

Automatic Selection of Control-Mode Priority

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Jose March-Leuba and Richard T. Wood

Oak Ridge National Laboratory

P.O. Box 2008, Oak Ridge, TN 37831-6004

Abstract

High reliability of control systems can be expressed as enhancement of their robustness and performance and can be accomplished by designing advanced control algorithms and selecting appropriate control modes according to changes of plant conditions through diagnostics. In this work, by combining control and diagnostic algorithms, we have developed the automatic design technology of control systems which can determine control mode priority among a variety of control algorithm libraries according to operating conditions and key requirements of plants. The developed method enables operators to take appropriate actions or provide necessary information to operators by determining the control mode priority according to changes of key and optimizing requirements and/or changes in the states of nuclear power plants.

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3)

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4)

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6)

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Irving

[3]:

$$Y(s) = \frac{G_1}{s} [U(s) - V(s)] - \frac{G_2}{1 + t_2 s} [U(s) - V(s)] + \frac{G_3 s}{t_1^{-2} + 4p^2 T^{-2} + 2t_1^{-1} s + s^2} U(s) \quad (1)$$

$Y(s)$, $U(s)$, $V(s)$

1

, 90%

$$: U(s) = K_{p1} [Y_r(s) - Y(s)] + K_{p2} [V(s) - U(s)], \quad (2)$$

$$: U(s) = K_{p1} [Y_r(s) - Y(s)] + \frac{K_{i1}}{s} [Y_r(s) - Y(s)] + K_{p2} [V(s) - U(s)] + \frac{K_{i2}}{s} [V(s) - U(s)]. \quad (3)$$

(Chromosome)

(Individual)

Bit String

(Population)

Fitness

Fitness

가

가

가

가 Fitness 가 (2).

$$E_1 = \sum_{k=1}^N |y_r(k) - y(k)|, \tag{4}$$

$$E_2 = |\min\{y(k), 0\}|_k, \tag{5}$$

$$E_3 = |\max\{y(k) - y_r(k), 0\}|_k, \tag{6}$$

$$E_4 = \sum_{k=1}^N |u(k) - u(k-1)|, \tag{7}$$

$$E_5 = \begin{cases} , & \text{if } u(k) \geq u_{\max} \\ 0, & \text{if } u(k) < u_{\max} \end{cases} \tag{8}$$

$$E_6 = \begin{cases} , & \text{if } t_r \geq t_r^r \\ 0, & \text{if } t_r < t_r^r \end{cases} \tag{9}$$

$$E_7 = \begin{cases} , & \text{가} \\ 0, & \end{cases} \tag{10}$$

y , y_r , u , t_r , t_r^r
 E_1 ,
 E_2 가 가
 E_3 , E_4 (Control Effort)
 E_5, E_6, E_7 가
 E_1, E_2, E_3, E_4 ,
 (E_5) , (E_6) ,
 (E_7) (Fitness Function) :

$$F = \exp(-\mathbf{m}_1 E_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 E_2 - \mathbf{m}_3 E_3 - \mathbf{m}_4 E_4 - E_5 - E_6 - E_7) \tag{11}$$

$\mathbf{m}_1, \mathbf{m}_2, \mathbf{m}_3, \mathbf{m}_4$ 가
 3 가 가 가
 3 () 가
 Maximum Fitness 가

Fitness Value가

3가

:

1) 2가 : (150% , 175% ,
 200%), (200 , 250 , 300) - 3가
 2가 (E_5 E_6)

2) 1가 : 가 - 4가
 (E_1, E_2, E_3, E_4) 가
 E_2 가 m_2

가 , Cavitation
 150%, 175%, 200% 3가
 가 ,
 2(a) 가
 Cavitation Fouling . 2
 가 (,)
 가 ,
 가 3가 3
 가 (, ,) ()
 2 4). 3가 가 200% 가
 가 (Fitness Value)

가 가
 가 가
 200 , 250 , 300
 가 , , 2(b)
 2가 (,)
 가 ,
 가 3가 3가 (

, ,) (2(b) 5).
 3가 가 300 가 가 (Fitness Value)
 .
 가 가
 . 가
 가 가
 0.01, 1, 100 3가 , , ,
 가 , , 2(c) . 2가
 (,) 가
 , 가
 3가 3가 (, ,
) (2(c) 6).
 가
 가

4.

