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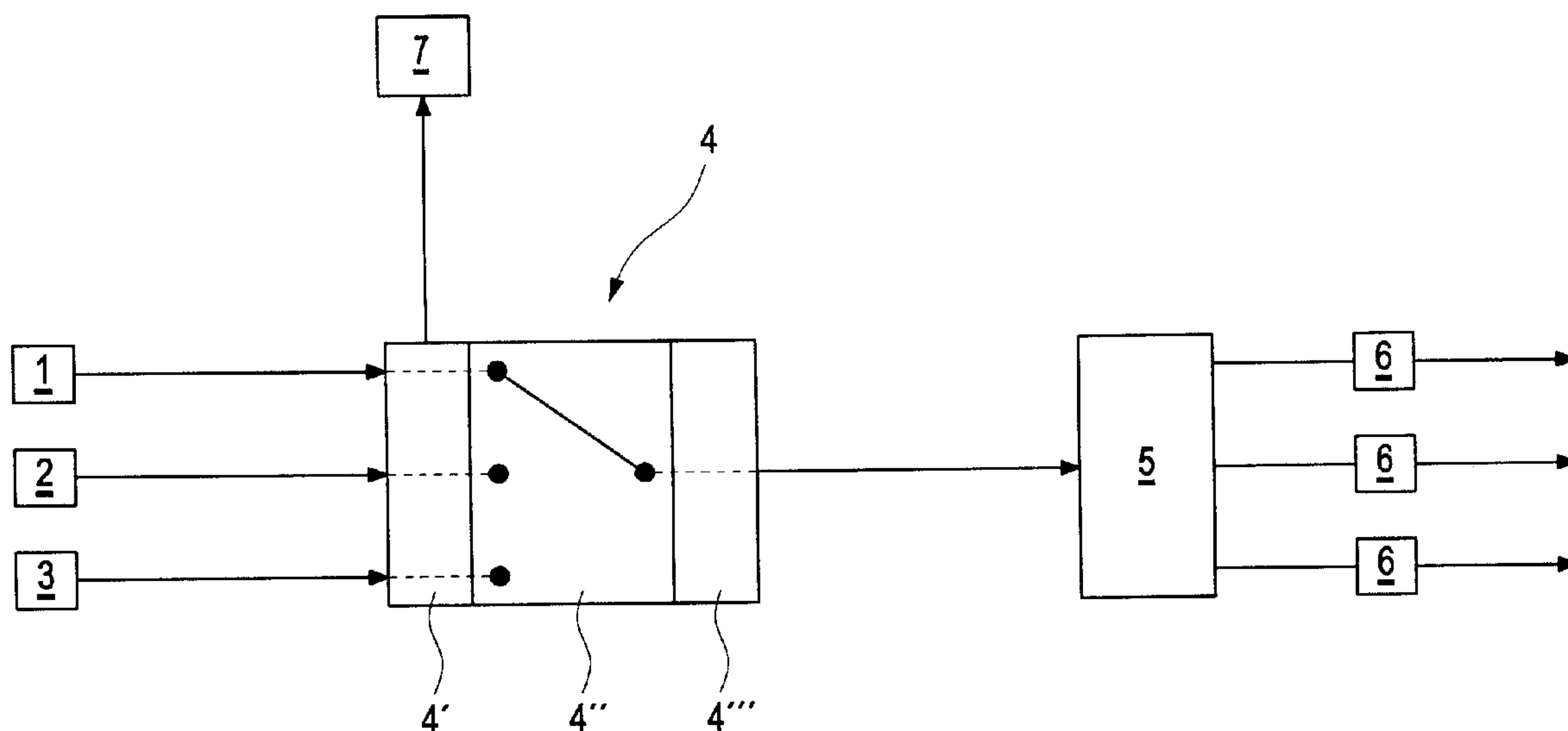
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(54) Titre : SYSTÈME DE COMMANDE

(54) Title: CONTROL SYSTEM



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

The control system is intended for steam and/or gas turbines or power plants and monitors predefined operating parameters by means of a corresponding sensor system. In this case, redundant sensors are assigned a sensor-side processor circuit (4) which continuously checks the sensors for erroneous operation and protects or blocks the input side of a central processor arrangement (5) from erroneous signals, and the sensor-side processor circuit (4) only respectively forwards or further processes the signals from a sensor which has been identified as error-free in one channel. This achieves a higher degree of reliability and availability in a single-channel protection system. If necessary, the sensor-side processor circuit can further process the sensor signals to form transformed signals and can thus relieve the central processor arrangement.



