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含电动汽车的多区域互联电力系统频率控制策略

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摘要:针对含电动汽车(electric vehicle, EV)的多区域互联电力系统,文中提出一种基于自适应触发机制的滑模负荷频率控制(load-frequency control, LFC)策略。首先,考虑 EV 在电力系统频率控制中的集成,研究一次调频与二次调频对系统频率变化的影响,并分析可再生能源波动和负荷扰动对系统频率的影响。然后,设计自适应事件触发机制,以提升网络利用率,并应对网络传输中的时滞。建立非对称的李雅普诺夫泛函证明系统的渐进稳定性,并得到保守性较低的稳定性判据。最后,验证设计方案的有效性,并使用优化算法得到使 EV 调频最优的参与度。结果表明,文中所提控制策略在可再生能源和负荷扰动下,能够有效提高系统的频率调节性能,且 EV 同时参与一次调频与二次调频对改善系统性能有显著作用。

关键词:电动汽车(EV);多区域互联电力系统;滑模负荷频率控制(LFC);自适应触发机制;李雅普诺夫泛函;渐进稳定性

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0 引言

近年来,我国电动汽车(electric vehicle, EV)的保有量快速增长,截至 2024 年 6 月底,全国机动车保有量达 4.4 亿辆,其中汽车 3.45 亿辆,新能源汽车 2 472 万辆,新能源汽车占汽车总量的 7.17%^[1-2]。因 EV 既能作为负荷从电网吸取电能,也能作为电源向电网供电,所以基于 EV 的车网互动(vehicle-to-grid, V2G)技术得到了快速发展^[3]。以文献[3-9]为代表的研究表明, EV 作为柔性负荷,可以根据电网需求灵活调节充电与放电,实现时空优化,并通过 V2G 技术实现双向电能传输,增强电网的稳定性与效率,有助于电网运营商精确调控电力消费。因此, EV 参与电网调频已成为研究热点,并在主动配电网中发挥关键作用。

目前,多数针对 EV 参与调频的负荷频率控制(load-frequency control, LFC)研究仍是基于传统 LFC 模型。以文献[10-21]为代表的研究提出 EV 参与一次调频的自适应控制模型,分析 EV 对电网的影响,并验证 EV 在一次和二次频率调节中的可行性。研究还提出基于充放电裕度的虚拟储能调频策略,以提高系统的频率稳定性并减少干扰。此外,通过经济效益分析和优化模型研究制定最优调

频策略,并利用深度强化学习提高配电网和微电网的动态响应能力。然而, EV 的广泛应用也带来新的挑战,主要表现为 LFC 系统中的时滞问题逐渐突出。该问题可能会威胁电网安全,因此,时滞引发的稳定性问题成为当前研究的重点。

在 LFC 系统中,时滞是不可避免的,然而传统方案并未充分考虑时滞因素。开放通信网络(open communication network, OCN)作为一种以开放、互通和共享为特征的通信网络架构,以其扩展性和灵活性为现代电力系统带来了便利,但也引发了通信时滞和网络拥塞等问题^[22-23]。OCN 中的时滞通常是时变的,随着时滞增大,系统的频率响应时间会延长,从而导致系统动态性能下降^[24-26]。为处理这一难题,事件触发机制作为一种有效的手段,不仅能有效节约通信资源,还有助于缓解时滞问题。因此,事件触发机制在相关研究中被广泛采用。

然而,复杂的网络控制系统往往面临诸如网络故障、时滞等不确定性因素,使传统控制方法的效果受到限制。滑模控制(sliding mode control, SMC)作为一种鲁棒控制方法,通过不连续控制将系统状态强制推向预定的滑模面,以实现期望的性能。SMC 具有较强的鲁棒性,能够有效应对外部干扰和不确定性。SMC 的切换功能也可以优化系统的动态性能^[27-28]。以文献[29-37]为代表的研究将 SMC 应用于各种复杂领域,如网络攻击下的动力学模型、非线性系统、奇异摄动系统以及马尔科夫跳跃系统,并取得了显著成果。

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事件触发机制与 SMC 的结合为解决含 EV 的多区域互联电力系统的时滞问题提供一种新的思路。通过合理设计控制策略, 能够有效克服 OCN 中时滞带来的负面影响, 同时保证 LFC 系统的稳定性和动态性能。所以文中提出一种基于自适应触发机制的 LFC 策略, 以解决含 EV 的多区域互联电力系统在频率调节中面临的难题。这种控制策略可以更精准地调节频率, 也能更好地提高系统的鲁棒性。所提策略通过引入 EV 参与一次调频和二次调频, 并结合 SMC 和自适应事件触发机制, 有效应对网络时滞和系统不确定性。

1 系统模型的建立

1.1 含 EV 的 LFC 模型

文中考虑有 n 个控制区域并网的 LFC 系统, 每个控制区域均由 m 个汽轮机、 m 个调速器以及 n 个 EV 组成, 图 1 为系统框图。 Δf_i 、 ΔP_{oi} 、 $\Delta X_{gi}(t)$ 、 ΔP_{li} 分别为第 i 个区域电力系统的频率偏差、可再生能源的波动、时刻 t 的调速器阀位置和负荷扰动偏差; ΔP_{gi} 、 $u_i(t)$ 、 M_i 、 E_{ACEi} 、 T_{gi} 分别为第 i 个区域电力系统的热功率偏差、时刻 t 的控制输入向量、发动机惯性常数、控制误差和调速器时间常数; K_{eji} 、 α_{eji} 、 α_{gji} 、 ρ_{eji} 、 P_{eji} 、 T_{ij} 分别为区域电力系统 i 、 j 间的 EV 增益、EV 参与因素、调速器参与因素、EV 下垂系数、EV 功率偏差和 EV 时间常数; R_i 、 D_i 、 β_i 、 T_{li} 分别为第 i 个区域电力系统的下垂系数、发动机阻尼系数、偏置常数和涡轮机时间常数。