- (,),
- [1] J. March-Leuba, et al, A New Paradigm for Automatic Development of Highly Reliable Control Architectures for Nuclear Power Plants, Phase I Progress Report, NERI Project 99-119, Report No.: ORNL/TM-2000/265.
 - [2] J. March-Leuba, et al, A New Paradigm for Automatic Development of Highly Reliable Control Architectures for Nuclear Power Plants: Attachment I Advanced Control Tools and Methods, Phase II Progress Report, NERI Project 99-119, Report No.: ORNL/TM-2001/187.
 - [3] E. Irving, C. Miossec, and J. Tassart, "Toward Efficient Full Automatic Operation of the PWR Steam Generator with Water Level Adaptive Control," BNES, London, Boiler Dynamic and Control in Nuclear Power Stations, pp. 309-329 (1980).

Table 1. Parameters of a steam generator linear model at several powers [3].

$$Y(s) = \frac{G_1}{s} [U(s) - V(s)] - \frac{G_2}{1 + t_2 s} [U(s) - V(s)] + \frac{G_3 s}{t_1^{-2} + 4p^2 T^{-2} + 2t_1^{-1} s + s^2} U(s)$$

Power level (%)	G_1	G_2	G_3	t_1 (sec)	t_2 (sec)	T (sec)	V_0 (kg/sec)
5	0.058	9.630	0.181	41.9	48.4	119.6	57.4
15	0.058	4.46	0.226	26.3	21.5	60.5	180.8
30	0.058	1.83	0.310	43.4	4.5	17.7	381.7
50	0.058	1.05	0.215	34.8	3.6	14.2	660.0
100	0.058	0.47	0.105	28.6	3.4	11.7	1435.0

Table 2. Automatic selection of control mode priority.

(a) flow constraint requirement

case	maximum flow/flow constraint	rise time /required rise time	m_1	m_2	m_3	m_4	fitness value	control gains			
								K_{p1}	K_{p2}	K_{i1}	K_{i2}
1	1.42 u_0 ¹⁾ /1.5 u_0	170/250	0.01	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.4665	10.383	42.523	4.362	49.770
2	1.72 u_0 /1.75 u_0	150/250	0.01	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.4923	11.871	27.643	3.879	46.142
3	1.90 u_0 /2.0 u_0	140/250	0.01	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.4996	20.002	37.929	3.969	49.150

1) u_0 = steady-state feedwater flowrate

(b) rise time requirement

case	maximum flow/flow constraint	rise time /required rise time	m_1	m_2	m_3	m_4	fitness value	control gains			
								K_{p1}	K_{p2}	K_{i1}	K_{i2}
1	1.74 u_0 /1.75 u_0	160/200	0.01	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.4066	15.384	35.209	3.934	37.404
2	1.72 u_0 /1.75 u_0	150/250	0.01	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.4923	11.871	27.643	3.879	46.142
3	1.65 u_0 /1.75 u_0	190/300	0.01	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.5166	37.215	98.400	2.919	39.339

(c) shrink minimization

case	maximum flow/flow constraint	rise time /required rise time	maximum shrink	m_1	m_2	m_3	m_4	fitness value	control gains			
									K_{p1}	K_{p2}	K_{i1}	K_{i2}
1	1.49 u_0 /1.75 u_0	190/300	3.4cm	0.01	0.01	0.001	0.002	0.5148	27.958	98.009	2.929	40.763
2	1.33 u_0 /1.75 u_0	155/300	3.1cm	0.01	1.0	0.001	0.002	0.3664	18.601	98.598	3.567	49.026
3	1.17 u_0 /1.75 u_0	170/300	2.9cm	0.01	100.0	0.001	0.002	5.4E-15	5.884	97.242	3.639	48.622