Abstract

Control system

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(Fig. 1)

Control system

Technical field

The invention relates to control systems for steam and gas turbines and/or power plants or the like, having a sensor system which is intended to monitor predefined operating parameters and the measurement data from which can be supplied to an input side of a central processor arrangement of the control system, which in turn communicates, on the output side, with operation control elements of the turbines or power plant or the like, the sensor system having redundant sensors.

For the rest, the invention relates to sensor arrangements for such control systems.

Prior art

Various parameters are monitored in gas and steam turbine installations in order to enable optimum operation. In this context, reference can be made, for example, to sensor system arrangements which are used to detect noise in combustion chambers of gas turbines or vibrations in or on turbine parts in order to control operating parameters such that a low-vibration or optimum operating sequence is ensured.

In this case, there is regularly the need to monitor the sensor system for error-free operation and/or to use the sensor signals to derive correlated variables which are needed for the operation of the control system.

Therefore, the central processor arrangement must carry out extensive preliminary work before generating output commands for operation control elements or elements for controlling the supply of fuel or air to a combustion

process. This is synonymous with various processor functions having to be adapted to the sensor system used in each case.

This results in the problem of a subsequent design modification of the sensor system not being readily possible, for example because the design modification results in a modified signal format of the sensor system and this modified signal format cannot be readily processed.

WO 2004/005938 A1 discloses an apparatus for determining the rotational speed of a rotating machine part with redundant sensors and evaluation circuits. The apparatus disclosed there is constructed from two partial apparatuses which are arranged in a parallel manner and are each in the form of separate channels. One of the partial apparatuses suffices to perform the task of monitoring the rotational speed. A sensor signal is evaluated by two evaluation circuits in each case. "Two out of three" redundancy is provided with respect to the rotational speed signals in each partial apparatus, that is to say one of the at least three rotational speed signals applied to the signal inputs of each partial apparatus may be erroneous without the monitoring function of each partial apparatus being jeopardized thereby. Although a high degree of availability and reliability of the installation is achieved with this technical solution, an increased outlay on apparatus must be disadvantageously accepted.

Subject matter of the invention

This is the starting point of the invention which is based on the object of providing a control system in which a high degree of flexibility in terms of the sensor system and thus a higher degree of reliability and availability of the installation can be ensured with relatively little outlay.

This object is achieved, according to the invention, by virtue of the fact that at least some redundant sensors of the sensor system are assigned a sensor-side

processor circuit which continuously checks the associated sensor(s) for error-free operation and protects or blocks the input side of the central processor arrangement from erroneous signals from the sensor(s), and the sensor-side processor circuit only respectively forwards or further processes the signals from a sensor which has been identified as error-free in one channel.

The invention accordingly comprises sensor arrangements which are characterized by sensors with an assigned processor circuit which continuously monitors or checks the sensors for error-free operation and, on the output side, transmits only signals having a predefinable correlation to signals from a sensor which has been identified as error-free.

The invention is based on the general concept of checking sensors for error-free operation and conditioning sensor signals for a central process controller outside the central process controller, with the result that the latter must only undertake "core functions" for controlling the operating sequence of the respective installation.

As a result, the work of the central processor arrangement can thus be restricted to pure computer functions for determining optimum manipulated variables for the operating elements. In contrast, the production and formatting of the input variables needed for the respective computer process are "outsourced".

According to one preferred embodiment of the invention, provision is made, in a fundamentally known manner, to provide a sensor system having a plurality of sensor groups each consisting of redundant sensors in order to be able to ensure an optimum operating sequence even in the case of faults of an individual sensor.