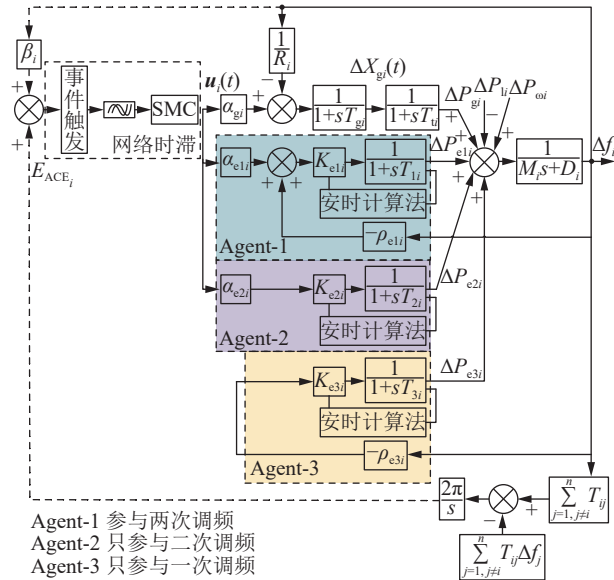


图 1 EV 多区域 LFC 电力系统框图

Fig.1 Block diagram of multi-area LFC power system with EV

根据图 1, 可以得到式(1)基于系统模型和信息传递的系统动力学方程。

$$\begin{cases} \Delta \dot{P}_{gi}(t) = \frac{1}{T_{li}} \Delta X_{gi}(t) - \frac{1}{T_{li}} \Delta P_{gi}(t) \\ \Delta \dot{P}_{eli}(t) = -\frac{1}{T_{li}} P_{eli}(t) + \frac{K_{eli} \alpha_{eli}}{T_{li}} u_i(t) - \frac{K_{eli} \rho_{eli}}{T_{li}} \Delta f_i(t) \\ \Delta \dot{P}_{e2i}(t) = -\frac{1}{T_{2i}} P_{e2i}(t) + \frac{K_{e2i} \alpha_{e2i}}{T_{2i}} u_i(t) \\ \Delta \dot{P}_{e3i}(t) = -\frac{1}{T_{3i}} P_{e3i}(t) - \frac{K_{e3i} \rho_{e3i}}{T_{3i}} \Delta f_i(t) \\ \Delta \dot{X}_{gi}(t) = -\frac{1}{T_{gi} R_i} \Delta f_i(t) - \frac{1}{T_{gi}} \Delta X_{gi}(t) + \frac{\alpha_{gi}}{T_{gi}} u_i(t) \\ \Delta \dot{f}_i(t) = -\frac{D_i}{M_i} \Delta f_i(t) - \frac{1}{M_i} \Delta P_{gi}(t) + \frac{1}{M_i} \Delta P_{eli}(t) + \frac{1}{M_i} \Delta P_{e2i}(t) + \frac{1}{M_i} \Delta P_{e3i}(t) - \frac{1}{M_i} \Delta P_{li}(t) - \frac{1}{M_i} \Delta P_{oi}(t) \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

因此, 多区域电力系统的状态向量空间模型可以表示为:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = (\mathbf{A} + \Delta \mathbf{A}) \mathbf{x}(t) + (\mathbf{B} + \Delta \mathbf{B}) \mathbf{u}(t) + \mathbf{F} \boldsymbol{\omega}(t) \\ \mathbf{y}(t) = \mathbf{C} \mathbf{x}(t) \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

式中: $\mathbf{x}(t)$ 、 $\mathbf{y}(t)$ 分别为系统在 t 时刻的状态向量和输出向量; $\mathbf{u}(t)$ 为 t 时刻的控制输入向量; $\boldsymbol{\omega}(t)$ 为 t 时刻的系统扰动向量; $\Delta \mathbf{A}$ 、 $\Delta \mathbf{B}$ 均为参数不确定性矩阵; 矩阵 $\mathbf{A}$ 、 $\mathbf{B}$ 的取值具体见文献[38]; $\Delta \mathbf{A}$ 、 $\Delta \mathbf{B}$ 、 $\mathbf{C}$ 、 $\boldsymbol{\omega}(t)$ 、 $\mathbf{F}$ 的取值见式(3)。

$$\begin{cases} \Delta \mathbf{A} = \text{diag}(\Delta A_{11} \quad \cdots \quad \Delta A_{nn}) \\ \Delta \mathbf{B} = \text{diag}(\Delta B_1 \quad \cdots \quad \Delta B_n) \\ \mathbf{C} = \text{diag}(\mathbf{C}_1 \quad \cdots \quad \mathbf{C}_n) \\ \boldsymbol{\omega}(t) = [\omega_1 \quad \omega_2 \quad \cdots \quad \omega_n]^T \\ \mathbf{F} = \text{diag}(\mathbf{F}_1 \quad \cdots \quad \mathbf{F}_n) \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

文中基于文献[38]进行以下创新:

$$\mathbf{C}_i = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_i & \mathbf{0}_{1 \times 6} & 1 \\ \mathbf{0}_{1 \times 6} & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (4)$$

$$\mathbf{F}_i = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{M_i} & \mathbf{0}_{1 \times 7} \\ \frac{1}{M_i} & \mathbf{0}_{1 \times 7} \end{bmatrix}^T \quad (5)$$

$$\omega_i = [\Delta P_{li}(t) \quad \Delta P_{oi}(t)]^T \quad (6)$$

$$\Delta \mathbf{A}_{ii} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0}_{1 \times 3} & \frac{K_{eli} g(t) \rho_{eli}}{T_{li}} & 0 & \frac{K_{e2i} g(t) \rho_{e2i}}{T_{2i}} & \mathbf{0}_{1 \times 2} \\ \mathbf{0}_{7 \times 3} & \mathbf{0}_{7 \times 1} & \mathbf{0}_{7 \times 1} & \mathbf{0}_{7 \times 1} & \mathbf{0}_{7 \times 2} \end{bmatrix}^T \quad (7)$$

$$\Delta \mathbf{B}_i = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0}_{1 \times 3} & -\frac{K_{eli} g(t) \rho_{eli}}{T_{li}} & -\frac{K_{e2i} g(t) \rho_{e2i}}{T_{2i}} & \mathbf{0}_{1 \times 3} \end{bmatrix}^T \quad (8)$$

其中:

$$g(t) = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{S_{\text{soc}} - S_{\text{low}}}{S_{\text{max}} - S_{\text{low}}} \right)^2 & \text{第一种状态} \\ \left(\frac{S_{\text{soc}} - S_{\text{high}}}{S_{\text{min}} - S_{\text{high}}} \right)^2 & \text{第二种状态} \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

