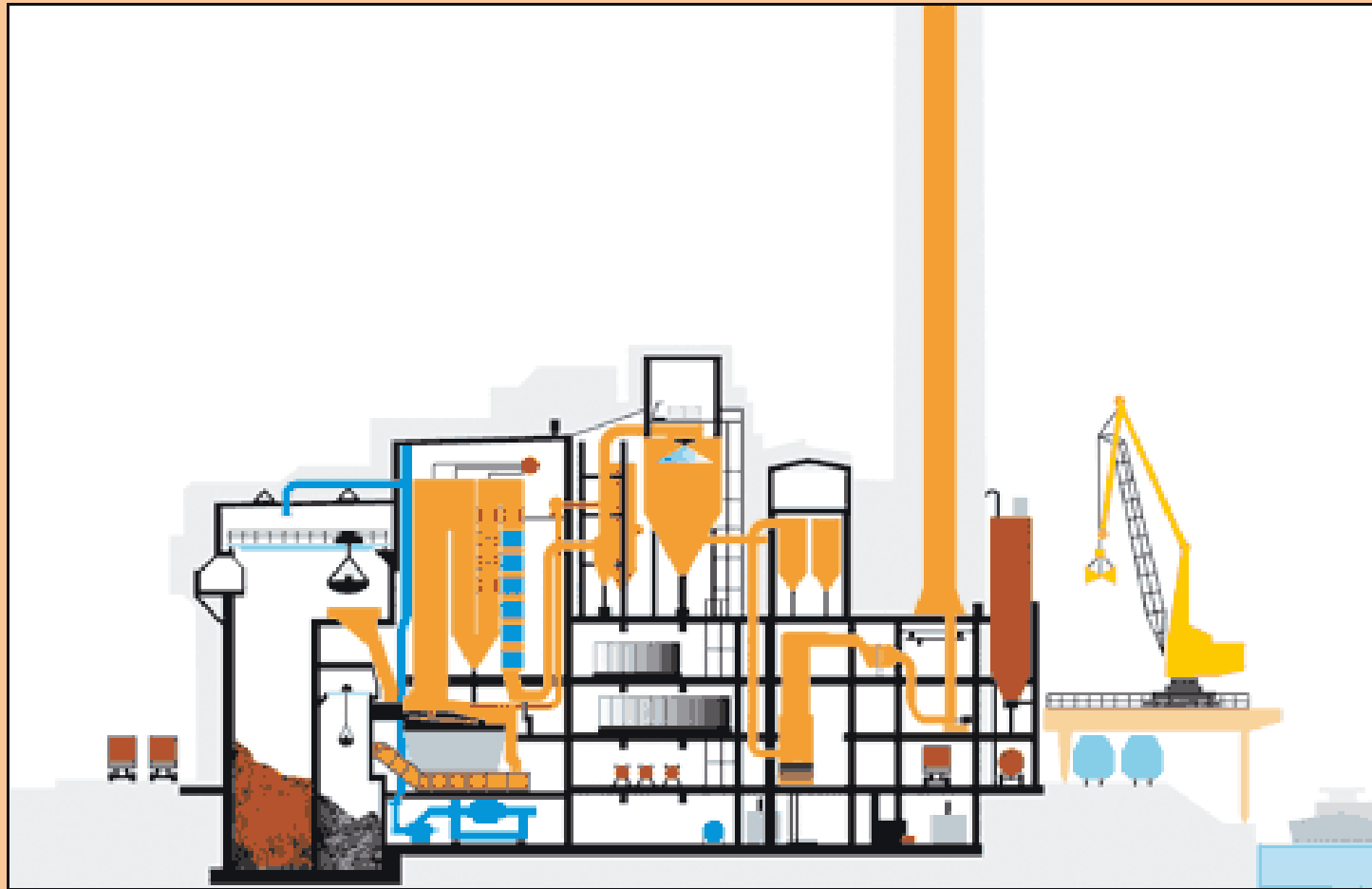


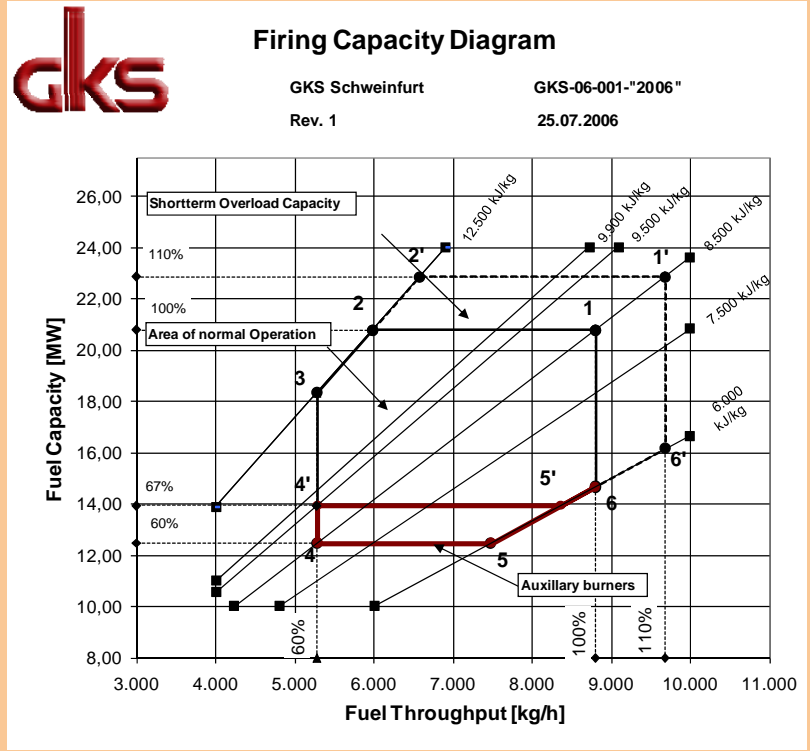
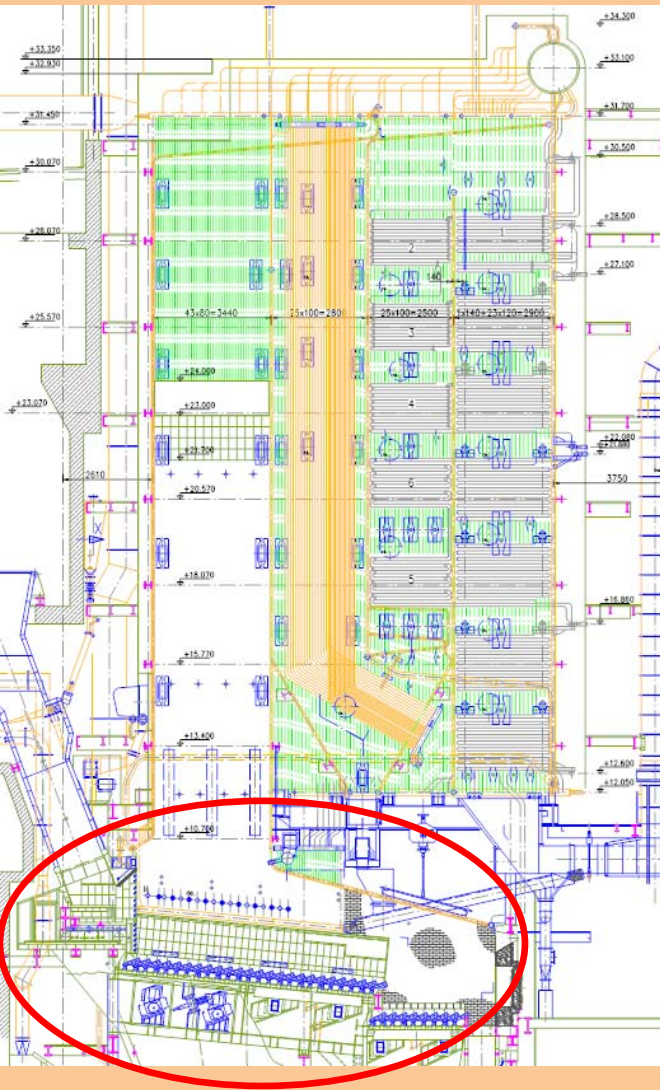
Model based control for advanced PID combustion controllers in WtE plants