In the case of such an embodiment of the installation, the invention preferably provides for a separate processor circuit to be assigned to the redundant sensors forming a sensor group, which processor circuit monitors each sensor for error-free operation and, if a sensor in the group is defective, further processes only

the signals from an error-free sensor in this group to form an input signal for the central processor arrangement.

At the same time, the processor circuit assigned to the sensor group may control a display, with the result that an error signal is initiated there and the defective sensor can be replaced at the next opportunity.

Since the sensor-side processor circuit assigned to the sensor group in any case further processes only the signals from an error-free sensor and passes said signals to the central processor arrangement, it is possible, in principle, to replace a defective sensor during operation of the respective installation, provided that the sensors are arranged in a manner suitable for replacing sensors during operation. In any case, the work of the control system is not impaired on account of the sensor system being networked to the central processor arrangement according to the invention via sensor-side processor circuits.

Further important features and advantages of the invention emerge from the subclaims, from the drawings and from the associated description of the figures using the drawings.

It goes without saying that the features mentioned above and the features yet to be explained below can be used not only in the respectively stated combination but also in other combinations or alone without departing from the scope of the present invention.

Preferred exemplary embodiments of the invention are illustrated in the drawings and are explained in more detail in the following description, identical reference symbols referring to identical or similar or functionally identical components.

Brief explanation of the drawing

In the drawings

- fig. 1 schematically shows a schematic diagram of a sensor group with an assigned processor circuit, and
- fig. 2 schematically shows exemplary processing of sensor signals by the sensor-side processor circuit.

Exemplary description of a preferred embodiment of the invention

According to fig. 1, a power plant (not illustrated in any more detail) may have redundant sensors 1 to 3 which can be used to detect a predefined parameter. For example, the sensors 1 to 3 might detect noise of a combustion chamber arrangement of a gas turbine installation or noise of a steam turbine installation or the like. According to the invention, the redundant sensors 1 to 3 are assigned a sensor-side processor circuit 4, the operation of which is explained further below. This processor circuit 4 forwards the sensor signals, after predefinable conditioning, to a central processor arrangement 5 of a control system of the power plant. The central processor arrangement 5 then generates, in a fundamentally known manner, signals for drivers 6 which in turn control operation control elements, for example for supplying fuel.

This sensor-side processor circuit 4 has at least one input-side processor unit 4' which receives the signals from the sensors 1 to 3 and checks said signals for the absence of errors. This check can be carried out, for example, by evaluating the noise spectrum of the sensors. In principle, however, any desired type of error checking is possible. If the signals from all sensors 1 to 3 are error-free, one of the sensors 1 to 3 is selected to forward the respective sensor signals according to a basically arbitrary stipulation in a further processor unit 4'' which functionally operates in the manner of a switch.

If the processor unit determines that one of the sensors 1 to 3 is operating in a defective manner, the processor unit 4'' selects one of the sensors operating in an error-free manner to forward the respective sensor signals. In any case, the sensor operating in a defective manner is excluded from forwarding its signals.

The sensor signals respectively forwarded by the processor unit 4'' can still be "conditioned" in a downstream processor unit 4'''. This is expedient, for example, when the central processor arrangement 5 is not suitable for directly processing the respective sensor signals because it can process only signals derived from the sensor signals by means of transformation, for example.

This is explained below using fig. 2. Without restricting generality, the sensors 1 to 3 may detect noise. In the case of error-free operation, each sensor 1 to 3 then generates an output signal A on the basis of the time t according to image A in figure 2. In this case, A may represent the amplitude of the movement of a diaphragm which vibrates analogously to the sound vibrations of the noise to be detected.

It is now assumed, by way of example, that the central processor arrangement 5 is not intended to directly process the output signals A at all. Rather, the central processor arrangement 5 may be designed to process the spectrum of the sound vibrations in order to determine its output signals. This spectrum is illustrated, by way of example, in image B in fig. 2, the intensity I of the sound vibrations being depicted on the basis of the frequency f.

