(下转第 34 页 continued on page 34)

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Early warning indicator of low frequency oscillation based on energy function

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Abstract: The practical analysis model of sectional power flow is proposed to realize the dispersive and decoupling analysis of whole power network. The observation sections of power network are properly selected and the power flow analysis is carried out for each observation section. The traditional energy function based on inertia centre is simplified and the stability margin increment indicator, instead of the traditional stability margin indicator, is proposed which, based on the tie-line observational section of power system, can be easily calculated and used as the seriousness criterion of disturbance and the early warning of low frequency oscillation under multi-disturbance. Its validation is verified by the simulations for New England 10-machine system and actual system.

Key words: electric power systems; low frequency oscillation; multi-disturbance; energy function; early warning indicator; stability margin increment; stability

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Indirect, adaptive, fuzzy and distributed H_∞ control for multi-machine power system

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Abstract: Based on the multi-machine excitation control model and the multi-variable, strong-coupling and nonlinear system characteristics, an indirect, adaptive, fuzzy and distributed H_∞ tracking control scheme is proposed based on the fuzzy approximating, which constructs the fuzzy adaptive system to approximate the unknown function and designs the H_∞ compensator to eliminate the external disturbance and the error of fuzzy approximating. The stable control of multi-machine power system is thus realized with H_∞ property. Simulative results show that, the operational angle of generator rotor tends to a stable value and both the relative angular velocity and the tracking error tend to zero when three-phase recoverable or unrecoverable faults occurs in multi-machine power system. Compared with PSS scheme, the proposed scheme has shorter settling time and smaller overshoot.

Key words: electric power systems; adaptive control; fuzzy logic system; fuzzy control; stability; error analysis