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GKS

Gemeinschaftskraftwerk Schweinfurt GmbH - Waste-to-Energy Section -



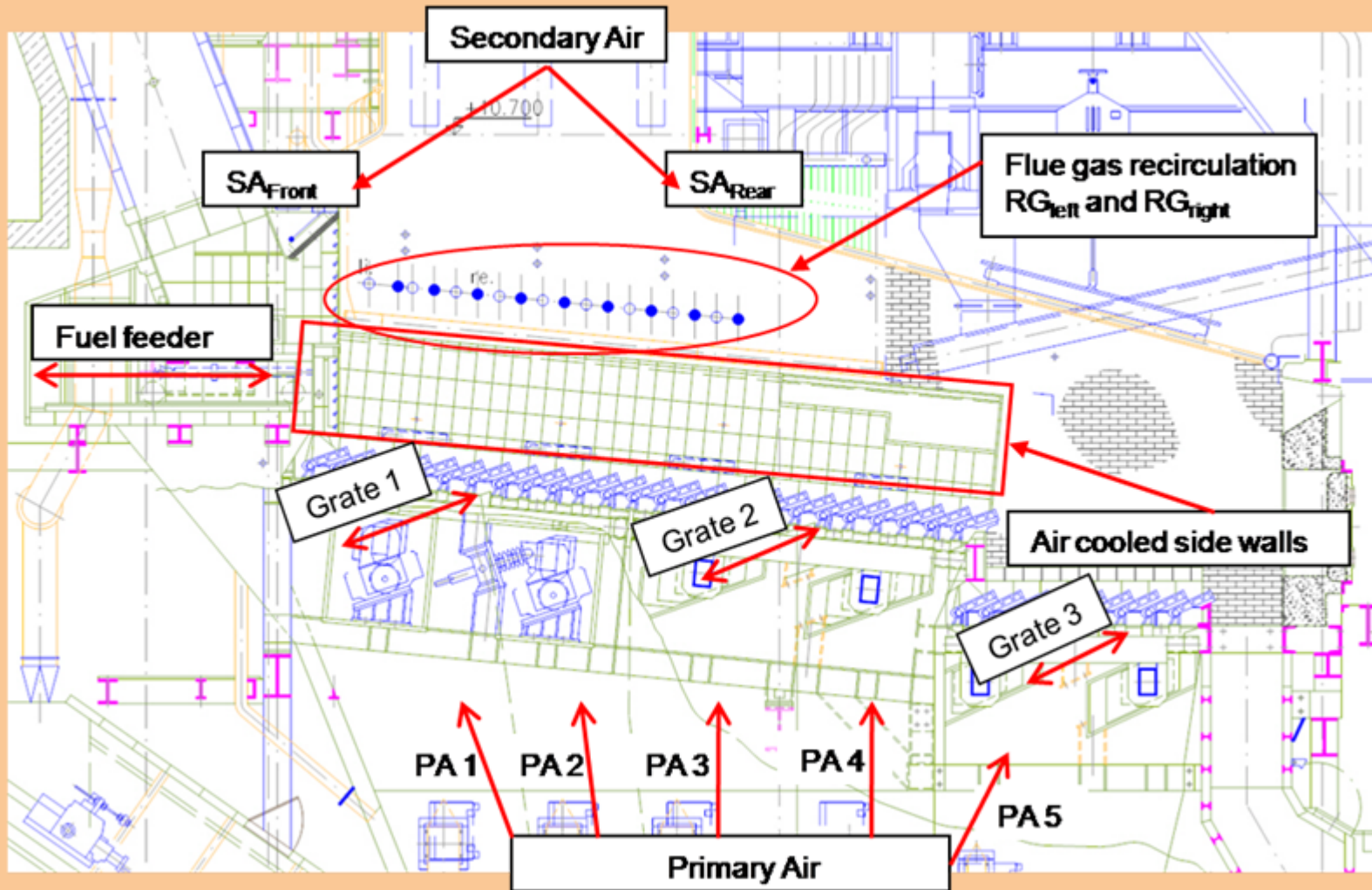


Important to meet the given capacity data

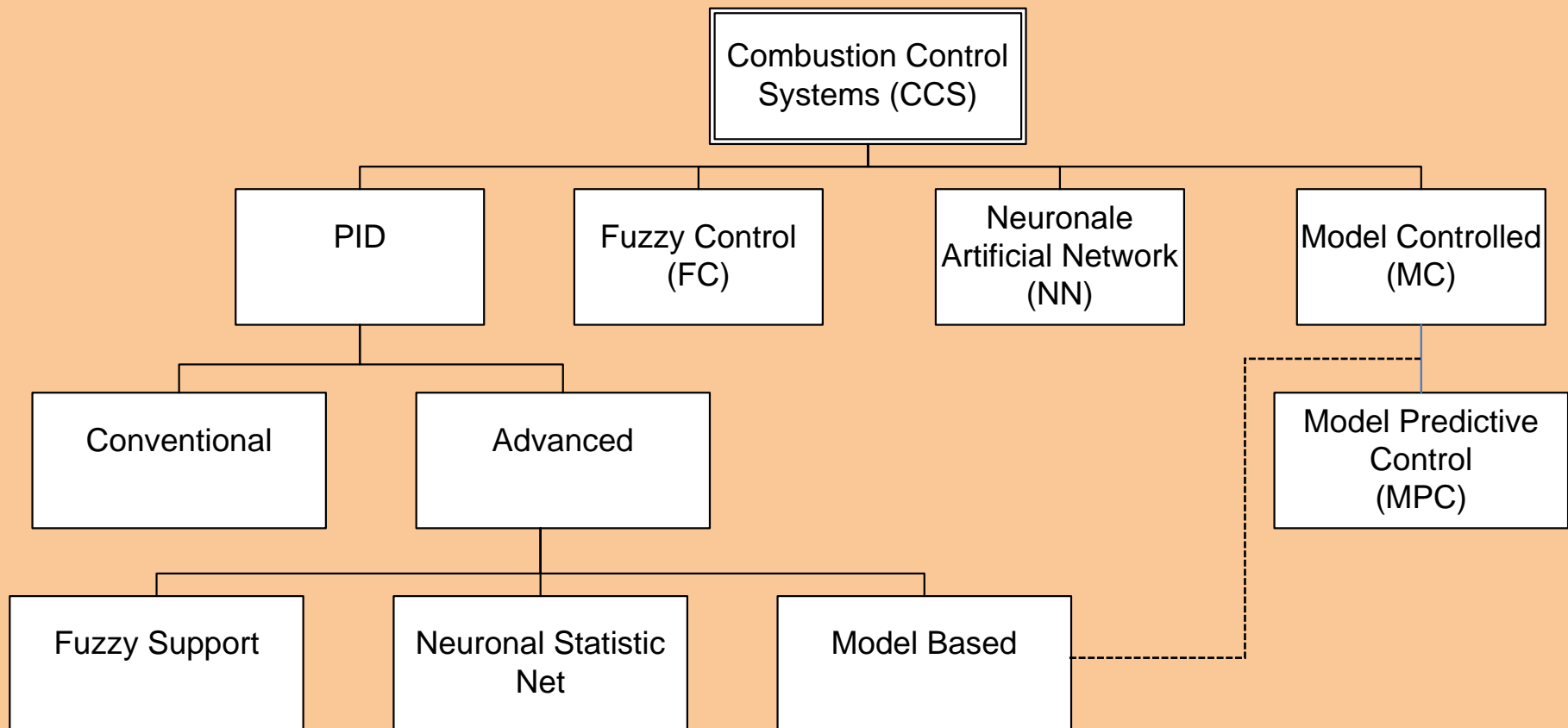


Good combustion control system necessary

Manipulable Variables: 18!



