

考虑河道输水损失的大型泵站系统运行优化

冯晓莉, 仇宝云*

(扬州大学水利与能源动力工程学院, 扬州 225127)

摘要: 大型泵站前池水位变化频繁且变化幅度较大时, 机组经常偏离高效区运行, 造成能源浪费。泵站系统中除了主机组、辅助设备和输变电设施消耗能量外, 河道的输水水量损失和水力损失也综合成泵站所抽提水体的水能损失, 进而影响泵站的运行性能。根据水源水位变化, 在调水目的地水位一定的情况下, 考虑河道输水水力损失与水量损失, 首先分别确定调水目的地需要流量与泵站抽水扬程、抽水流量之间的关系, 避免了优化计算过程中水位的重复迭代, 极大减小了计算量与计算时间。以长江三江营最大潮差、平均潮差、最小潮差3个典型日为例, 在南水北调东线淮安站站下水位及需要流量一定的情况下, 以系统日运行费用最少为优化目标, 建立优化模型, 并采用模拟退火-粒子群算法(SA-PSO, simulated annealing-particle swarm optimization)求解, 计算结果表明, 与水泵设计角度运行方案相比, 泵站系统实施变角优化运行, 其运行费用可分别节约0.62%~2.26%、0.33%~3.26%和0.22%~0.83%。

关键词: 水; 损失; 优化; 大型泵站系统; 运行; 输水

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0 引言

大型泵站运行时消耗大量的能源, 尤其对于前池水位变化频繁且幅度较大的泵站, 机组经常偏离高效区运行, 导致能源浪费。对于大型泵站(群)优化运行问题, 现有研究主要是根据给定的泵站上、下游水位或扬程, 采用各种优化算法确定机组运行方案。冯晓莉等^[1]采用退火遗传算法研究了并联泵站主机组运行优化方案。袁尧等^[2-3]采用蚁群算法分别确定了泵站单机组与多机组运行优化方案。Bagirov等^[4]以水泵运行费用最低为目标, 采用Hooke-Jeeves直接搜索算法确定输水系统水泵运行调度方案。Puleo等^[5]将流量作为决策变量, 采用线性规划法确定水泵日运行方案, 同时采用混合离散动态变维搜索进行验证。Ghaddar等^[6]提出混合整数非线性规划法研究系统中水泵运行控制问题, 采用拉格朗日分解法求解, 节能效果显著。Zhang Zijun等^[7]、Behandish等^[8]采用神经网络法建立水泵优化模型, 分别采用粒子群算法和遗传算法求解。Tang Yulin等^[9]采用粒子群算法研究了泵站机组开机组组合切换与运行时间优化问题。

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作者简介: 冯晓莉, 女, 江苏仪征人, 副教授, 博士, 硕士生导师, 主要从事泵站系统运行优化研究。扬州 扬州大学水利与能源动力工程学院, 225127。Email: fxlyzdx821@sina.com

*通信作者: 仇宝云, 男, 江苏扬州人, 教授, 博士, 博士生导师, 主要从事泵站可靠性与系统运行优化研究。扬州 扬州大学水利与能源动力工程学院, 225127。Email: yzdxqby@sohu.com

考虑河道输水的梯级泵站运行优化问题已有相关研究^[10-11]。梁兴等^[12]以流量平衡为基础, 建立以梯级泵站耗电电费最小为目标的优化调度模型, 采用基于免疫思想的粒子群算法求解。龚懿等^[13]考虑级间输水河道特点, 采用大系统二级分解-动态规划聚合与河网非恒定流模拟相结合的逐次逼近迭优策略, 研究梯级泵站群整体优化运行下的级间输水河道水位优化。桑国庆等^[14]研究了梯级泵站输水系统运行效率优化模型, 提出了梯级间水力损失对运行效率的影响不可忽视。Zhang Rui等^[15]提出了多精英粒子群优化算法以及处理等式约束、不等式约束的新方法, 求解了多级水电站的运行优化。文献[16]采用退火遗传算法研究了双线输水并联泵站优化运行问题, 但考虑因素不够全面, 同时由于直接将水位迭代放入优化算法寻优过程中, 程序运行时间较长。

