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## **GREY WOLF OPTIMIZATION APPROACH-BASED EXHAUST TEMPERATURE CONTROL FOR GAS TURBINE POWER SYSTEM**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Gas turbines are one of the most important power generation technologies in countries especially with natural gas resources. However, its complicated technology and the operation of which at peak performance is effective in power generation systems. This paper proposes the use of grey wolf optimization (GWO) approach in optimizing the proportional integral derivative (PID) controller parameters using MATLAB program to control the exhaust temperature of a gas turbine. The main aim is to keep on turbine operation behavior at optimum performance. The achieved results show the effectiveness of the proposed exhaust temperature controller based on the use of the Rowen's model, clearly approach for the gas turbine. The obtained results of the optimum values of the GWO algorithm are compared with those attained using the optimum values of the current 265 MW simple cycle, Actual single-shaft HDGT.

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**KEYWORDS:** Grey wolf optimization (GWO), proportional integral derivative (PID), Combined Cycle Power Plant (CCPP), optimal control, load disturbances, Heavy-duty gas turbine (HDGT), fuel stroke ratio (FSR).

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## 1. Introduction

Power system control and stability problems constitute essential considerations in the planning, design, operation, and control of modern power systems. During the past decade, where power generation has subjected to several extremely significant changes, the growth in interconnections and the use of new technologies lead the complexity of power systems to increase continually [1]. These include deregulation of the electricity industry around the world, with a greater focus on economic and financial concerns instead of purely engineering issues. On the other hand, coinciding with this, environmental issues and interest increasing in it are leading to an estimation of existing greenhouse gas emissions and the utilization of renewable energy sources. In addition, advances in computer technology, numerical analysis, control theory, and equipment modeling have contributed to develop and improve analytical tools and better system-design procedures [1].

Gas turbine-based power plants are one of the new economical and efficient means of power generation. In the past 40 years, gas turbines have established growing service in the power and petrochemical industries. Gas Turbine Technology has seen an observable development in the last 20 years. The growth is achieved by the growing of materials technology, new coatings, and new cooling methods. In the same time of increasing the compressor pressure ratio the gas turbine thermal efficiency increased from about 15 to over 45 percent, which is suitable for power plants. In the past, significant coal and nuclear power plants considered the popular choice for generating the electric power. At present, natural gas-fired turbines have many features like black start capabilities, higher efficiencies, reduction of capital costs, shorter times of installation, the best emission characteristics, and abundance of natural gas supplies that make it the predominant method in power generation field. Figure.1 indicates the cycle of an Industrial Heavy-Duty Gas Turbine (HDGT) [2]. Recently, experimental and few theoretical studies were carried out to examine the strengthening of RC beams with (FRCM). Experimental and theoretical flexural analysis of RC beams strengthened with a cement based high strength composite material was studied by [Luciano Ombres, \[1\]](#). The As, FSR (fuel stroke ratio), WF (fuel flow), TRGD (turbine generation direction) Now, gas turbines are usually used in many applications. The major application areas of gas turbines are:

- Aircraft propulsion.
- Generation of Electric power.

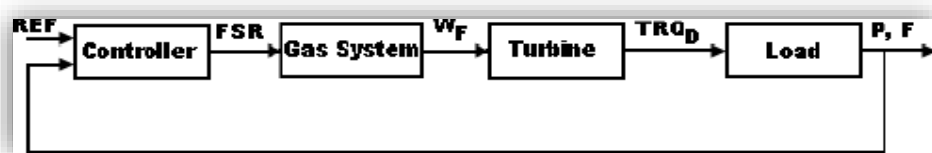


Fig.(1)Simplified Schematic of the Gas Turbine System

In the field of electric power generation, typical uses include stationary power generation plants and mobile power generation engines as ships and aircraft. The term “Combined Cycle Power Plant (CCPP)” describes the combination between gas turbine generators with heat recovery steam generator (HRSG) and steam turbine generator as a method of electric power production. During the last decades, the generation system of combined cycle has developed to increase the efficiency and their low emissions also, reduced natural gas cost. The gas turbine controller has a modular installation and can be acclimatized to a variety of conditions, like the case of gas turbines in simple-cycle, in combined-cycle operation also, the gas turbine fuel cases as in single-fuel or dual-fuel operation. Figure 2 shows in principle the structure of the gas turbine controller. For more clarification, Figure 3 presents a schematic diagram for the gas turbine control as reported in Fig (2), but from a different perspective [1].