Kinds of Combustion Control Systems

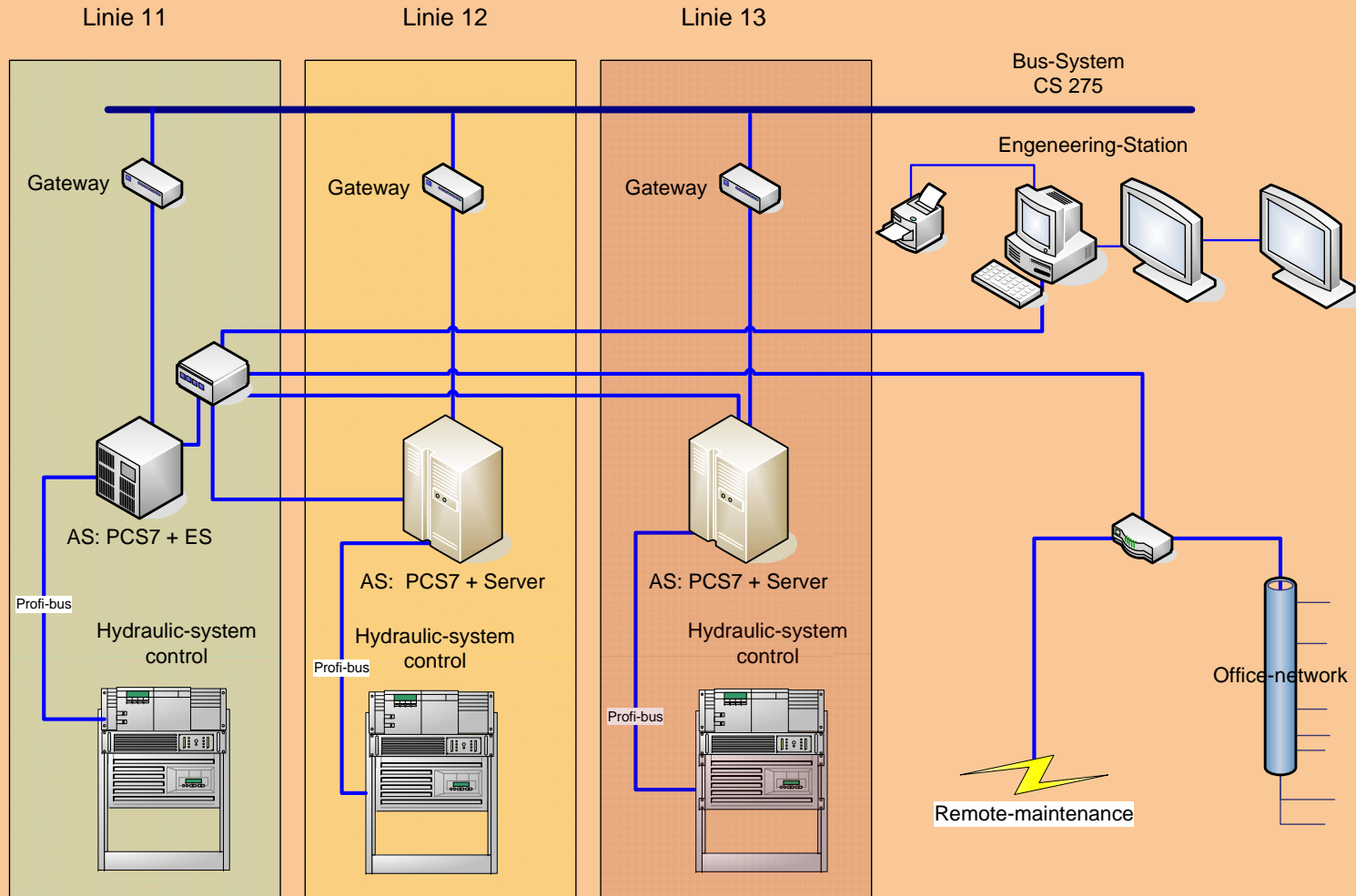


Decision matrices

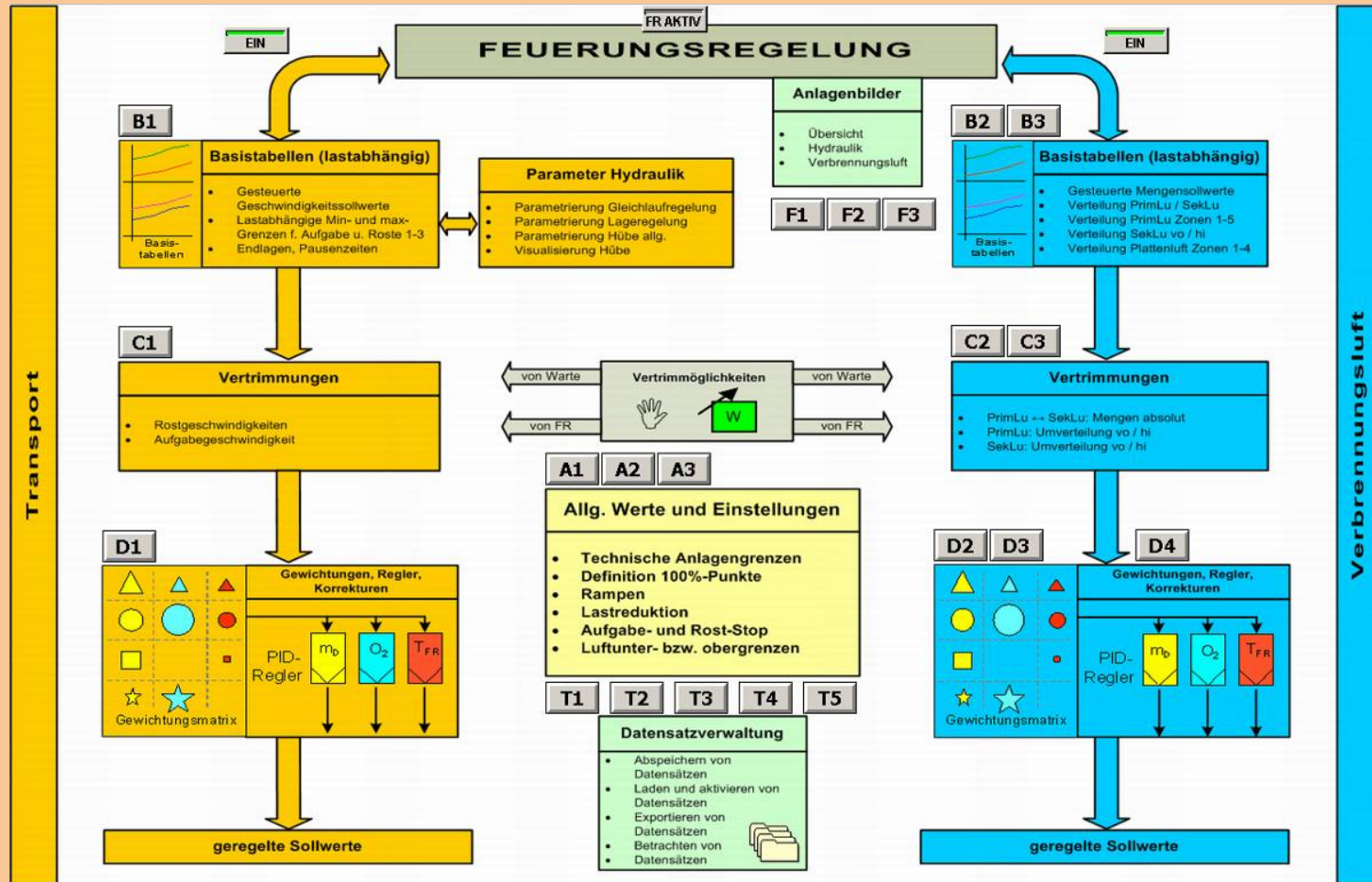
Control systems:→ Arguments:↓	PID	FC	NN	MPC
Experience of GKS control engineer	++	0	--	--
Acceptance of GKS operators	++	+	0	0
Physical/chemical/technical understanding by GKS staff	++	+	0	+
Reference situation of the suppliers in WtE-plants	++	+	-	-
Changes by GKS possible (without others)	++	--	--	--
Perspective in the future	++	0	+	++