式中: S_{soc} 、 S_{low} 、 S_{high} 、 S_{min} 、 S_{max} 分别为电池的荷电状态、低电荷状态、高电荷状态、最小电荷状态和最大电荷状态; $g(t)$ 为一个随时间变化的函数, 有两种状态, 值域为 $[0, 1]$ 。

EV 的增益 K_{ev} 可以表达为:

$$K_{\text{ev}} = K_{\text{max}} - K_{\text{max}}g(t) \quad (10)$$

式中: K_{max} 为 EV 的最大下垂系数。

1.2 自适应触发机制

设计式(11)的自适应触发机制, 可动态调整触发阈值, 以决定当前采样信号是否传输。

$$t_{k+1,h} = t_{k,h} + \min\{lh|e^T(i_{k,h})\Phi e(i_{k,h}) > \sigma_s(t_{k,h})x^T(t_{k,h})\Phi x(t_{k,h})\} \quad (11)$$

式中: $t_{k,h}$ 、 $t_{k+1,h}$ 分别为当前与下一次成功传输的时刻; h 为采样周期; $x(t_{k,h})$ 为 $t_{k,h}$ 时的传输信号; Φ 为正定矩阵; $e(i_{k,h})$ 为 $x(t_{k,h})$ 与最新传输数据 $x(i_{k,h})$ 的误差, 其中 $i_{k,h} = t_{k,h} + lh$, $l \in \mathbf{N}$; $\sigma_s(t_{k,h})$ 为 $t_{k,h}$ 时的触发阈值, $0 < \sigma_s(t_{k,h}) < 1$; 零阶保持器的保持间隔为区间 $(t_{k,h} + \tau_k, t_{k+1,h} + \tau_{k+1}]$, 其中 τ_k 、 τ_{k+1} 分别为当前时刻与下一时刻采样间隔的时滞。

控制器设计为式(12)的形式。

$$u(t) = u(t_{k,h}) \quad t \in (t_{k,h} + \tau_k, t_{k+1,h} + \tau_{k+1}] \quad (12)$$

用 r_k 、 r_{k+1} 分别表示系统间当前时刻与下一时刻传输时滞的总和, 且 $0 \leq r_m \leq r_k \leq r_M \leq \bar{r}$, 其中 r_m 、 r_M 分别为传输时滞的下界和上界, $\bar{r}$ 为时滞的上界。

为处理网络中的时滞, 须考虑以下两种情况。

(1) 当 $t_{k,h} + h + \bar{r} \geq t_{k+1,h} + r_{k+1}$ 时, 定义 $r(t)$ 如式(13)所示, 可以得到 $r_k < r(t) \leq t_{k+1,h} - t_{k,h} + r_{k+1} \leq h + \bar{r}$ 。

$$r(t) = t - t_{k,h} \quad t \in (t_{k,h} + r_k, t_{k+1,h} + r_{k+1}] \quad (13)$$

(2) 当 $t_{k,h} + h + \bar{r} < t_{k+1,h} + r_{k+1}$ 时, 考虑时间区间 $[t_{k,h} + r_k, t_{k,h} + h + \bar{r})$ 和 $[t_{k,h} + jh + \bar{r}, t_{k,h} + h + jh + r]$, 其中 $j \in \mathbf{N}$ 且 $j \geq 1$ 。因为 $r_k \leq \bar{r}$, 可以证明存在一个正整数 $a \geq 1$, 满足式(14)中的不等式。

$$t_{k,h} + ah + \bar{r} < t_{k+1,h} + r_{k+1} \leq t_{k,h} + ah + h + \bar{r} \quad (14)$$

定义 T_0 为时间间隔 $[t_{k,h} + r_k, t_{k,h} + h + \bar{r})$; T_j 为时间间隔 $[t_{k,h} + jh + \bar{r}, t_{k,h} + h + jh + r]$; T_a 为时间间隔 $[t_{k,h} + ah + \bar{r}, t_{k+1,h} + r_{k+1})$; 时间区间 $[t_{k,h} + r_k, t_{k+1,h} + r_{k+1})$ 写为 $\bigcup_{j=0}^a T_j$ 。

$$r(t) = \begin{cases} t - t_{k,h} & t \in T_0 \\ t - t_{k,h} - jh & t \in T_j \\ t - t_{k,h} - ah & t \in T_a \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

根据式(15)可以得到:

$$0 \leq r_k \leq r(t) \leq h + \bar{r} \leq r_M \quad t \in [t_{k,h} + r_k, t_{k+1,h} + r_{k+1}) \quad (16)$$

由此得到:

$$e(i_{k,h}) = \begin{cases} 0 & t \in T_0 \\ x(t_{k,h}) - x(t_{k,h} + jh) & t \in T_j \\ x(t_{k,h}) - x(t_{k,h} + ah) & t \in T_a \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

通过上述分析可以得到控制系统的闭环模型为:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = (A + \Delta A)x(t) + (B + \Delta B)u(t_{k,h}) + F\omega(t) \\ y(t) = Cx(t) \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

式中: $x(t)$ 的初始状态 $x(0)$ 在 $t \in [-r_M, 0]$ 上是连续的。

1.3 SMC 的设计

SMC 具有鲁棒性、有限时间收敛性等特性, 能够有效应对系统中的扰动和不确定性, 从而确保系统能够快速恢复到稳定状态。SMC 在电力系统频率控制中的响应速度和稳定性优于传统的比例-积分(proportional-integral, PI)控制, 可以使系统在更短的时间内收敛。

SMC 的设计包括两个部分, 其一是构造一个理想的滑动面, 其二是设计一个 SMC 律, 将系统轨迹驱动至该滑动面。文中设计积分滑动面 σ 为:

$$\sigma = Gx(t) - \int_0^t G[(A + \Delta A) - (B + \Delta B)K_i]x(s)ds \quad (19)$$

式中: G 为用于确保 GB 非奇异的矩阵; K_i 为增益矩阵。

对式(19)取偏差, 可以得到:

$$\dot{\sigma} = G\dot{x}(t) - G[(A + \Delta A) - (B + \Delta B)K_i]x(t) \quad (20)$$