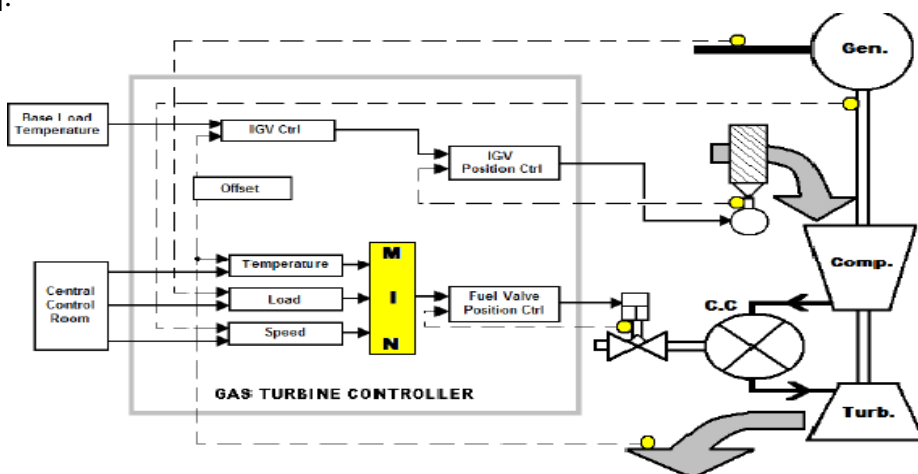


Fig. (2) Gas Turbine Controller Implementation [1]

The performance of a GT is commonly estimated according to its thermal efficiency, specific fuel consumption, work ratio, and power output. Not only that but, several other parameters like the pressure ratio, combustion inlet temperature, ambient temperature, and turbine inlet temperature can affect on

the performance of a GTPP. [2] Several gas turbines modeling is based on different models. Among these models:

- Rowen's Model,
- Frequency-Dependent (FD) model,
- Vournas's model, IEEE model,
- GGOV1 model and
- CIGRE model.
- Rowen's and Vournas's model will be discussed briefly.

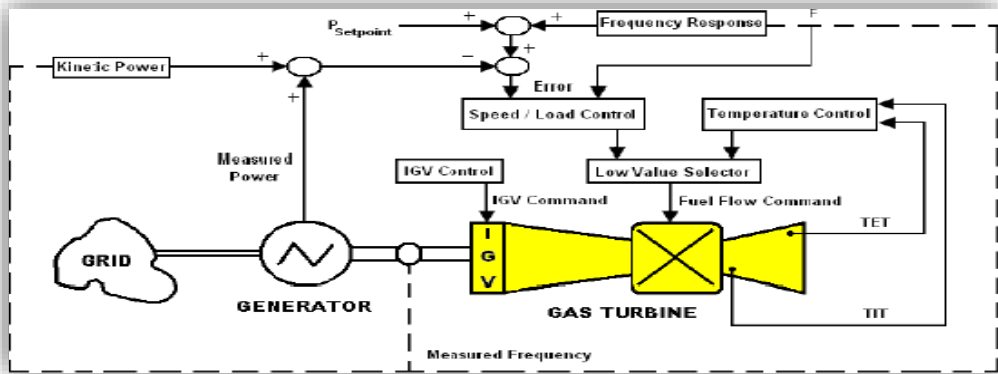


Fig. (3) Gas Turbine (GT) Control Scheme [1]

## 2. Rowen's Model

W. I. Rowen improved a model for gas turbine which can be applied to study the dynamic performance [3]. The steady-state characteristics of any gas turbine thermodynamics can be given by a group of algebraic equations which also describe the simple time delays and a few related controls, including the temperature control, governor, and acceleration control consists of Rowen's model. The effects of the governor on system operation can be investigated by using this model. In 1992, Rowen developed the original model to add the system of IGVs and their effect on the gas turbine dynamics, especially the exhaust temperature as shown in Fig. (4). The developed Rowen's model makes modeling of a gas turbine operation installed as part of a CCGT to be more accurate [4]. So, this model is considered the focal point for the development of most CCGT models in last year's [5],[6].