If the central processor arrangement 5 now requires signals according to image B in fig. 2, the processor unit 4''' of the sensor-side processor circuit 4 can carry out a spectral analysis and, in this manner, can transform the signals according to image A into signals according to image B in fig. 2. In the present example, the processor unit 4''' is thus used to transform the signals from a sensor 1 to 3 operating in an error-free manner into signals suitable for the work of the central processor arrangement. The processor unit 4''' therefore has an interface function

such that signals which are intended for the central processor arrangement 5 and can be processed by the processor arrangement only in transformed form are accordingly transformed.

In this manner, the central processor arrangement can be “relieved” or designed exclusively for carrying out “core activities”. This simultaneously provides the advantage that, in the case of a design change of the sensors and an associated change in the structure of the sensor signals, it is only necessary to ensure an accordingly adapted sensor-side processor circuit 4; in contrast, the central processor arrangement 5 may remain completely unchanged. This is simultaneously associated with the advantage that the central processor arrangement 5 can have a comparatively simple design because the type of operations to be carried out remains unchanged even if the sensor system is changed. Another possibility for signal transformation is explained using images A and C in figure 2:

In this example, the sensors 1 to 3 may detect vibrations, the output signal A then being able to represent the amplitude of the detected vibrations. It is now assumed that only the frequency distribution of the different amplitudes is essential for the work of the central processor arrangement 5. In such a case, the processor unit 4” can transform the sensor signals illustrated in image A into a representation according to image C which represents the frequency distribution H of the different amplitudes A.

In summary, the invention can be characterized to the effect that a group of redundant sensors 1 to 3 is assigned a sensor-side processor circuit 4 which, on the one hand, checks the sensors for error-free operation and respectively selects one of the redundant sensors operating in an error-free manner to forward its sensor signals. In this solution according to the invention, there is thus always one sensor which provides the signals for the central processor arrangement 5. The redundancy of the sensors is thus increased in order to achieve a higher degree of reliability and availability in a single-channel protection system.

On the other hand, the sensor-side processor circuit 4 is used to transform the sensor signals to be forwarded in a manner optimum for the work of the central processor arrangement 5, with the result that the central processor arrangement only needs to perform "core functions". The sensor-side processor circuit 4 therefore undertakes preliminary work for the central processor arrangement, with the result that the latter is considerably relieved and ultimately can have a higher degree of reliability.

Since the sensor-side processor circuit 4 suppresses all signals from sensors operating in a defective manner, the possibility of replacing sensors during installation operation is enabled at the same time. In this context, provision is advantageously made for the sensor-side processor circuit 4 to control a display 7 for indicating the sensor to be replaced. Inspection work to be carried out can also be displayed, if necessary, on this display 7. In principle, the display 7 can also be previously controlled by the central processor arrangement 5 if the respective sensor-side processor circuit 4 forwards corresponding information to the central processor arrangement 5, but control of the display 7 by the sensor-side processor circuit 4 is advantageous because the circuit 4 must detect the defective sensors anyway.

List of reference symbols

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1 | Sensor |
| 2 | Sensor |
| 3 | Sensor |
| 4 | Sensor-side processor circuit |
| 5 | Central processor arrangement |
| 6 | Driver |
| 7 | Display |
| | |
| A | Amplitude |
| f | Frequency |
| H | Frequency |
| I | Intensity |

Patent claims

1. A control system for steam and gas turbines and/or power plants, having a sensor system which is intended to monitor predefined operating parameters and has redundant sensors (1 to 3), the measurement data from the sensor system being able to be supplied to an input side of a central processor arrangement (5) of the control system, which in turn communicates, on the output side, with operation control elements of the turbines or power plants or the like, characterized in that
at least the redundant sensors (1 to 3) of the sensor system are assigned a sensor-side processor circuit (4) which continuously checks the associated sensors (1 to 3) for error-free operation and protects or blocks the input side of the central processor arrangement (5) from erroneous signals, and the sensor-side processor circuit (4) only respectively forwards or further processes the signals from a sensor which has been identified as error-free in one channel.
- 2 The control system as claimed in claim 1,
characterized in that
the sensor-side processor circuit (4) transforms the signals from a sensor operating in an error-free manner according to a predefined requirement profile of the central processor arrangement.
3. The control system as claimed in either of claims 1 and 2,
characterized in that
the sensor-side processor circuit (4) controls a display (7) for reporting defective sensors.