理想情况下, 当式(2)的状态轨迹移动到 σ 时, 有 $\sigma = \dot{\sigma} = 0$, 因此可以得到以下等式:

$$G\dot{x}(t) - G[(A + \Delta A) - (B + \Delta B)K_i]x(t) = 0 \quad (21)$$

根据式(18)可以推导出等效 SMC 律 $u_{\text{eq}}(t)$ 为:

$$u_{\text{eq}}(t) = -K_i x(t) - [G(B + \Delta B)]^{-1}GF\omega(t) \quad (22)$$

将式(22)代入式(18), 可以得到式(23)的闭环系统。

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = (A + \Delta A)x(t) - (B + \Delta B)K_i[x(t - r(t)) + e(i_{k,h})] + \hat{F}\omega(t) \\ y(t) = Cx(t) \end{cases} \quad (23)$$

其中:

$$\hat{F} = F - (B + \Delta B)[G(B + \Delta B)]^{-1}GF \quad (24)$$

2 稳定性和可达性分析

2.1 稳定性分析

推论 1: 对于给出的正定参数 $\sigma_1 > 1$ 、 $\sigma_2 > 1$ 、 γ 和 $r(t) \in [0, \bar{r}]$, 如果存在对称正定矩阵 Q_1 、 Q_2 、 Z 、 R 、 Φ , 正定矩阵 P , 对称矩阵 P_1 、 P_2 、 P_3 及增益矩阵

K , 并且由式(25)—式(29)得到的 T_1 为正定矩阵, $T_2—T_5$ 为负定矩阵, 则式(23)中的系统是稳定的。

$$T_1 = \begin{bmatrix} P_1 & \frac{1}{2}P_2 & \frac{1}{2}P_3 \\ \frac{1}{2}P_2 & Q_1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}P_3 & 0 & \frac{Q_1}{\bar{r}-r(t)} \end{bmatrix} \quad (25)$$

$$T_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{Z}_\eta & N_\eta \\ N_\eta & \bar{Z}_\eta \end{bmatrix} \quad (26)$$

$$T_3 = \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2 \quad (27)$$

$$T_4 = Q_1 - \sigma_2 Q_2 \quad (28)$$

$$T_5 = Q_2 - \sigma_1 Q_1 \quad (29)$$

式中: $\bar{Z}_\eta$ 、 N_η 为增益矩阵。

$$\begin{cases} \Sigma_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_1^0 & \Sigma_2^0 \\ \Sigma_2^0 & \Sigma_3^0 \end{bmatrix} \\ \Sigma_2 = E^T \begin{bmatrix} \bar{Z}_\eta & N_\eta \\ N_\eta & \bar{Z}_\eta \end{bmatrix} E \\ \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & \Sigma_{21} \\ \Sigma_{21} & \Sigma_{22} \end{bmatrix} \\ \Sigma_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_{11}^0 & \Sigma_{11}^1 & \Sigma_{11}^3 & \Sigma_{11}^6 \\ \Sigma_{11}^1 & \Sigma_{11}^2 & 0 & 0 \\ \Sigma_{11}^3 & 0 & \Sigma_{11}^5 & \Sigma_{11}^8 \\ \Sigma_{11}^6 & 0 & \Sigma_{11}^8 & \Sigma_{11}^9 \end{bmatrix} \\ \Sigma_{11}^0 = \frac{1}{2}(P_2^T + P_2 + P_3) + P_1 + Q_1 + C^T C - \frac{\pi^2}{4}R - 2Z \\ \Sigma_{11}^1 = P_1 + \gamma^2 Z + \frac{1}{2}(A + \Delta A) \\ \Sigma_{11}^2 = G \\ \Sigma_{11}^3 = -\frac{1}{2}(B + \Delta B)K_i - \frac{1}{2}P_2^T + \frac{1}{2}P_3^T + \frac{\pi^2}{4}R \\ \Sigma_{11}^5 = \sigma(t_{k,h})\Phi - Q_1 + Q_2 - \frac{\pi^2}{4}R + N_1 + N_2 + N_3 + N_4 - 4Z \\ \Sigma_{11}^6 = -\frac{1}{2}P_3^T \\ \Sigma_{11}^8 = N_1 + N_2 + N_3 + N_4 - 2Z \\ \Sigma_{11}^9 = N_1 + N_2 + N_3 + N_4 - 2Z - Q_2 \end{cases} \quad (30)$$

$$\begin{cases} \Sigma_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_{22}^0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \Sigma_{22}^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\gamma^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \Sigma_{22}^9 \end{bmatrix} \\ \Sigma_{22}^0 = -\frac{2}{r^2(t)}Z \\ \Sigma_{22}^2 = N_3 + N_4 - Z \frac{4}{(\bar{r}-r(t))^2} \\ \Sigma_{22}^9 = 2(\sigma(t_{k,h})\Phi_2 - \Phi_1) \end{cases} \quad (31)$$

$$\begin{cases} \Sigma_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_{21}^0 & \Sigma_{21}^1 & \Sigma_{21}^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \Sigma_{21}^5 & \Sigma_{21}^6 & \Sigma_{21}^7 \\ 0 & \Sigma_{21}^9 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \Sigma_{21}^{13} & \Sigma_{21}^{14} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ \Sigma_{21}^0 = \frac{1}{2}P_2^T - \frac{2}{r(t)}Z \\ \Sigma_{21}^1 = \frac{1}{2}P_2^T \\ \Sigma_{21}^2 = -\frac{2}{r(t)}Z \\ \Sigma_{21}^5 = \frac{1}{2}P_3^T \\ \Sigma_{21}^6 = -(N_3 + N_4 + Z) \frac{2}{\bar{r}-r(t)} \\ \Sigma_{21}^7 = N_3 + N_4 + Z \\ \Sigma_{21}^9 = \frac{1}{2}\hat{F} \\ \Sigma_{21}^{13} = -\frac{1}{2}(B + \Delta B)K_i \\ \Sigma_{21}^{14} = \sigma(t_{k,h})\Phi \end{cases} \quad (32)$$

式中: Σ_1^0 、 Σ_2^0 、 Σ_3^0 、 E 、 N_1 、 N_2 、 N_3 、 N_4 为增益矩阵。

为证明推论 1, 建立式(34)的李雅普诺夫泛函。

$$V(t) = V_0(t) + V_1(t) + V_2(t) \quad t \in [t_{k,h} + \tau_k, t_{k+1,h} + \tau_{k+1}] \quad (33)$$