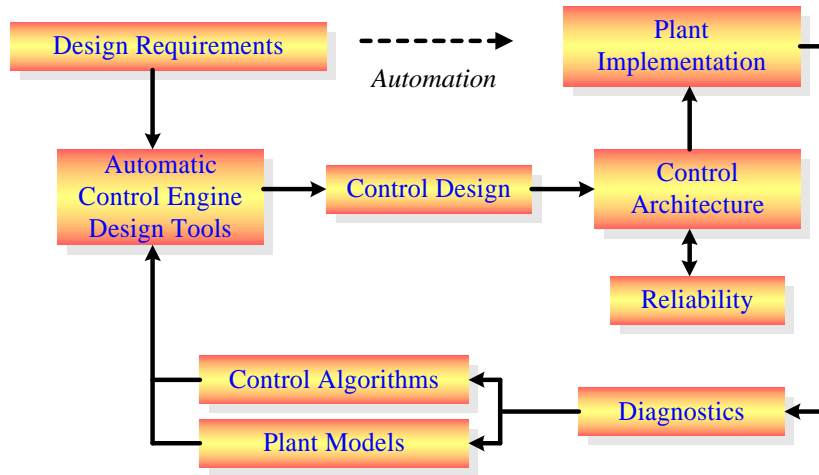


Fig. 1. Schematic diagram of the automated control design process.

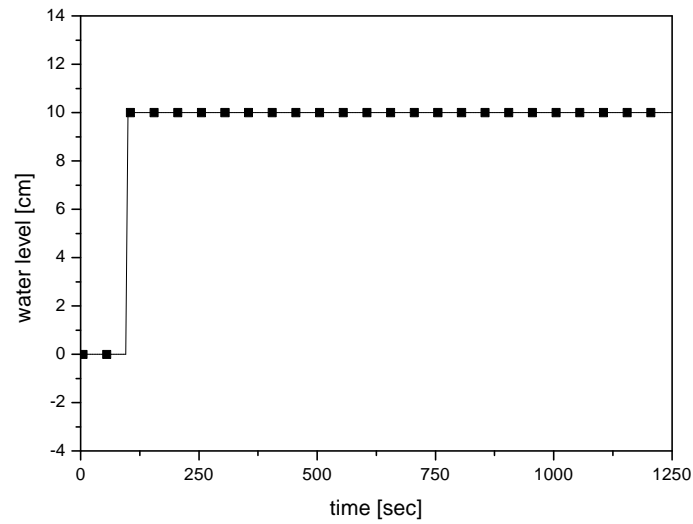


Fig. 2. A program of water level response for optimizing control algorithms and parameters.