Companies:→ Arguments:↓	SAR, Dingolfing	Babcock-Noell, Würzburg	Thyssen-Krupp,	KH-Automation, Fuldabrück
References in WtE-plants	++	++	0	-
Competence in discussion (controller/process engineering)	++	++	+	--
Flexibility for integration of MBC	++	+	-	-
Detail solutions	++	++	+	+
Price	++	++	0	0

Integration of CC into DCS



Overview new advanced combustion control system



Plant limits and base tables

Technische Anlagengrenzen

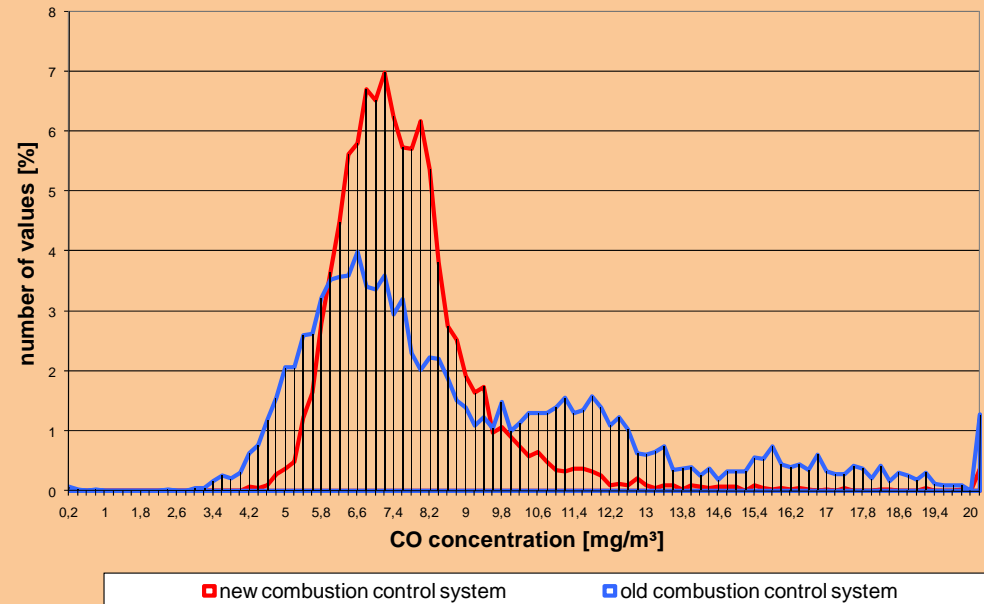
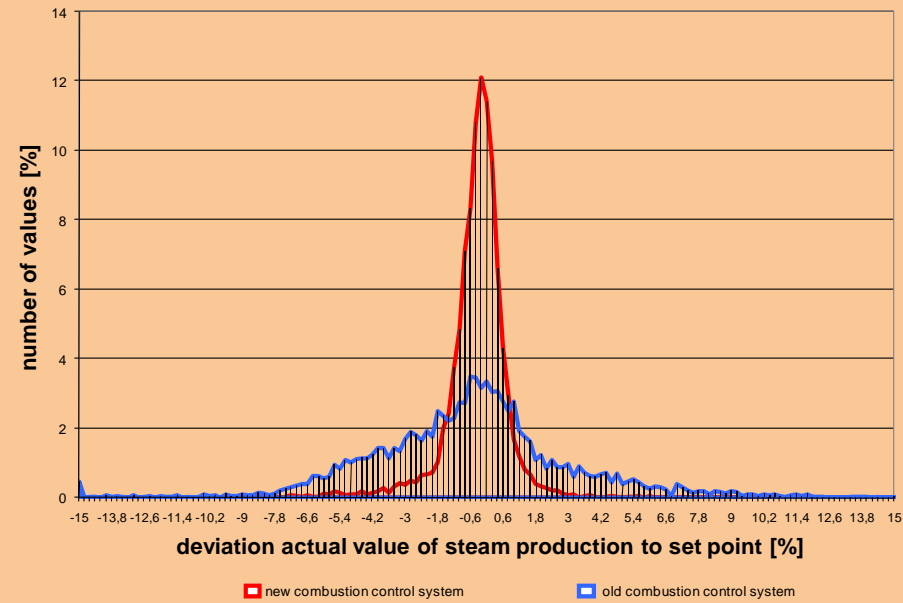
Aufgabe Hübe	100% =	16,4	dh/h
Rost 1 Hübe	100% =	300,0	dh/h
Rost 2 Hübe	100% =	300,0	dh/h
Rost 3 Hübe	100% =	180,0	dh/h
Aufgabe Hublänge	100% =	1150,0	mm
Rost 1 Hublänge	100% =	370,0	mm
Rost 2 Hublänge	100% =	370,0	mm
Rost 3 Hublänge	100% =	370,0	mm

		LAST 1
Leistung	%	60,0
UW Luftdruck	t/h	15,0
UW Luftdruck	mbar	23,0
Basiskorrektur_F	km ² /h(N)	3,2
Stekl UW	%	100,0
Stekl PL	%	30,0
Luftverteilung Unterwindluft-Plattenluft-Sekundärluft		
Gesamtluft	km ² /h(N)	16,0
Primärluft Max.	km ² /h(N)	12,8
Primärluft Min.	km ² /h(N)	11,5
Unterwind Max.	km ² /h(N)	7,9
Unterwind Min.	km ² /h(N)	7,3
Unterwind Z1	km ² /h(N)	0,5
Unterwind Z2	km ² /h(N)	1,5
Unterwind Z3	km ² /h(N)	3,0
Unterwind Z4	km ² /h(N)	2,0
Unterwind Z5	km ² /h(N)	0,5
Plattenluft Max.	km ² /h(N)	4,9
Plattenluft Min.	km ² /h(N)	4,3
Plattenluft Z1	km ² /h(N)	2,3
Plattenluft Z2	km ² /h(N)	1,1
Plattenluft Z3	km ² /h(N)	0,6
Plattenluft Z4	km ² /h(N)	0,5
Sekundärluft Max.	km ² /h(N)	4,5
Sekundärluft Min.	km ² /h(N)	3,2
Vorderwand	km ² /h(N)	2,1
Rückwand	km ² /h(N)	1,7
ReziGas	km ² /h(N)	7,3