其中:

$$V_0(t) = x^T(t)P\psi(t) \quad (34)$$

$$V_1(t) = \int_{t-r(t)}^t x^T(s)Q_1x(s)ds + \int_{t-\bar{r}}^{t-r(t)} x^T(s)Q_2x(s)ds \quad (35)$$

$$V_2(t) = \bar{r} \int_{-\bar{r}}^t \dot{x}^T(s)Z\dot{x}(s)dsd\theta - \frac{\pi^2}{4} \int_{t-r(t)}^t [x(s) - x(t-r(t))]^T R [x(s) - x(t-r(t))]ds \quad (36)$$

$$\psi(t) = \text{col} \left(x(t), \int_{t-r(t)}^t x(s)ds, \int_{t-\bar{r}}^{t-r(t)} x(s)ds \right) \quad (37)$$

式中: $\text{col}(\cdot)$ 为将数据纵向排列形成向量。

如果 Q_1 、 Q_2 均为正定矩阵, 根据文献[39]中的引理 1 可以得到:

$$V_0(t) = \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ \int_{t-r(t)}^t x(s)ds \\ \int_{t-\bar{r}}^{t-r(t)} x(s)ds \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} P_1 & \frac{1}{2}P_2 & \frac{1}{2}P_3 \\ \frac{1}{2}P_2^T & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}P_3^T & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ \int_{t-r(t)}^t x(s)ds \\ \int_{t-\bar{r}}^{t-r(t)} x(s)ds \end{bmatrix} \quad (38)$$

$$T_6 = V_1(t) - \left[\frac{1}{r(t)} \left(\int_{t-r(t)}^t \mathbf{x}^T(s)ds \right) \mathbf{Q}_1 \left(\int_{t-r(t)}^t \mathbf{x}(s)ds \right) + \frac{1}{\bar{r}-r(t)} \left(\int_{t-\bar{r}}^{t-r(t)} \mathbf{x}^T(s)ds \right) \mathbf{Q}_2 \left(\int_{t-\bar{r}}^{t-r(t)} \mathbf{x}(s)ds \right) \right] \quad (40)$$

式中: T_6 为正定矩阵。

合并式(39)和式(40), 得到正定矩阵 T_7 为:

$$T_7 = V_0(t) + V_1(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}(t) \\ \int_{t-r(t)}^t \mathbf{x}(s)ds \\ \int_{t-\bar{r}}^{t-r(t)} \mathbf{x}(s)ds \end{bmatrix}^T \times \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{P}_1 & \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{P}_2 & \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{P}_3 \\ \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{P}_2 & \mathbf{Q}_1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{P}_3 & 0 & \frac{\mathbf{Q}_1}{\bar{r}-r(t)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}(t) \\ \int_{t-r(t)}^t \mathbf{x}(s)ds \\ \int_{t-\bar{r}}^{t-r(t)} \mathbf{x}(s)ds \end{bmatrix} \quad (41)$$

因此, 构造的李雅普诺夫泛函是正定的, 取 $V(t)$ 的导数, 可以得到:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}(t) = & \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(t) \mathbf{P} \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) + \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{P} \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) + \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{Q}_1 \mathbf{x}(t) - \mathbf{x}^T(t-r(t)) \times \\ & \mathbf{Q}_1 \mathbf{x}(t-r(t)) + \mathbf{x}^T(t-r(t)) \mathbf{Q}_2 \mathbf{x}(t-r(t)) - \mathbf{x}^T(t-\bar{r}) \mathbf{Q}_2 \times \\ & \mathbf{x}(t-\bar{r}) + \bar{r}^2 \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(t) \mathbf{Z} \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) - \bar{r} \int_{-\bar{r}}^0 \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(t+\theta) \mathbf{Z} \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t+\theta) d\theta - \\ & \frac{\pi^2}{4} [\mathbf{x}(t) - \mathbf{x}(t-r(t))]^T \mathbf{R} [\mathbf{x}(t) - \mathbf{x}(t-r(t))] \end{aligned} \quad (42)$$

基于文献[39]中的推论 4 和文献[40]中的定理 2, 对于给定的 $0 < r(t) < \bar{r}$, 当 N_η 满足式(26)时, 式(43)的 T_8 为负定矩阵。

$$T_8 = -\bar{r} \int_{-\bar{r}}^0 \dot{\mathbf{x}}^T(t+\theta) \mathbf{Z} \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t+\theta) d\theta - \Lambda^T(t) \mathbf{E}^T \begin{bmatrix} \bar{\mathbf{Z}}_\eta & \mathbf{N}_\eta \\ \mathbf{N}_\eta & \bar{\mathbf{Z}}_\eta \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{E} \Lambda(t) \quad (43)$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} \Lambda(t) = & \text{col} \left(\mathbf{x}(t), \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t), \mathbf{x}(t-r(t)), \mathbf{x}(t-\bar{r}), \int_{t-r(t)}^t \mathbf{x}(s)ds, \right. \\ & \left. \int_{t-\bar{r}}^{t-r(t)} \mathbf{x}(s)ds, \omega(t), \mathbf{e}(i_{k,h}) \right) \\ \mathbf{E} = & \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{e}_1 - \mathbf{e}_3 & \mathbf{e}_1 + \mathbf{e}_3 - \frac{2}{r(t)} \mathbf{e}_5 & \mathbf{e}_3 - \mathbf{e}_4 \\ \mathbf{e}_3 + \mathbf{e}_4 - \frac{2}{\bar{r}-r(t)} \mathbf{e}_6 \end{bmatrix}^T \end{aligned} \quad (44)$$

式中: $\mathbf{e}_1 \sim \mathbf{e}_6$ 为坐标。

基于式(11)可以得到, 式(46)的矩阵 T_8 为负定矩阵。

$$T_8 = \sigma(t_{k,h}) [\mathbf{x}(t-r(t)) + \mathbf{e}(i_{k,h})]^T \Phi [\mathbf{x}(t-r(t)) + \mathbf{e}(i_{k,h})] - \mathbf{e}^T(i_{k,h}) \Phi \mathbf{e}(i_{k,h}) \quad (46)$$