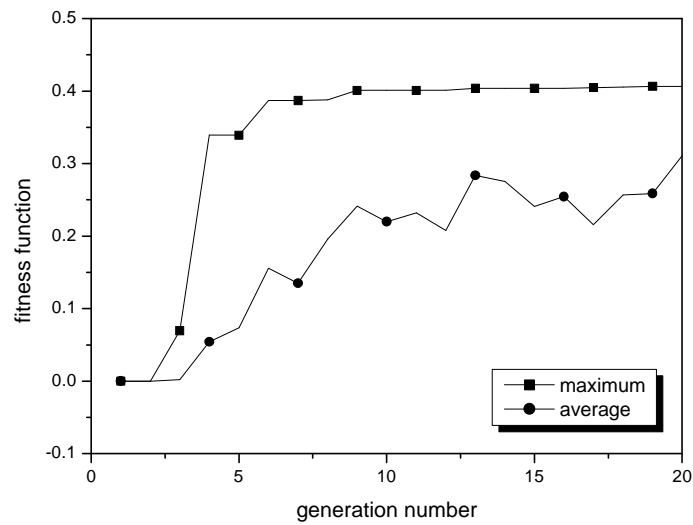
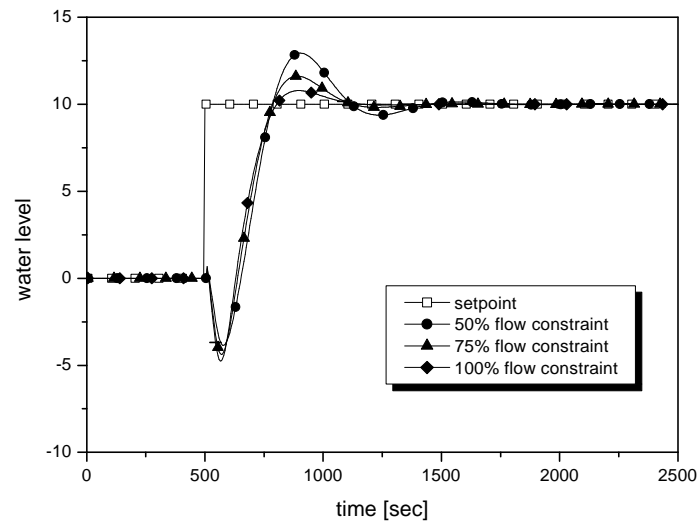
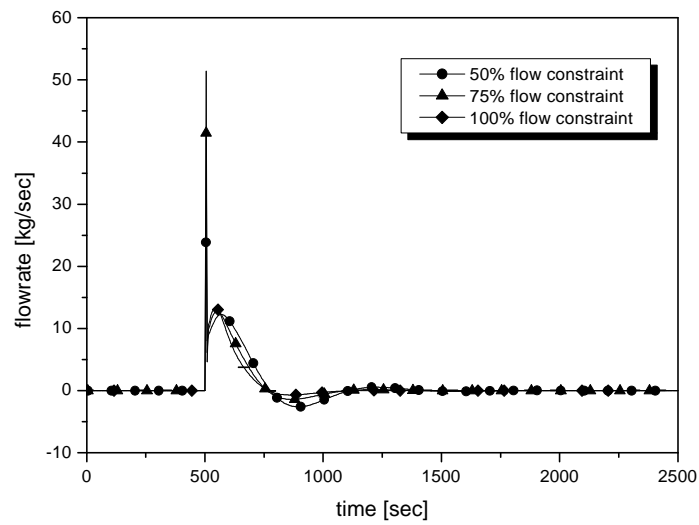


Fig. 3. Fitness function according to generation number.