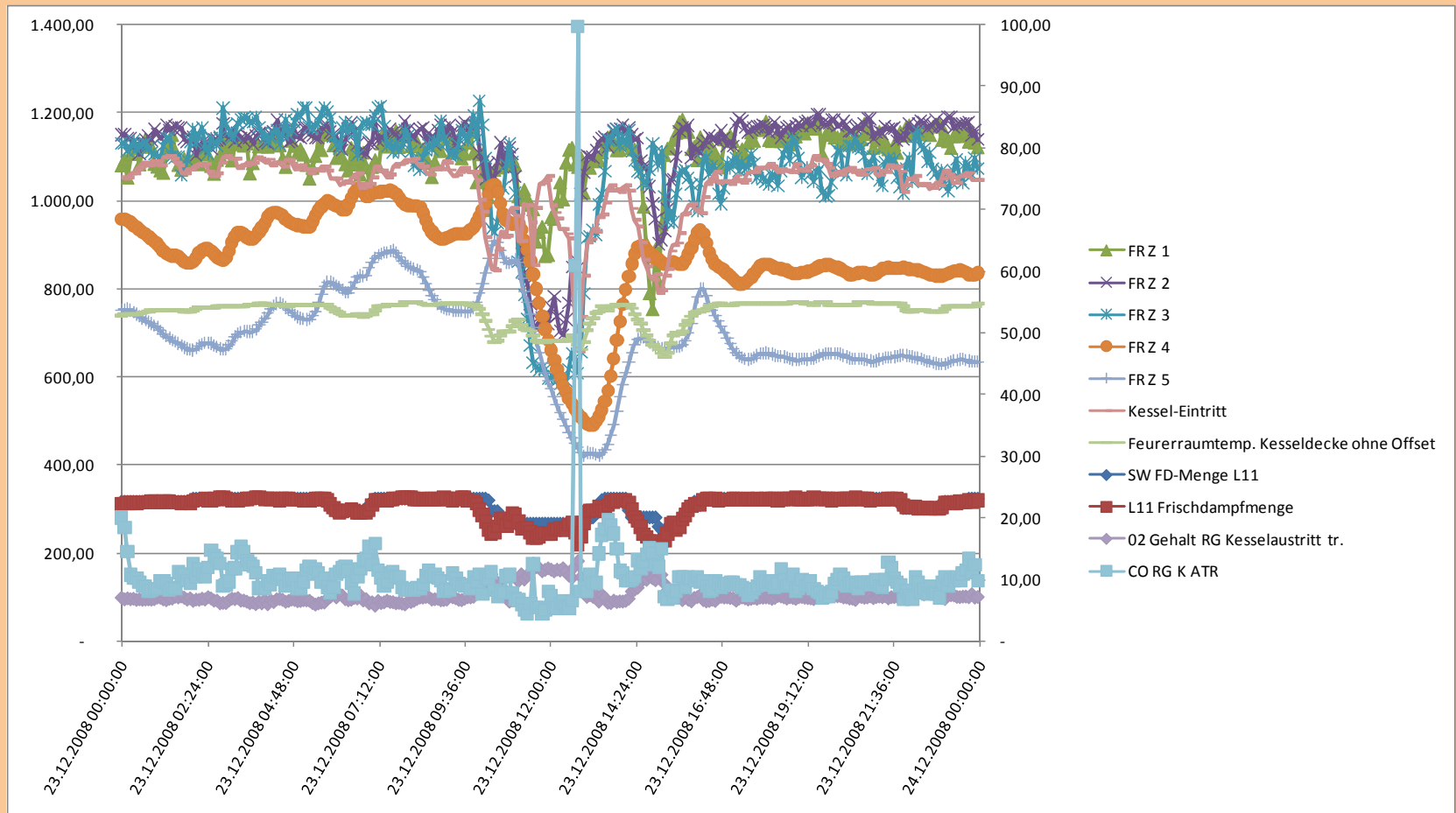
		LAST 8	AKTUELL
Leistung	%	110,0	92,0
UW Luftdruck	t/h	27,5	23,0
UW Luftdruck	mbar	28,0	26,4
Basiskorrektur_F	km ² /h(N)	4,1	4,1
Stekl UW	%	100,0	100,0
Stekl PL	%	30,0	30,0
Gesamtluft	km ² /h(N)	27,2	25,4
Primärluft Max.	km ² /h(N)	22,3	20,5
Primärluft Min.	km ² /h(N)	20,9	19,0
Unterwind Max.	km ² /h(N)	14,3	12,6
Unterwind Min.	km ² /h(N)	13,8	12,5
Unterwind Z1	km ² /h(N)	1,0	0,8
Unterwind Z2	km ² /h(N)	3,7	3,0
Unterwind Z3	km ² /h(N)	4,6	4,5
Unterwind Z4	km ² /h(N)	3,8	3,6
Unterwind Z5	km ² /h(N)	1,0	0,7
Plattenluft Max.	km ² /h(N)	7,8	7,2
Plattenluft Min.	km ² /h(N)	7,4	7,2
Plattenluft Z1	km ² /h(N)	3,3	3,1
Plattenluft Z2	km ² /h(N)	1,7	1,6
Plattenluft Z3	km ² /h(N)	1,7	1,6
Plattenluft Z4	km ² /h(N)	0,8	0,9
Sekundärluft Max.	km ² /h(N)	6,3	6,4
Sekundärluft Min.	km ² /h(N)	4,9	4,9
Vorderwand	km ² /h(N)	2,5	2,5
Rückwand	km ² /h(N)	3,1	3,1
ReziGas	km ² /h(N)	7,3	7,3

100 % UW		100 % PL		100 % SL	
Primärluft Mittelwert-und Regelband Basiswerte Korrigierte Werte Mittelwert Regelband Mittelwert Regelband 19,8 ± 0,7 19,8 ± 0,7 km ² /h(N)		Unterwind Mittelwert-und Regelband Basiswerte Korrigierte Werte Mittelwert Regelband Mittelwert Regelband 12,6 ± 0,0 12,6 ± 0,0 km ² /h(N)		Plattenluft Mittelwert-und Regelband Basiswerte Korrigierte Werte Mittelwert Regelband Mittelwert Regelband 7,2 ± 0,0 7,2 ± 0,0 km ² /h(N)	
Relativwert 77,8 ± 2,9 77,8 2,9 %		Relativwert 63,6 ± 0,2 63,8 0,2 %		Relativwert 36,4 ± 0,2 36,4 0,2 %	
Sekundärluft Mittelwert-und Regelband Basiswerte Korrigierte Werte Mittelwert Regelband Mittelwert Regelband 5,6 ± 0,7 5,6 ± 0,7 km ² /h(N)		Relativwert 22,2 ± 2,9 22,2 2,9 %			