As shown in Fig (5), Dynamics of the gas turbine in Rowen model is mostly made of the function blocks F1 and F2, and simple time delays. There is a transport delay related to gases in the turbine and exhaust system (ETD) and this is included before any temperature calculations. The temperature of the exhaust gases from the turbine is then determined as an output for block F1.

The characteristics of F1 can be supposed as a linearly based on speed (N) and fuel flow (WF). A short time delay is also incorporated in the fuel system to consider the time delay associated with the combustion reaction (ECR). The torque in the turbine is then calculated using block F2. In the restricted operating range of this model, the gas turbine torque (TRQD) is linear with respect to fuel flow and turbine speed. The gas turbine mechanical power output (PMG) is the product of the torque and the speed.

An additional first-order lag associated with the compressor discharge volume (TCD) is incorporated before the turbine torque is calculated. Terminologies used throughout the block diagrams are kept in the per-unit system, except for temperatures. As illustrated in [1], Rowen's model is based on that It is a massive duty gas turbine, simple cycle, single-shaft, generator drive only.

The speed is allowable in the range of 95 to 107 percent of rated speed. At the conditions of open Inlet Guide Vanes (IGV) only and no Heat Recovery Steam Generator (HRSG) the ISO conditions are,  $T_A = 15$  oC,  $P_A = 101.325$  kpa. A significant assumption modification had been adopted in [3] (Rowen-II), where the gas turbine had been provided with improved IGVs and which is a part of a CCPP. It is easy to know the two main function blocks in Rowen's models, such that block F1 to calculate the exhaust temperature (TX) .The block F2 is used to calculate the output torque of the gas turbine (TRQD). The governing equations for each block are described below [7, 8].

$$T_X = T_R - 700(1 - W_F) + 550(1 - N) \quad (1)$$

Where,  $T_R$  Turbine rated exhaust temperature.  $W_F$  Mass fuel flow (pu).  $N$  Turbine rotor speed (pu). The governing equation of  $F_2$  is given as [3, 9, 10]:

$$TRQ_D = 1.3(W_F - 0.23) + 0.5(1 - N) \quad (2)$$

The governing equation of F3 is given as [9, 11]

$$W_X = N \frac{519}{T_A + 460} (Ligv)^{0.257} \quad (3)$$

Where,  $Ligv$  Inlet guide vane position, pu.  $T_A$  Ambient temperature, °F.

### 3. Case Study of 265 MW HDGT

A 265 MW simple cycle, single-shaft HDGT and its available operational and performance data are shown and analyzed for elicitation the parameters of Rowen's model for HDGT. Table (1) shows the official data of the selected



Table [1]: Design Specifications of an Actual Single-Shaft HDGT [14]

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Value
Electrical power	PGT	MW	265.4
Nominal frequency	F	Hz	50
Turbine speed	N	rpm	3000
Cycle efficiency (simple cycle)	$\eta$	%	38.49
Cycle efficiency (combined cycle)	$\eta_{\text{combined}}$	%	~ 58
Compressor type	17-stages axial		
Compressor pressure ratio	CPR	bar	17.29
Compressor inlet air mass flow	WA	kg/sec	651.1
Combustor type	Annular		
Primary operating fuel	Natural gas		
Fuel mass flow	WF	kg/sec	13.9
The lower heating value of fuel	LHV	kJ/kg	50012
Turbine type	4-stages axial		
Turbine diffuser exhaust mass flow	WX	kg/sec	664.8
Turbine diffuser exhaust temperature (set point)	TET	oC	585.6

As shown in Fig (6), the values of the frequency-load and temperature control blocks are based on [2], for simulation purposes. The range of the typical values which are usually used for HDGT dynamic models and all obtained values of the controller's parameters are given in [3, 6, 14, 9]. A proportional integral derivative (PID) controller will be used to control the exhaust temperature of a gas turbine alternative to the existing temperature control system (PI controller) of HDGT.