大型泵站系统优化范围与考虑的因素越全面, 节能与节约电费效果越显著^[17]。因此, 需要将输水设施纳入泵站系统范围内, 根据水源水位变化, 推求泵站下游水位, 同时根据可控制调节的目的地水位确定泵站上游水位, 进而得出泵站运行扬程, 再以此确定泵站机组的运行方案。本文以南水北调东线长江至淮安站站下的泵站系统为研究对象, 综合考虑泵站主机组、辅助设备、输变电设施以及输水河道等设施的能耗, 采用模拟退火-粒子群算法(SA-PSO, simulated annealing-particle swarm optimization)求解确定系统优化运行方案。

1 工程概况

南水北调东线长江至淮安站段输水系统, 从长江三江

同理, 可以计算出淮安站需要流量 200、100 m³/s, 三江营不同潮差时江都站变角优化运行方案与 3 种需要流量时机组在设计角度 (-2°) 运行方案的各方案运行费用, 如表 5。从表 5 中可以看出, 三江营最大潮差时、平均潮差、最小潮差时变角优化运行方案较设计角度运行方案节约运行费用 0.62%~2.26%、0.33%~3.26% 和 0.22%~0.83%。以淮安站需要流量 300 m³/s 为例, 最小潮差时泵站系统变角优化运行方案节约费用最少(为 0.22%), 这主要是因为, 为了满足抽水流量和扬程, 此时最优叶片角度与设计叶片角度平均相差约 1.5°(如表 4), 相对来说相差不大,

泵站系统效率提高不明显; 平均潮差时泵站系统变角优化运行方案节约费用最多(为 3.26%), 这主要是因为, 此时江都四站最优叶片角度与设计叶片角度平均相差约 4°, 江都一、二站最优叶片角度与设计叶片角度平均相差约 2.5°, 泵站系统效率提高较为明显。同样地, 最大、平均、最小潮差时, 泵站系统最优叶片角度与设计角度相差较小的情况发生在淮安站需要流量分别为 100、200 和 300 m³/s 工况。由于篇幅所限, 文中未列出淮安站需要流量 200、100 m³/s, 三江营不同潮差时江都站变角优化运行方案与 3 种需要流量时机组在设计角度 (-2°) 运行方案。

表 5 不同运行方案时江都站系统运行费用比较
Table 5 Cost comparison of different schemes for Jiangdu pumping stations

需要流量 Demanding flow rate $Q_1 / (\text{m}^3 \cdot \text{s}^{-1})$	运行费用 Operation cost/万元						费用比较 Cost comparison/%		
	变角 Adjusting blade angles			设计角度 At design blade angles			$(F_4 - F_1)/F_4$	$(F_5 - F_2)/F_5$	$(F_6 - F_3)/F_6$
	最大潮差 Maximum tidal level difference F_1	平均潮差 Mean tidal level difference F_2	最小潮差 Minimum tidal level difference F_3	最大潮差 Maximum tidal level difference F_4	平均潮差 Mean tidal level difference F_5	最小潮差 Minimum tidal level difference F_6			
300	59.387	64.487	57.977	60.363	66.659	58.103	1.62	3.26	0.22
200	34.584	37.317	33.776	35.383	37.442	34.060	2.26	0.33	0.83
100	15.415	16.704	15.101	15.511	16.797	15.194	0.62	0.55	0.61

当三江营水位日变幅小(即最小潮差)时, 系统运行费用低, 主要因为此时三江营水位较高, 江都站运行扬程低; 当三江营水位日变幅较大(即平均潮差)时, 系统运行费用高, 主要因为此时三江营水位低, 江都站运行扬程高; 当三江营水位日变幅大(即最大潮差)时, 系统运行费用较低, 主要因为此时三江营水位高, 江都站运行扬程较低。如果要求泵站日抽水量(抽水体积)一定, 则泵站应该在高扬程时多抽水, 低扬程时少抽水或不抽水。因此, 泵站应根据水源水位的变化调节机组运行方案, 从而达到节约能源与运行费用的目的。