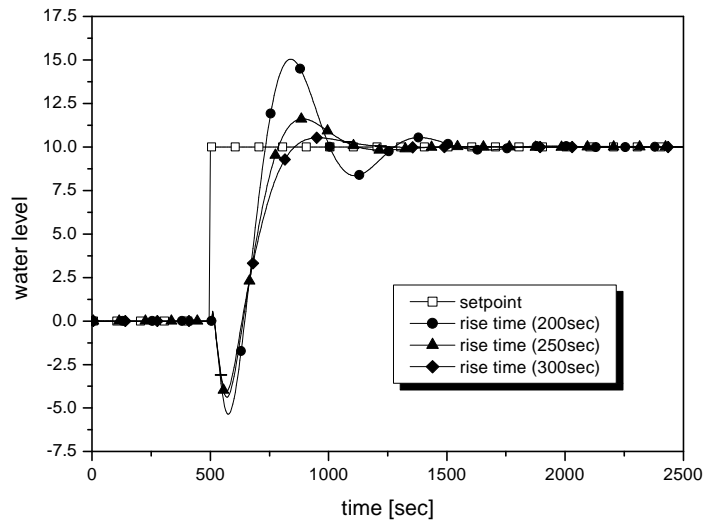


(a) water level

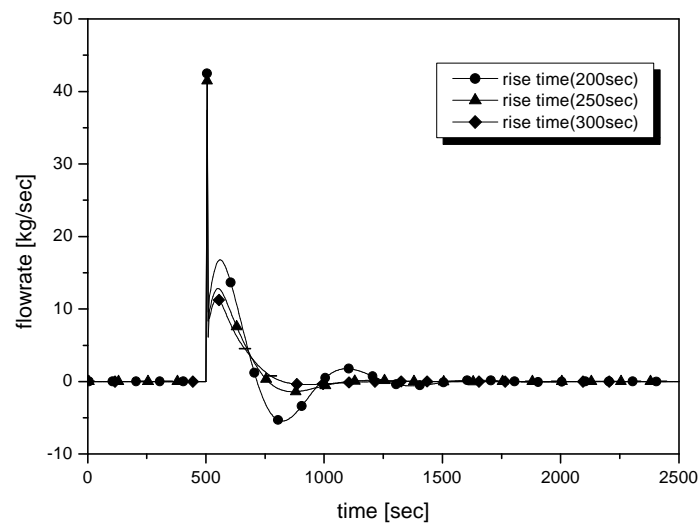


(b) feedwater flowrate

Fig. 4. Controller responses according to change of a flow constraint requirement.

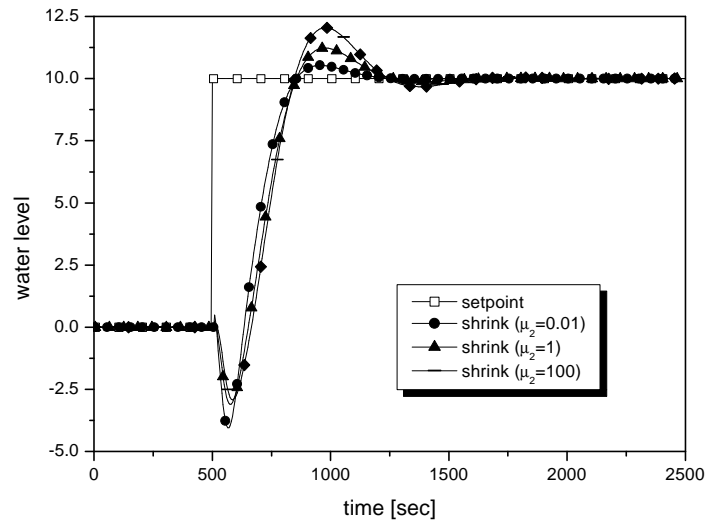


(a) water level

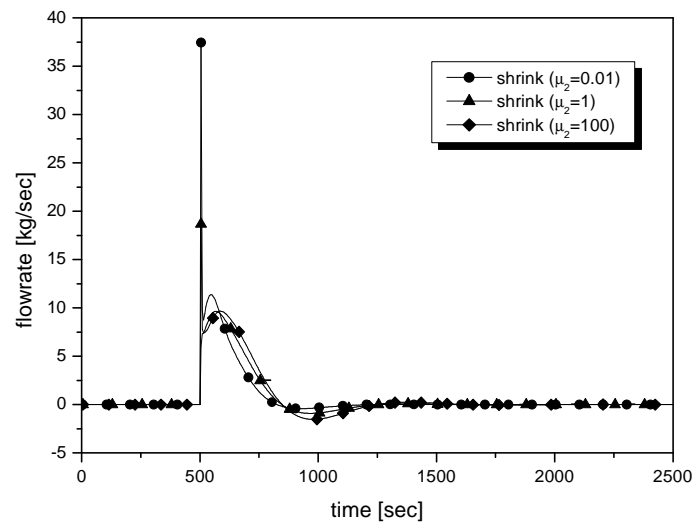


(b) flowrate

Fig. 5. Controller responses according to change of a rise time requirement.



(a) water level



(b) flowrate

Fig. 6. Controller responses according to change of a shrink-minimizing requirement.