#### 4. PID Controller Parameters Specifications

To construct the complex automation systems used for power generation, transportation, and manufacturing PID controller is predominantly Merged with logic, alternative functions, selectors, and simple function blocks. Its widespread application is a result to its simple structure and durable implementation over a wide range of operating conditions. The PID control signal is given by the following equation [15]:

$$u(t) = k_p (e(t) + \frac{1}{T_i} \int_0^t e(\tau) d\tau + T_d \frac{de(t)}{dt}) \quad (4)$$





## 5. GWO Algorithm

The GWO is a meta-heuristic algorithm proposed by Mir Jalili et al. [16] in 2014, which imitates the social manners of grey wolves. These wolves live in a group contains 5-12 members. In this group, the strict dominance hierarchy is practiced where the group has a leader named alpha ( $\alpha$ ), supported by secondary ones named beta ( $\beta$ ), which aid  $\alpha$  in decision-making. The rest members of the group are named  $\delta$  and  $\omega$  as shown in Fig (8)

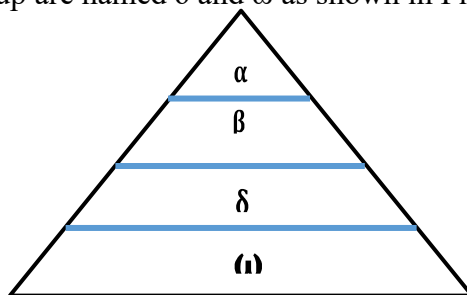


Fig (8) Grey wolf hierarchy

The procedure of hunting the food by the grey wolves is looking for the food, surrounding the food, hunting, and attacking the food. The arithmetic model of surrounding the food is written as follows [17]:

$$\vec{D} = |\vec{C} \cdot \vec{X}_{Pl} - \vec{X}_l| \quad (5)$$

$$\vec{X}_{i+1} = \vec{X}_{Pi} - \vec{A} \cdot \vec{D} \quad (6)$$

Where  $X_i$  is the place of the grey wolf,  $X_{pi}$  is the place of the food,  $D$  is the distance,  $A$  and  $C$  are vectors calculated as following [16]:

$$\vec{a} = 2 - 2 \times t / \text{Max\_iter} \quad (7)$$

$$\vec{A} = 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{r}_1 - \vec{a} \quad (8)$$

$$\vec{C} = 2 \cdot \vec{r}_2 \quad (9)$$

$r_1$  and  $r_2$  are considered as random numbers with the range from (0) to (1). The parameter is a variable that is linearly reduced from 2 to 0, while the iterations increased. The process of looking for the food position (exploration) could be attained by diverging the search objects when  $|A| > 1$ . The procedure of getting the food (exploitation) could be attained by the convergence of the search entities when  $|A| < 1$ . An entity leads the hunting with  $\beta$  and  $\delta$  entities support as in (10)-(12) [16]. Fig (9) shows the flowchart of the GWO algorithm. Like other meta-heuristic algorithms, The GWO algorithm can be

disposed to stagnate in a local minimum but the parameters A and C can help the GWO algorithm to avoid stagnation.

$$\vec{D}_\alpha = |\vec{C}_1 \cdot \vec{X}_{\alpha i} - \vec{X}_i| \quad , \quad \vec{D}_\beta = |\vec{C}_2 \cdot \vec{X}_{\beta i} - \vec{X}_i| \quad \vec{D}_\delta = |\vec{C}_3 \cdot \vec{X}_{\delta i} - \vec{X}_i| \quad (10)$$

$$\vec{X}_1 = \vec{X}_{\alpha i} - \vec{A}_1 \cdot \vec{D}_\alpha \quad \vec{X}_2 = \vec{X}_{\beta i} - \vec{A}_2 \cdot \vec{D}_\beta \quad \vec{X}_3 = \vec{X}_{\delta i} - \vec{A}_3 \cdot \vec{D}_\delta \quad (11)$$

$$\vec{X}_{i+1} = \frac{\vec{X}_1 + \vec{X}_2 + \vec{X}_3}{3} \quad (12)$$

Where, a, A1.A2.A3 calculated vectors for the place of the grey wolf.