Comparison of Data

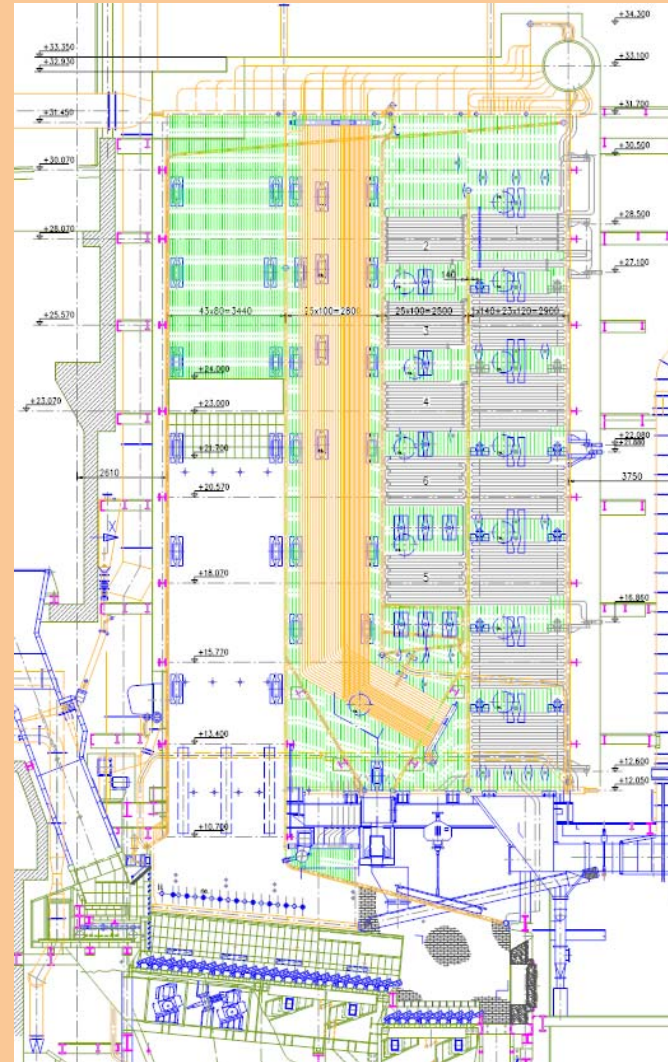


Extended Bed Height (< 0,5 % of operation time)

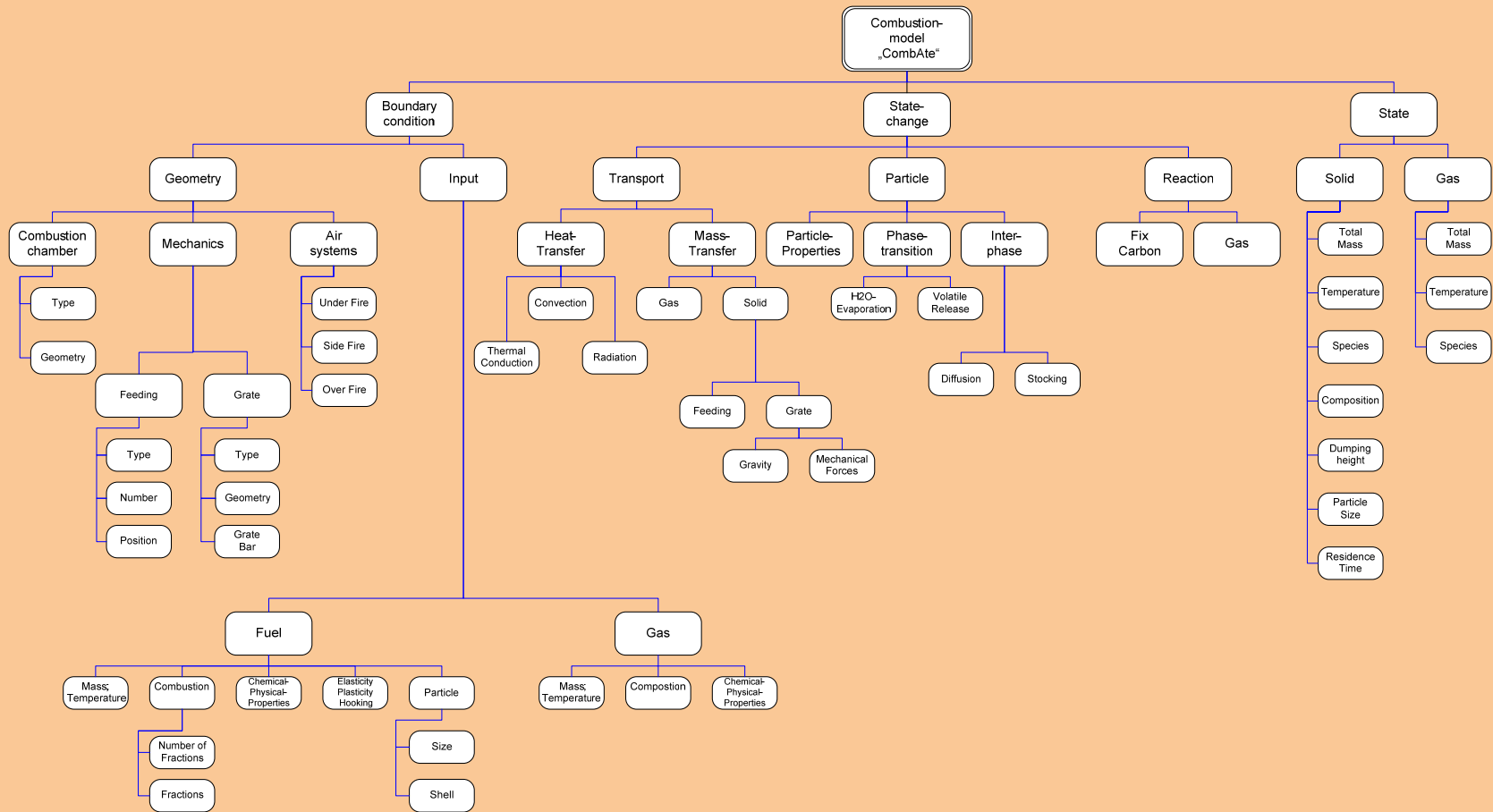


Loss of efficiency and burden of environment!