比较本文与文献[1]中的优化模型, 文献[1]是给定泵站抽水流量(或抽水体积)要求, 本文是给定调水目的地需要流量要求。由于不同流量时, 河道输水损失不同, 因而泵站扬程也不同, 本文将优化范围扩大至水位不受抽引流量影响的水源地和调水目的地, 优化模型考虑的因素更加全面, 供水目标更加直接、明确, 结果更加合理。此外, 本文与文献[16]建立的优化模型中都考虑了河道输水损失, 本文模型求解方法计算某一调水目的地水位及需要流量时系统日优化运行方案约需 2 min, 而文献[16]中直接将水位、流量迭代放入优化算法计算过程中, 求解一个方案约需 30 h。因此, 本文提出的计算方法更加简便, 结果更加可靠。

4 结论与讨论

以南水北调东线长江至淮安站下泵站系统为研究对象, 以水源地最大潮差、平均潮差、最小潮差 3 种典型日为例, 在调水目的地水位及需要流量一定的情况下, 泵站系统水泵变角优化运行方案较水泵设计角度运行方案可分别节约运行费用 0.62%~2.26%、0.33%~3.26% 和

0.22%~0.83%。泵站应根据水源水位的变化调节机组运行方案, 节约能源与运行费用。

研究大型泵站系统优化运行过程中, 需要考虑河道输水力损失与水量损失(包括蒸发损失与渗漏损失)的影响, 确定泵站抽水流量与抽水扬程。当水源水位、调水目的地水位与需要流量一定的情况下, 泵站抽水流量、扬程与需要流量之间基本呈线性变化规律。将此规律应用于系统运行方案寻优计算过程中, 可避免重复迭代, 减小计算量与计算时间。本文计算方法可应用于其他考虑河道输水损失的泵站系统优化运行问题中。对于考虑河道输水损失的泵站系统优化运行, 还应完善多级泵站的运行优化方法。

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Optimal operation for large pumping station system based on water transferring losses of river

Feng Xiaoli, Qiu Baoyun^{*}

(School of Hydraulic, Energy and Power Engineering, Yangzhou University, Yangzhou 225127, China)

Abstract: A large amount of energy is consumed during the pumping station operation, especially for the pumping station that water level of the forebay varied frequently in a wide range, pump units often run deviating from the high efficient area of pump, this results in energy waste. In order to lift water, some energy dissipation devices and flow facilities are used such as main pump unit, inlet and outlet passages, forebay and outlet sump, auxiliary equipments, power transmission and substation facilities, etc. Usually, the source water should be transported in a certain distance by the river or channel to the destination. Hydraulic loss and water loss of the river are integrated into power losses of the water. Further more, the operation performance of the pumping station is influenced. In this paper, hydraulic loss, evaporation loss and leakage loss were all considered. Based on variations of source water level, under certain water level of water transfer destination, the unknown water level, flow rate and river parameters could be obtained by the given parameter data based on energy conservation equation in fluid mechanics. Then, the relationships were determined respectively between demanding discharge of destination and pumping head, and between demanding discharge of destination and pumping discharge. The results showed that the relationships were nearly linear. Applying the linear relationships to the later optimization process in the algorithm, the repeated water level iteration was avoided. Also, the calculating amount and calculating time were reduced greatly. Taking three typical tidal level differences of maximum, mean, and minimum at Sanjisngying Intake of Yangtze River as a case, under certain water level and demanding discharge of Huai'an pumping station downstream, the model was built based on the system concluding main pump units, auxiliary equipments, power transmission and substation facilities, and water transferring facilities. The optimizing goal was the least daily operation cost, and the constraints included source water level, water level and flow rate of destination and each cross section of the river, single machine flow rate, the number of running pumps, and the balance of hydraulic loss and water loss. Also, the model was solved by Simulated Annealing-Particle Swarm Optimization Algorithm (SA-PSO), which had better global and local searching ability. Pump blade angles and the number of running pumps were defined as variables, and the objective function was chosen as the fitness function in the algorithm. The pump assembly performance at some blade angles could be got by fitting or interpolation. The results indicated that when the daily varied range of Sangjiangying water level was small, the operation cost was low because of high Sangjiangying water level and low head of Jiangdu pumping stations. When the daily varied range of Sangjiangying water level was large, it turned out the opposite. The cost could be saved by 0.62%~2.26%, 0.33%~3.26% and 0.22%~0.83%, respectively by adjusting pump blade angles than that of design blade angles. If the water-conveyance performance was considered, the optimal operation schemes were more reasonable. The methods could be applied in optimal operation for other pumping station system.

Key words: water; losses; optimization; large pumping station system; operation; water transfer