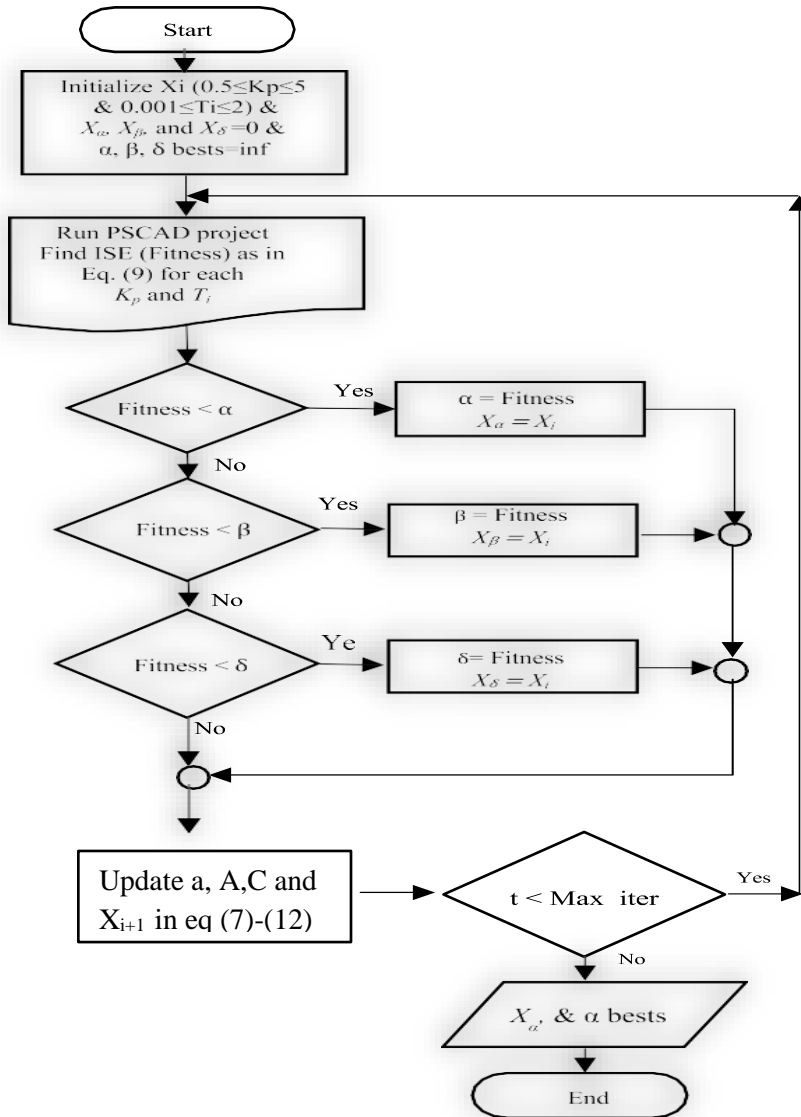


Fig (9). Flowchart of the GWO Algorithm [16].

## 6. Results and Discussion

Here, the performances of the GWO-PID and the existing temperature control system (PI controller) of HDGT in controlling the exhaust temperature of a gas turbine are compared. The performance criteria used in evaluating the PID controller parameters in the GWO tuning method are the ITSE, ISE, ITAE, IAE. Then the parameters which achieved the best performance are selected to be the tuning parameters of the PID controller. The performance criterion of ITSE is the best according to the lowest overshoot and shortest rise time, so the parameters of PID (KP, KI, KD) controller, which evaluated by using that performance criterion.

### 6.1 CASE (1): Sudden Additional Load Effect

To compare between the behavior of GWO-PID and existing temperature control system (PI controller) of HDGT a disturbance of increasing the exhaust temperature above the rated value is assumed, as the load of the turbine will increase suddenly by 20% above the rated MW value according to the power network load and frequency changes.