通过定义 $\mathbf{M}(t) = \mathbf{y}^T(t) \mathbf{y}(t) - \gamma^2 \omega^T(t) \omega(t)$, 可以得到式(47)的负定矩阵 T_9 。

$$T_9 = \dot{V}(t) + \mathbf{M}(t) - \Lambda^T(\Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2) \Lambda \quad (47)$$

因此, 根据式(27)、式(41)和式(45), 可以证实式(48)的矩阵 T_{10} 在 $t \in [t_{k,h} + \tau_k, t_{k+1,h} + \tau_{k+1}]$ 时为负定矩阵。

$$T_{10} = \dot{V}(t) + \mathbf{M}(t) \quad (48)$$

2.2 可达性分析

推论 2: 在自适应事件触发机制下, 若要多区域电力系统的轨迹在有限时间内通过滑动表面, SMC 规则须满足以下条件:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{u}_i(t) = & -\mathbf{K}_i \mathbf{x}(t) + [\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{B} + \Delta \mathbf{B})]^{-1} \mathbf{K}_i \mathbf{x}(t) - \\ & d_i [\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{B} + \Delta \mathbf{B})]^{-1} \cdot \|\mathbf{G} \hat{\mathbf{F}}\| \cdot \text{sgn}(\sigma(t)) \end{aligned} \quad (49)$$

式中: 参数 $d_i > 0$; $\text{sgn}(\cdot)$ 为符号函数。

为证明推论 2, 设计式(50)的李雅普诺夫函数。

$$V_4(t) = \frac{1}{2} \sigma^T(t) \sigma(t) \quad (50)$$

对 $V_4(t)$ 取导数, 得到式(51)。

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_4(t) = & \sigma^T(t) \dot{\sigma}(t) = \sigma^T(t) \{ \mathbf{G}[(\mathbf{A} + \Delta \mathbf{A}) \mathbf{x}(t) + \\ & (\mathbf{B} + \Delta \mathbf{B}) \mathbf{K}_i \mathbf{x}(t_{k,h}) + \hat{\mathbf{F}} \omega(t)] - \\ & \mathbf{G}[(\mathbf{A} + \Delta \mathbf{A}) - (\mathbf{B} + \Delta \mathbf{B}) \mathbf{K}_i] \mathbf{x}(t) \} \leq \\ & \|\mathbf{G} \hat{\mathbf{F}}\| \cdot \|\sigma(t)\| \cdot (-d_i + \|\omega(t)\|) < 0 \end{aligned} \quad (51)$$

从而证明所设计的控制律能够保证滑动面的可达性条件。

3 数据实例与仿真

3.1 系统的状态响应

为说明式(2)系统可以实现鲁棒稳定的滑模 LFC, 采用四区域电力系统作为算例分析对象。系统参数如表 1 所示。

表 1 各区域参数
Table 1 Parameters of each area

参数	区域1	区域2	区域3	区域4	参数	区域1	区域2	区域3	区域4
D_i	1.5	1	1.25	1.3	β_i	21	22	21.5	20
T_{di}/s	0.4	0.3	0.35	0.38	α_{gi}	0.7	0.6	0.65	0.8
T_{gi}/s	0.2	0.17	0.18	0.19	K_{e1i}	0.7	0.8	0.75	0.9
R_i	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.07	K_{e2i}	1	0.95	0.9	0.98
M_i	12	10	11	13	K_{e3i}	1	0.7	0.8	0.9

根据推论 1, 可以得到 $\mathbf{K}_i = \text{diag}(\mathbf{K}_1 \quad \mathbf{K}_2 \quad \mathbf{K}_3 \quad \mathbf{K}_4)$, 其中 $\mathbf{K}_1 = [-4.20 \ 0.666 \ 0.982 \ 1.507 \ -0.079 \ 0.371 \ -0.981 \ 0.962]$, $\mathbf{K}_2 = [-0.193 \ 2.467 \ 0.841 \ -1.214 \ 3.056 \ -2.449 \ -3.984 \ -2.700]$, $\mathbf{K}_3 = [0.006 \ -0.035 \ 1.760 \ -0.031 \ -0.042 \ -0.027 \ -0.036 \ 0.021]$, $\mathbf{K}_4 = [15.081 \ 7.530 \ -1.665 \ 13.220 \ -20.000 \ 19.001 \ -19.053 \ 12.103]$, $\gamma = 20$, $g(t) = 0.5$ 。

图 2 为对 EV 4 个区域的 Δf_i 仿真结果。可以看出, 在风光新能源和负荷扰动下, 所设计的 SMC 确保了 EV 参与调频的四区域电力系统的稳定性, 图 3

给出了电力系统区域间联络线功率交换偏差。

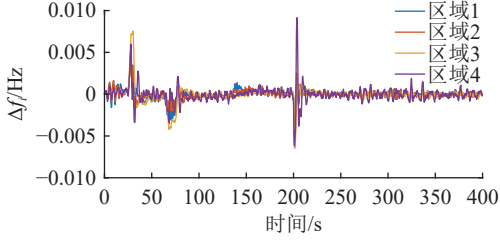


图2 系统的状态响应

Fig.2 State response of the system

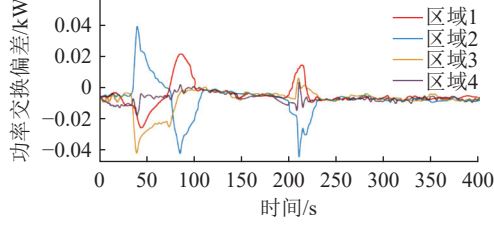


图3 区域间联络线功率交换偏差

Fig.3 Deviation of tie-line power exchange between areas

以风光新能源和负荷扰动为例,探究 Agent-1、Agent-2、Agent-3 分别参与调频时的效果,如图4所示。结果表明,当 Agent-1 参与调频(即同时参与一次调频与二次调频)时,系统的超调最小,收敛速度最快,调频效果优于仅参与一次调频或仅参与二次调频的情景,说明 EV 辅助调频更具有优势。