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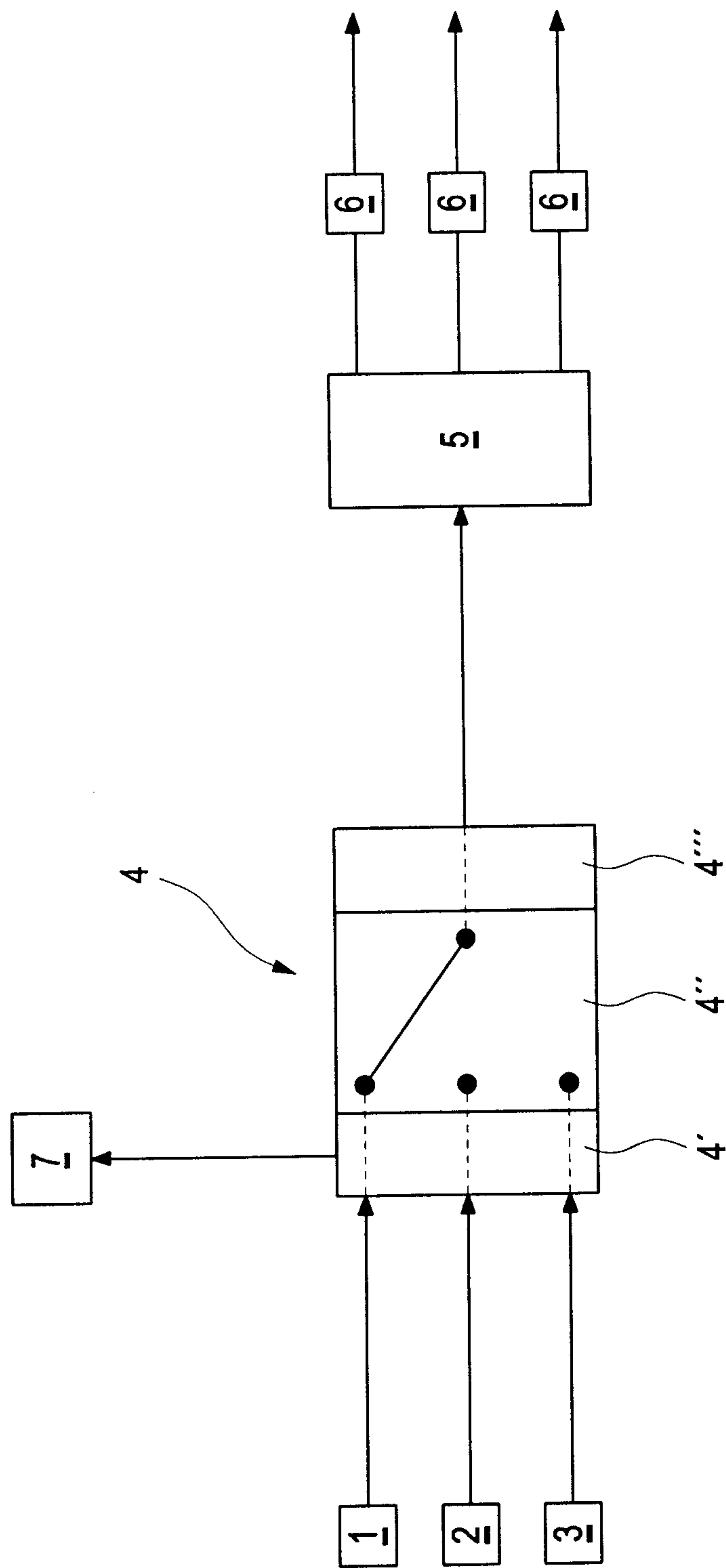