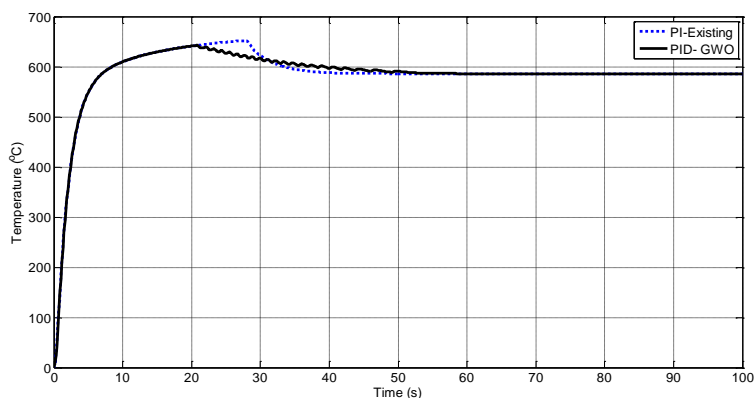


Fig (10) Exhaust temperature response for existing (PI-controller) and GWO-PID controller in case (1).

Referring to Figure (10), which represents the exhaust temperature response for GWO-PID and existing PI-controllers, the preference of the GWO-PID controller to deal with the assumed operation condition can be observed. Table [2] summarizes the more detailed results of the comparison. As can be observed from Figure (10) and Table 2, the rise time, settling time and absolute error of the GWO-PID control are shorter than the existing PI controller. However, it can also be observed that the overshoot of PI-control is more significant than that of the GWO-PID control. So, the GWO-PID controller can track the reference temperature will also; the high-temperature overshoot problem remains solved. So, using the GWO-PID controller to control the

temperature of the turbine increase the ability of HDGT to deal with running and operation conditions efficiently more than the existing PI-controller.

Table [2]: Comparison between GWO-PID and Existing PI-controllers case (1).

	GWO-PID controller	Existing PI-controller
Max value of temperature (max overshoot)	642°C (9.6%)	652°C (11%)
Time to start control action (rise time)	20.9 sec	28.3 sec
Time to track the temperature to steady state.	38 sec	44 sec

Also, referring to the mechanism of GWO-PID and existing PI-Controllers to control this temperature variation which represented in Figure (11, 12) by zooming the time interval from the second 25 to the second 30 of the previous curves many additional advantages are obtained. Angle of decay for the temperature curve to reach the steady-state for the existing PI-controller is sharper than GWO-PID controller which give an impetration that GWO-PID is more stable and smoother to deal with disturbances and running condition. That advantage is beneficial in the case of dealing with temperatures and materials.

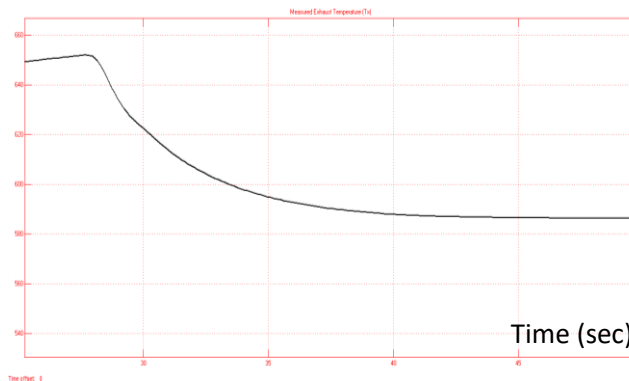


Fig (11) Exhaust temperature response for existing (PI-controller).

In Fig (12), which represents the interval of leading exhaust temperature to the steady-state by the GWO-PID controller, the temperature goes to the steady-state frequently which makes a warming behavior along with the interval. In general, warming behavior is considered one of the critical heat transfer Procedures for gas turbines, particularly at startup and shut down conditions to protect the metals from cracks. The advantage of warming behavior of

GWO-PID controller will appear clearly in the case of combined cycle when the exhaust of gas turbine will be used to increase the temperature of HRSG (Heat Recovery Steam Generator) special in the condition of bypass operation and temperature matching mode as in this case the interval time will be longer and the benefit of warming behavior besides the IGV (inlet guide vane) control system will be sufficient.