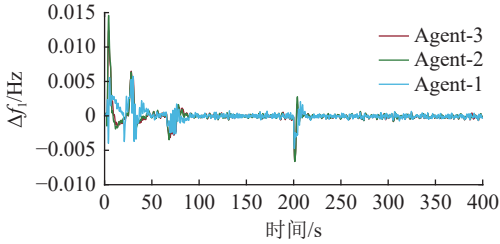


图4 Agent-1, 2, 3 分别参与调频时的频率比较

Fig.4 Frequency comparison of Agent-1, 2, 3 participate in frequency modulation respectively

图5 通过对比遗传优化算法(genetic algorithm, GA)和粒子群优化(particle swarm optimization, PSO)算法找出 EV 的最优参与度。可以看出,使用 PSO 算法找到的 EV 最优参与度可以使系统的稳定速率更快、超调更小。

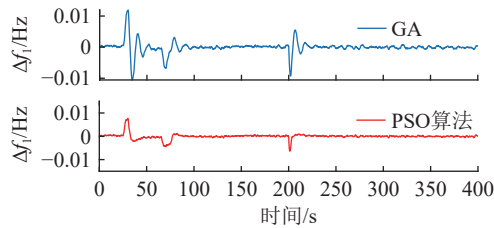


图5 GA 与 PSO 算法下系统的状态响应

Fig.5 State response of the system under GA and PSO algorithm

所以文中引入 PSO 算法求解 EV 的最优参与度。结果表明,通过 EV 的集成,系统性能可以得到改善。然而, EV 在 LFC 电力系统中的过多或过低参与可能导致系统性能不佳。在测试的系统中,当 $\alpha_{e11} = 0.22, \alpha_{e21} = 0.02, \alpha_{e12} = 0.01, \alpha_{e22} = 0.05, \alpha_{e13} = 0.01, \alpha_{e23} = 0.72, \alpha_{e14} = 0.18, \alpha_{e24} = 0.43$ 时,系统的收敛效果更好,此时系统的状态响应如图6所示。

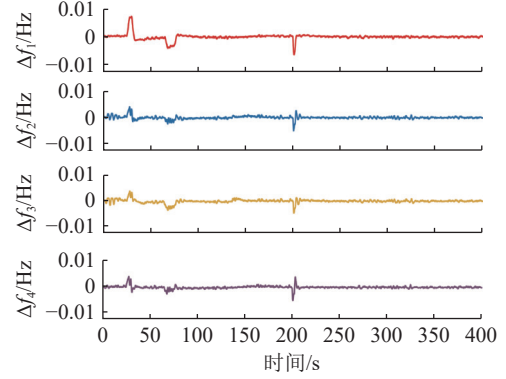


图6 SMC 下 EV 的最优参与度时系统的状态响应
Fig.6 System state response under the optimal EV participation level with SMC

3.2 SMC 与 PI 控制的对比

引入 PSO 算法求解 EV 的最优参与度,其中 $\alpha_{e11} = 0.05, \alpha_{e21} = 0.02, \alpha_{e12} = 0.82, \alpha_{e22} = 0.30, \alpha_{e13} = 0.04, \alpha_{e23} = 0.03, \alpha_{e14} = 0.13, \alpha_{e24} = 0.42$ 。所设计的 PI 控制器的增益 $K_1 = [-9.52 \ -0.17], K_2 = [2.02 \ -0.03], K_3 = [9.68 \ -0.17], K_4 = [2.02 \ -0.02]$ 。系统状态响应如图7所示,可以看出,PI 控制下的系统超调明显要高于 SMC 下的系统,PI 控制下系统的收敛速度也较慢。

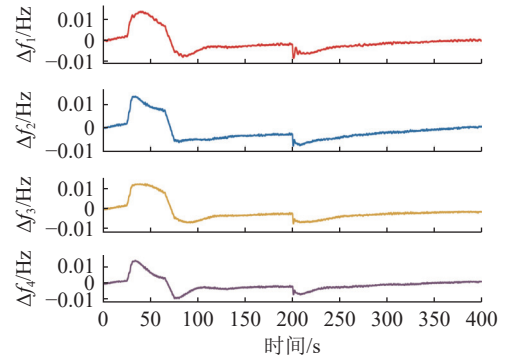


图7 PI 下 EV 的最优参与度时系统的状态响应
Fig.7 System state response under the optimal EV participation level with PI

图8 显示了 SMC 和 PI 控制下自适应触发机制的触发情况,其中 $\sigma(t_{k,h}) = 0.001$ 。可以看出,采用 SMC 时,系统在稳定安全运行的同时,更能有效地减少通信次数,降低系统的通信负担,从而验证了文中所设计的控制器的有效性。

此外,采用积分绝对误差(integral absolute error,

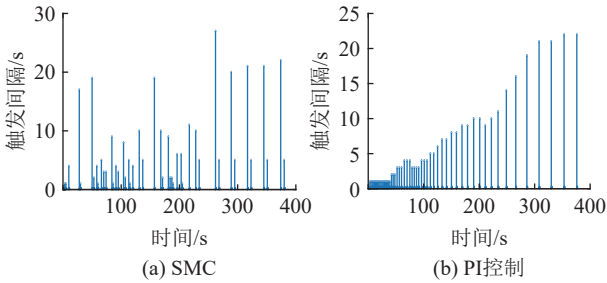


图 8 触发间隔
Fig.8 Trigger interval

IAE)、积分时间绝对误差(integrated time absolute error, ITAE)、积分误差(integral error, IE)、积分平方误差(integrated square error, ISE)和积分时间平方误差(integrated time square error, ITSE)等控制性能指标,比较 SMC 和 PI 控制对负荷频率的控制性能。上述控制性能指标的计算式见文献[41]中式(48)—式(52)。计算结果见表 2 和图 9。其中 E_{ITAE} 、 E_{IAE} 、 E_{IE} 、 E_{ISE} 、 E_{ITSE} 分别为 ITAE 值、IAE 值、IE 值、ISE 值和 ITSE 值。可以看出,SMC 下系统具有更好的控制性能。

表 2 各区域参数
Table 2 Parameters of each area

区域	控制器	E_{ITAE}	E_{IAE}	E_{IE}	E_{ISE}	E_{ITSE}
区域1	SMC	163.441	1.392	-0.095	0.003	0.262
	PI	592.426	6.041	1.588	0.042	2.571
区域2	SMC	160.410	1.089	-0.067	0.001	0.124
	PI	565.304	5.330	0.505	0.031	1.953
区域3	SMC	167.105	1.240	-0.090	0.001	0.142
	PI	568.435	5.672	1.597	0.036	2.208
区域4	SMC	165.354	1.451	-0.085	0.002	0.143
	PI	571.623	5.906	1.324	0.038	1.984