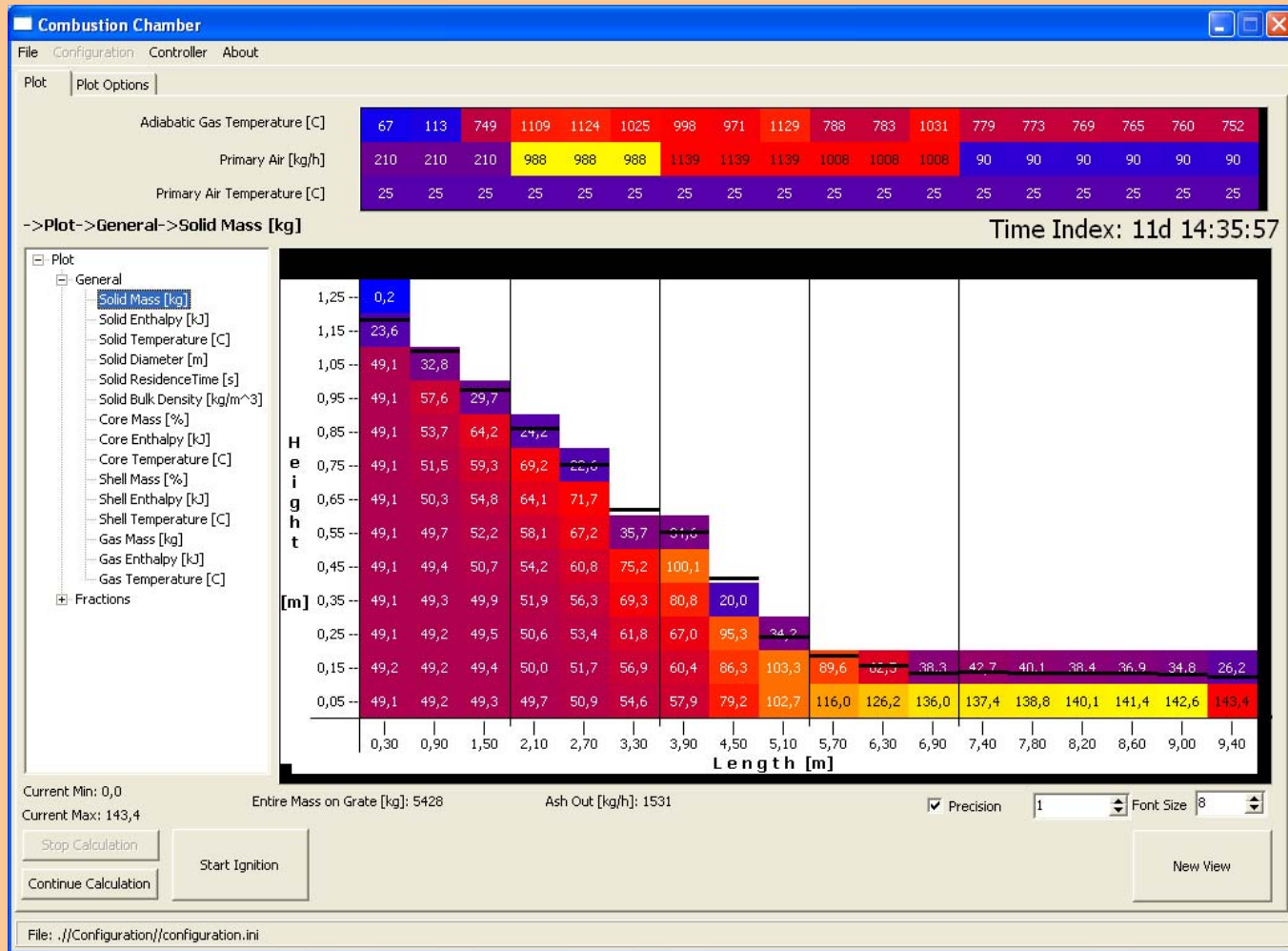
Idea: Model for Combustion Chamber



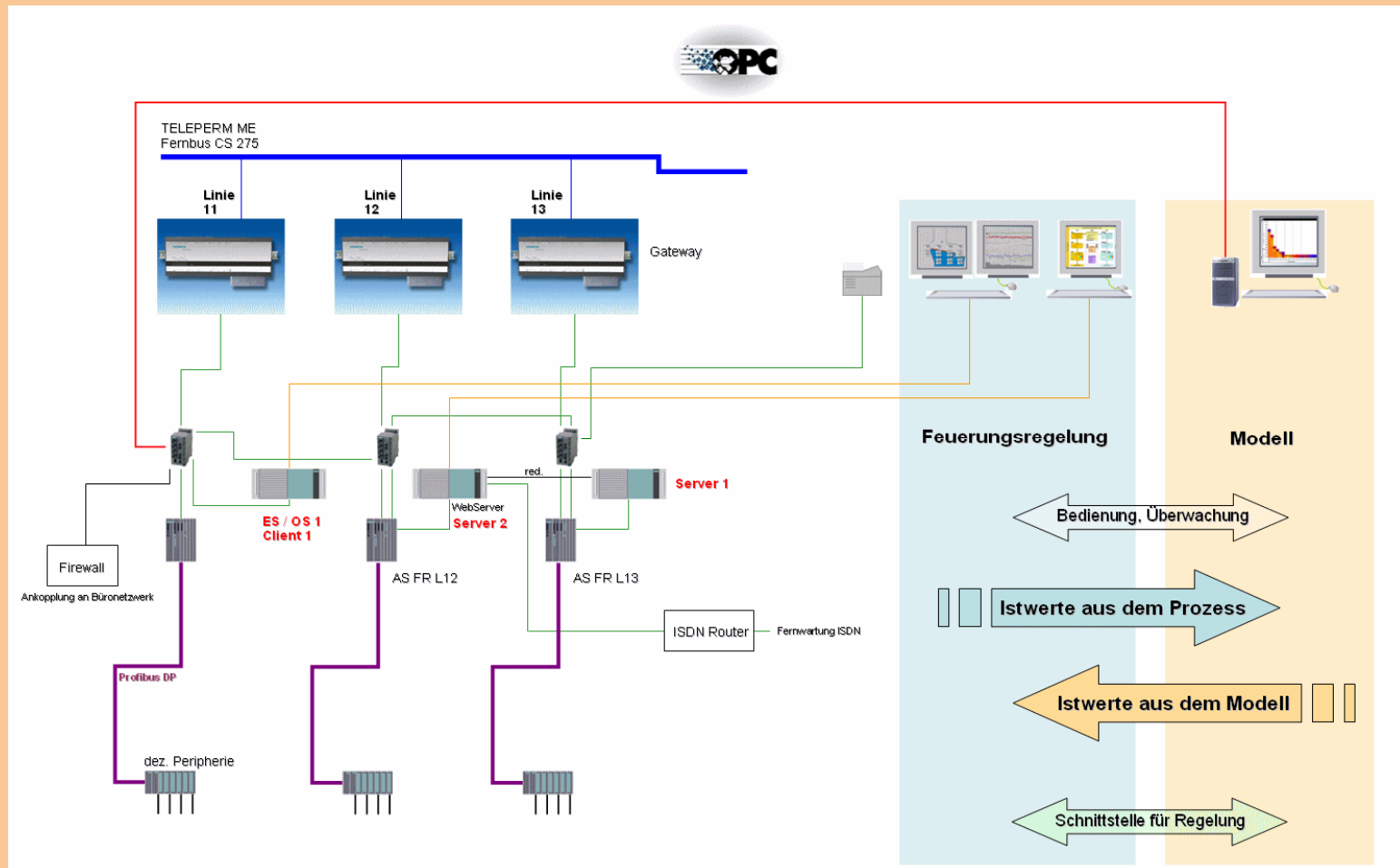
Model Structure



Combustion model

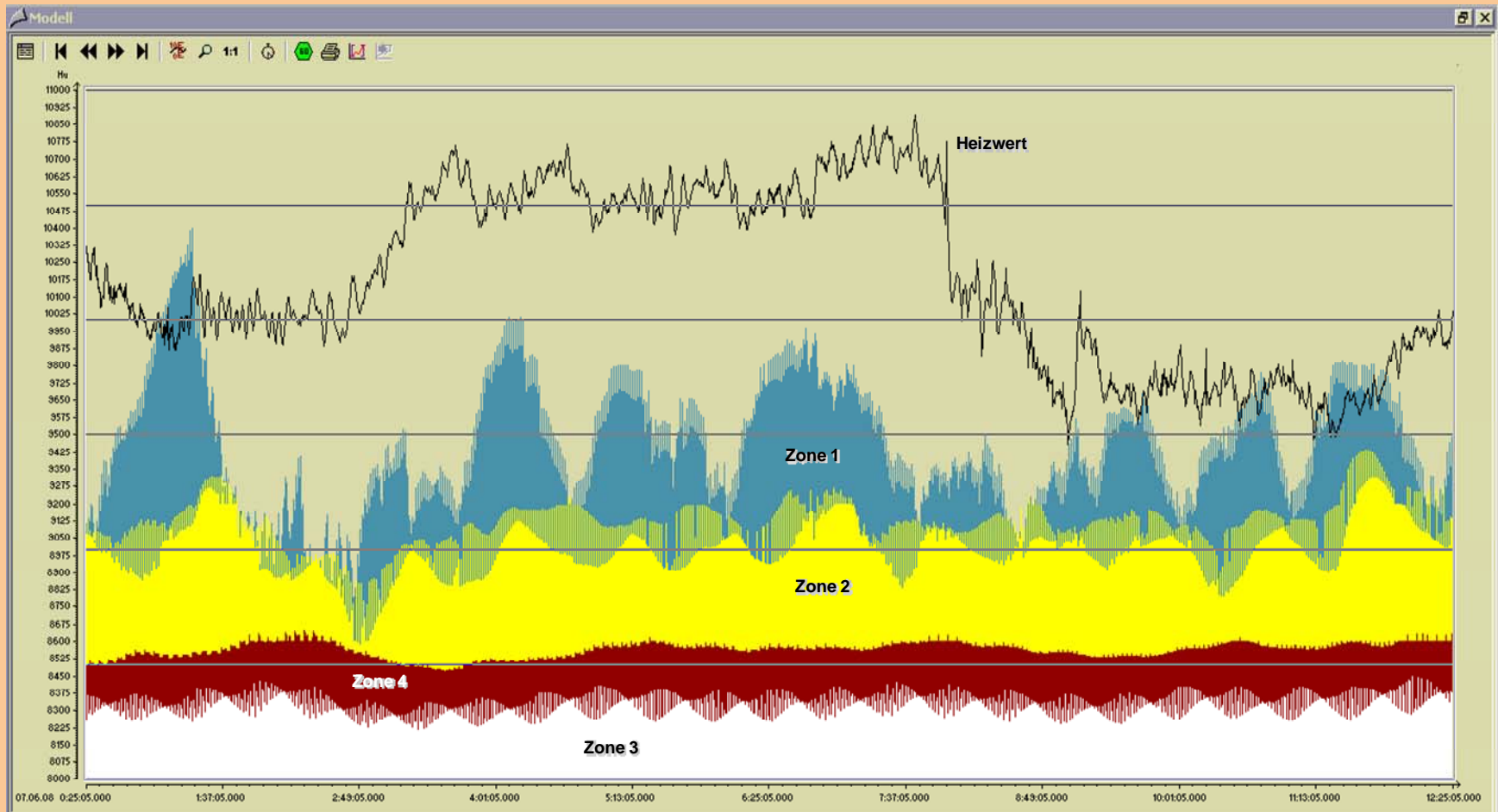


Connection of Model to CCS via OPC

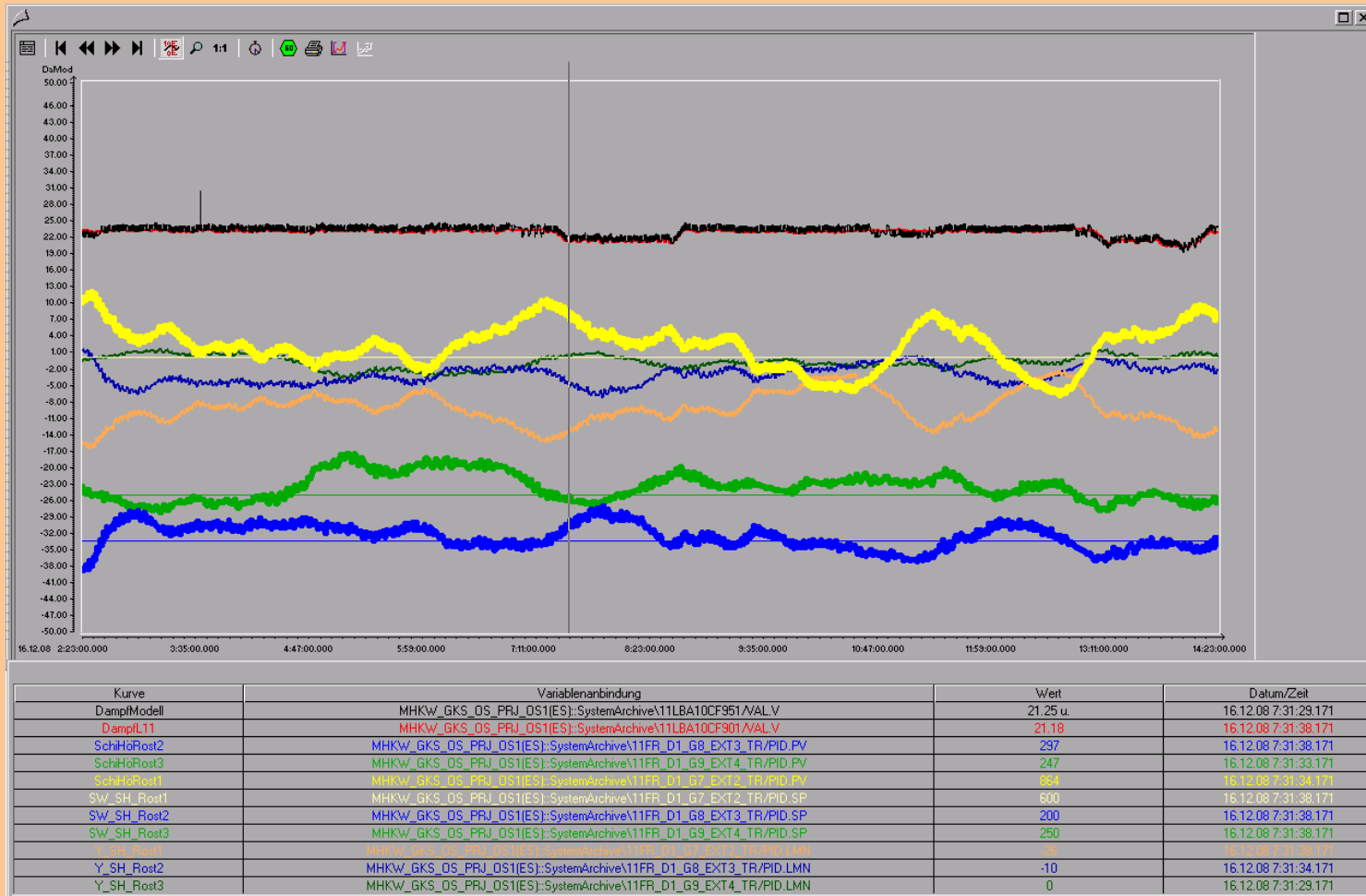


Bed height from Model

Beispielhafter Schichthöhenverlauf über 12 Stunden (vom Modell gerechnet) :



Bed height + manipulated Variable



Extended bed height with instable combustion was avoided!

Summary

- OPC connection works
- Model data are very good validated with real plant
- Control signals of bed height are sent to CCS
- Interpretation of the deviation of real data and model data shows very good results
- GKS will use the signal to avoid male operation during extended bed height (caused by severe waste fluctuation)

Objectives:

Primary objectives:

- Advanced-PID combustion control deliver excellent results
- For cases with strongly different waste a model can deliver sufficient data to avoid problems in combustion

Overall objectives:

- Advanced-PID systems increase efficiency of plants and reduce emissions
- Avoiding instabilities in combustion by MBC coupling eliminate efficiency loss and environmental burden
- A combustion model deliver an enlarged understand of the processes

Economic Goals for Products

For the Combustion Control System (CCS):

- The Advanced-PID got new structured overview
- Dynamic function plans are now integrated
- Extended weighting table with more variables are included in the CCS

Advantages by the model:

- Model is available for coupling with CFD and CCS
- Operation with parallel Model is possible
- Pre-adjustment of CCS is possible offside the plant (= faster commissioning)
- Avoiding of failures during operation at the plant by pre-adjustment

Economic and Ecologic Goals for GKS

- About 5 % less CO
- About 3 % more throughput
(5.000 t/a)
- Much better understanding of
the processes
- Chlorine trap:
about 25 % decreased corrosion