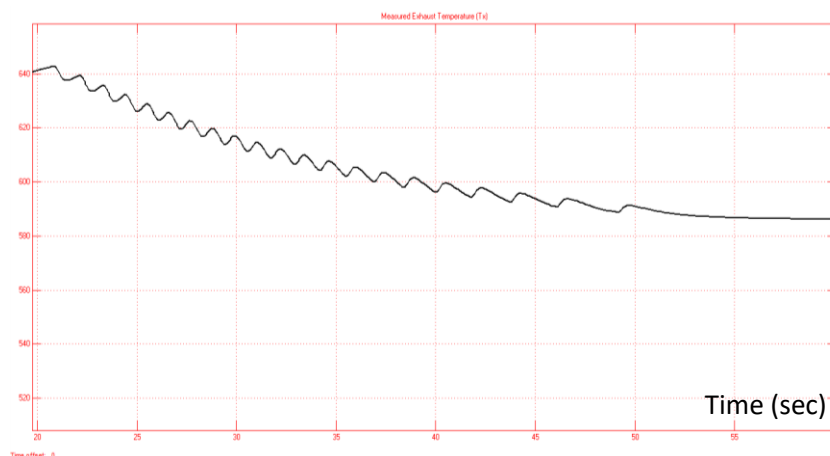


Fig (12) Exhaust temperature response for (GWO-PID controller).

## 2.6 CASE (2) Variable Sequential Loading Effect

In this case a variable sequential loading for the turbine is assumed which has the following sequence:

- 1- Increase from 100% of the rated MW to 120% at 10sec then constant for 20sec.
- 2- Decay from 120% to 110% at 10sec.
- 3- Increase from 110% to 130% at 10sec.
- 4- Decay from 130% to 110% at 30sec.

Fig (14) and Table [3] show the comparison between the behavior of GWO-PID and existing temperature control system (PI controller) of HDGT as the load of the turbine will change by the previous rate of MW values according to the power network load and frequency changes.

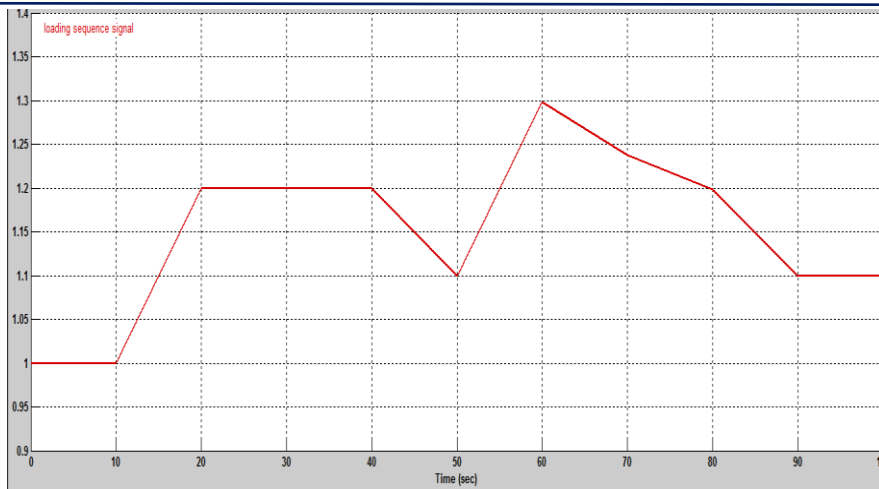


Fig (13) loading Sequence Signal

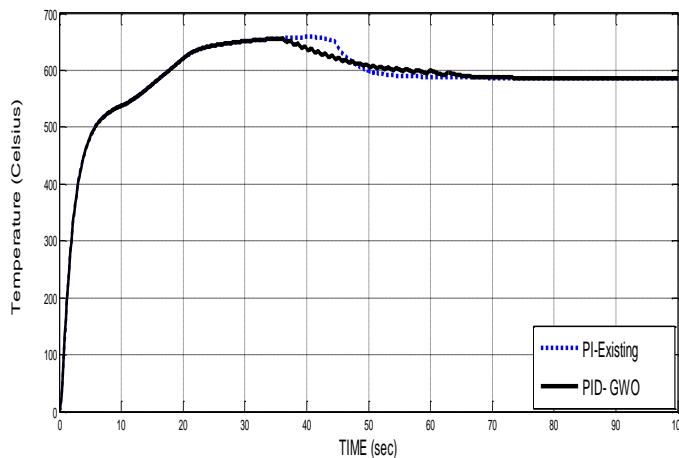


Fig (14) Exhaust temperature response for existing (PI-controller) and GWO-PID controller in case (2).