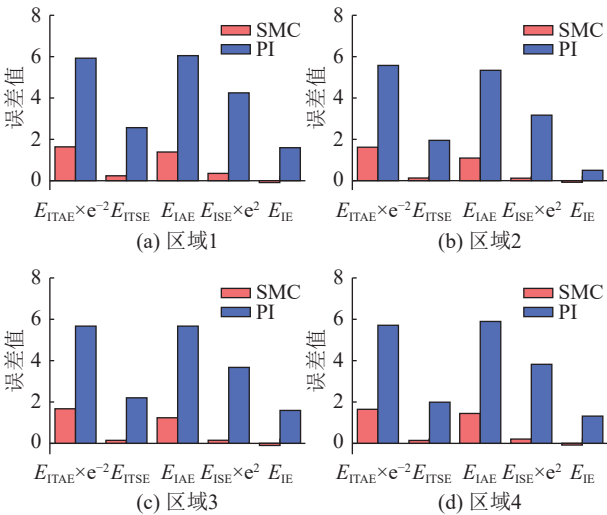


图 9 4 个区域的控制性能指标
Fig.9 Control performance indexes of four areas

考虑含 EV 的多区域互联系统的控制信号(即

控制器的输出),多区域互联系统的总能量消耗和功率波动可以衡量系统的经济性,其计算式见文献[41]中式(53)和式(54)。SMC 和 PI 控制下系统的总能耗和功率波动如图 10 所示,可以看出,SMC 下系统的经济性能指标更好,系统能够获得鲁棒性良好的最佳控制性能。

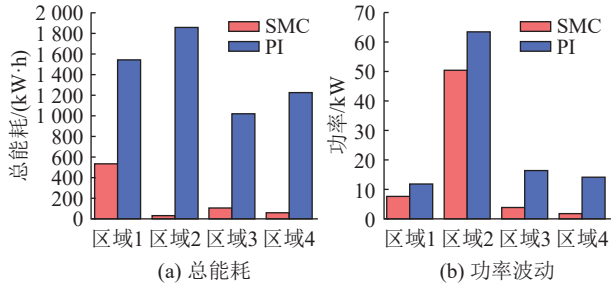


图 10 总能耗和功率波动
Fig.10 Total energy consumption and power fluctuations

4 结论

文中针对含 EV 的多区域互联系统,构建了自适应触发机制,并提出一种滑模 LFC 策略。在此基础上,通过建立非对称的李雅普诺夫泛函与给出的稳定性判据,证明系统的稳定性与滑模的可达性。仿真结果表明此控制方案的有效性。通过分析 EV 在不同参与程度下的表现,探讨其在提升新能源电力系统动态性能方面的优势与局限。得到以下结论:

(1) 所提系统结合了 EV 的部分特性,通过 EV 参与一次调频和二次调频对系统频率进行调控。当 EV 同时参与一次调频与二次调频时,可以使系统收敛的速度更快,稳定性更好。

(2) 文中加入的自适应事件触发机制与设计的 SMC,可以对系统频率进行更合理有效的控制。

(3) 适当的 EV 参与到系统的一次调频与二次调频,可以使系统性能得到良好的改善,并且可以有效提升系统的控制性能与经济性能指标。

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Multi-objective optimization of grid connected photovoltaics and V2G operation based on the influence of schedulable capacity

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Abstract: The disorderly charging of large-scale electric vehicles connected to the power grid will lead to excessive load variance in the distribution network system. Fully utilizing the dual characteristics of electric vehicles can reduce the load variance of the power grid and achieve efficient utilization of green electricity, but user scheduling capacity is an important factor affecting the application of vehicle-to-grid interaction. This article applies the Monte Carlo method and the improved multi-objective particle swarm optimization algorithm with niche technology (niche-MOPSO) to study the multi-objective optimization strategy of grid-connected photovoltaics and V2G operation based on the impact of scheduling capacity. The research results indicate that as the charging participation rate of EVs gradually increases, disordered EV charging loads will lead to an increase in grid side load variance, but the impact on users' charging costs is relatively small. With the increase in EV scheduling capacity in the work area, the photovoltaic consumption rate gradually decreases, and the load variance shows a trend of first decreasing and then increasing. When the scheduling capacity is 30%, the load variance reaches its minimum, indicating that reasonable V2G calling is beneficial to the stability of power grid operation. Under the same scheduling capacity, the niche-MOPSO algorithm reduces the load variance and peak load, and also lowers user charging costs or increases user revenues. Moreover, the revenue under the V2G price incentive mechanism is much greater than that under the time-of-use electricity price mechanism. The niche-MOPSO algorithm can effectively optimize both load variance and user charging cost.

Keywords: electric vehicle (EV); vehicle-to-grid (V2G); photovoltaic power generation; load variance; price incentive; multi-objective optimization

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Frequency control strategy for multi-area interconnected power systems with electric vehicles

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Abstract: A sliding mode load-frequency control (LFC) strategy based on an adaptive triggering mechanism is proposed for a multi-area interconnected power system with electric vehicles (EVs). Firstly, the integration of EV in the frequency control of the power system is considered, and the impacts of primary and secondary frequency control on system frequency variations are investigated. The effects of renewable energy fluctuations and load disturbances on system frequency are also analyzed. Then, an adaptive event-triggered mechanism is designed to improve network utilization and address transmission delays in the network. An asymmetric Lyapunov functional is established to prove the system's asymptotic stability, and a stability criterion with low conservatism is derived. Finally, the effectiveness of the proposed scheme is verified, and an optimization algorithm is used to design the optimal participation of EV in frequency regulation. The results show that the control strategy designed in this paper can effectively improve the frequency regulation performance of the system under renewable energy and load disturbance, and EV participation in both primary and secondary frequency modulation has a significant effect on improving the system performance.

Keywords: electric vehicle (EV); multi-area interconnected power system; sliding mode load frequency control (LFC); adaptive event-triggered mechanism; Lyapunov functional; asymptotic stability

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