Fig. 1

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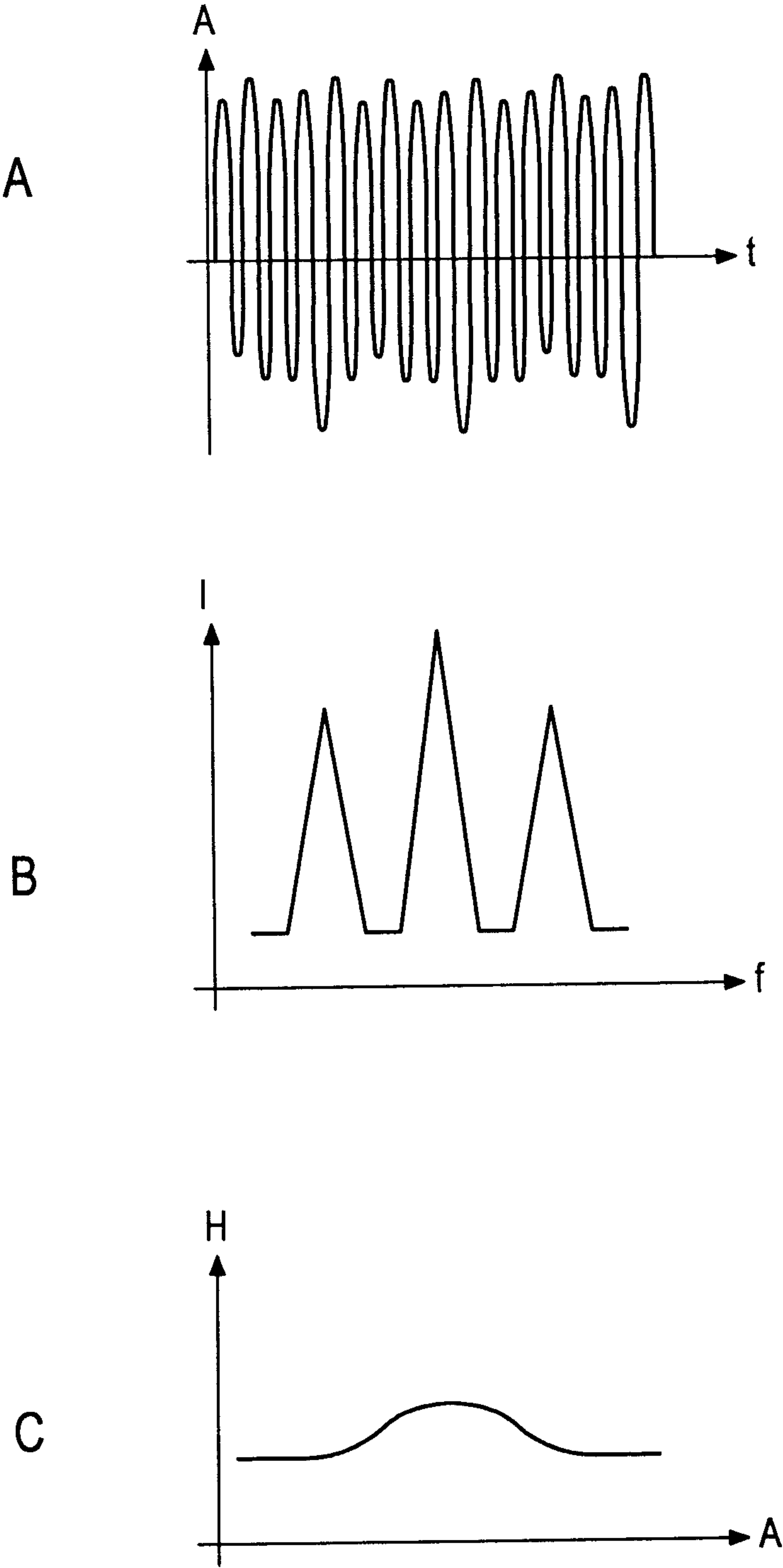


Fig. 2