Table [3] Comparison between GWO-PID and Existing PI-controllers case (2)

	GWO-PID controller	Existing PI-controller
Max value of temperature (max overshoot)	656°C (11.6%)	659°C (12.5%)
Time to start control action (rise time)	35.6 sec	40.7 sec
Time to track the temperature to steady state.	54 sec	60 sec

## 6. Conclusion

The paper shows a new strategy in optimizing the PID controller parameters to control the system of exhaust temperature of a 265 MW simple cycle HDGT single-shaft gas turbine. Results have shown that although the proposed GWO-PID controller deal with ITSE, ISE, ITAE and IAE performance criteria where, (includes Integral time absolute error (ITAE), Integral square error (ISE), Integral time square error (ITSE) and Integral absolute error (IAE)), it can produce system responses at a little rise time, settling time and absolute error as well as coping with the variation in ambient temperature suitable more than the existing PI-controller as a temperature control system.

A suitable choice of PID-controller's parameters KP, KI, KD values can simultaneously maintain reasonably small values of all transient response characteristics including the rise time, settling time and absolute error, as well as maximum overshoot. This gets the opportunity to increase the service life of the turbine, as it makes it possible to increase the loading on the same turbine in the future and raise the value of the energy generated from it.

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## التحكم في درجة حرارة عادم تربيينات القوى الغازية إستناداً لمحاكاة نهج الذئب الرمادي في ذلك

تعد التوربينات الغازية واحدة من أهم تقنيات توليد الطاقة في البلدان خاصة مع موارد الغاز الطبيعي. ومع ذلك، فإن تقنياتها المعقدة وتشغيلها في ذروة الأداء فعالة في أنظمة توليد الطاقة. تقترح هذه الورقة استخدام نهج تحسين الذئب الرمادي (GWO) في تحسين معاملات وحدة التحكم التفاضلية المتكاملة النسبية (PID) باستخدام برنامج (معمل المصفوفات) MATLAB للتحكم في درجة حرارة العادم للتوربينات الغازية. الهدف الرئيسي هو الحفاظ على سلوك تشغيل التربيينات عند الأداء الأمثل. تظهر النتائج المحققة فعالية وحدة التحكم في درجة حرارة العادم المقترحة بناءً على استخدام نموذج روين، وهو النهج الواضح لتوربين الغاز.

تتم مقارنة النتائج التي تم الحصول عليها من القيم المثلى لخوارزمية GWO مع تلك التي تم الحصول عليها باستخدام القيم المثالية للدورة البسيطة الحالية ٢٦٥ ميجاوات، HDGT أحادية المحور الفعلية. وتُظهر الورقة إستراتيجية جديدة في تحسين معاملات وحدة التحكم PID للتحكم في نظام درجة حرارة العادم لتربيينات غاز أحادي المحور HDGT بقدرة ٢٦٥ ميجاوات. أظهرت النتائج أنه على الرغم من أن وحدة تحكم GWO-PID المقترحة تتعامل مع معايير أداء ITSE وISE وITAE وIAE (بما في ذلك الخطأ المطلق للوقت المتكامل (ITAE) وخطأ المربع المتكامل (ISE) وخطأ مربع الوقت المتكامل (ITSE) والخطأ المطلق (IAE)، حيث يمكن أن ينتج استجابات النظام في وقت الارتفاع قليلاً، وقت الاستقرار والخطأ المطلق بالإضافة إلى التعامل مع التباين في درجة الحرارة المحيطة المناسبة أكثر من وحدة التحكم الحالية كنظام تحكم في درجة الحرارة. هذا يتيح الفرصة لزيادة عمر خدمة التربيينات، لأنه يجعل من الممكن زيادة التحميل على نفس التربيينه وكذلك في المستقبل يتيح امكانيه رفع قيمة الطاقة المتولدة منه ةتطوير التصميم.