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Intelligent Prediction System for Gas Metering System Using Particle Swarm Optimization in Training Neural Network

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Abstract

In this paper, a study on development of prediction model based on an intelligent systems is discussed for gas metering system in order to validate the instrument reliability. In providing reliable measurement of gas metering system, an accurate prediction model is required for model validation and parameter estimation. The intelligent prediction system has been developed for gas measurement validation. Then the project focused on the application of particle swarm optimization (PSO) and Genetic Algorithm (GA) in training neural network prediction model in enhancing the performance of Intelligent Prediction System (IPS). In this study, the three experiment has been conducted to improve the accuracy of the neural network prediction model. The comparison of the performance of PSONN and GANN with pure ANN is presented in this paper. The results shows that the proposed PSONN model give promising results in the prediction accuracy of gas measurement.

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Keywords: neural network; particle swarm optimization; genetic algorithm; prediction; gas metering system

1. Introduction

The increasing energy demand in nowadays modern innovation become industrial concern towards energy efficiency for energy saving. It is a vital for the accuracy and reliable metering system in oil and gas industry to maintain the billing purposes. This is because of inaccuracy of product selling to the client will bring about lost income to the organization. A slight error in the bill calculation will lead to huge financial impact. Between validation periods, the field device might be drifted and flow computer giving unknown readings and other scenarios that might lead to billing issues. Measurement readings from billing equipment will sometimes freeze, overshoot and even zero readings. Due to reliability concern, smart meters applying artificial intelligence is one of the future technologies that can be genuine global solution¹. Therefore, it is an extra effort to develop a monitoring system tool to verify the billing data generated by measuring equipment and subsequently will enhance overall billing integrity. To achieve the objective, a prevailing tool that can be used is the hybrid method which neural network are combined with PSO and GA algorithm. The hybrid methods are mostly outperformed than non-hybrid methods². It can predict the performance and accurately forecast the instrument measurement and in addition provide a reliable metering system for billing integrity.

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Nomenclature

ANN	Artificial Neural Network
PSO	Particle Swarm Optimization
GA	Genetic Algorithm
IPS	Intelligent Prediction System

1.1. Gas Metering System

Accurate measurement of gas flow through pipelines is vital to reduce energy loss. One of the greatest concerns is whether the amount of money buyer paid is justified with the amount of products sold. The metering system required critical examination which results in cost reduction. The measurements of gas metering stations along the pipeline system are used to compute energy supplied for customer which consists of measuring equipment (e.g. pressure and temperature transmitter), turbine meter, flow computer and gas chromatography. These measurements will be utilized for energy consumption calculation for billing purposes. Fig. 1 shows the billing process from supplier to customer.

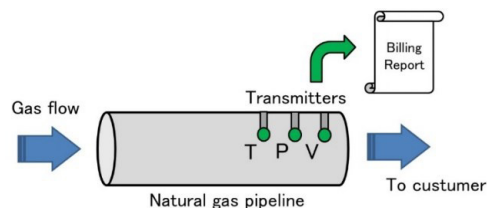


Fig. 1. Billing process of gas consumption

The metering system does not have any reference system to validate its accuracy, which is also defined as a standalone system. Sometimes, instrument faults may occur that lead to billing issues. Prediction and analysis of what will happen plays an important role in economic operation. Thus, accurate and robust prediction models can significantly improve billing results. Reliable billing verification tools also play a significant role to increase the work efficiency of billing-correction. To manage this world issue, human and computational intelligence must be developed for achieving high accuracy of prediction models of process parameter prediction.

1.2. Intelligent Prediction System

The implementation of the intelligent system varies in prediction, classification, clustering, and pattern recognition³. A data-driven technique based on historical data can be used to design a reliable prediction model. For example, nonlinear estimation of wind power optimization is done by ANN⁴. It uses global optimization based on ANN. Therefore, the Artificial Neural Network (ANN) method is proposed to be the intelligent prediction model to learn the behavior of faults and provide reliable data for billing purposes. There are several factors that affect model development: model inputs; data pre-processing; learning algorithm and activation function⁵. Selection of ANN architecture also describes model performance in view of its robustness and reliability of the system. The most popular training algorithm in prediction applications is the backpropagation method (BP). Examples of BP algorithms are gradient descent, Levenberg-Marquardt, Levenberg-Marquardt with Bayesian regularization⁶. In this paper, the optimization method is applied in training ANN to have a better prediction value. The approaches of hybrid intelligence are used to predict more accurate and reliable energy⁷. Therefore, PSO and GA are introduced in optimizing the weights and biases from ANN training.

1.3. Particle Swarm Optimization

PSO was first established by Kennedy and Eberhart as a solution to the complex non-linear optimization problem by imitating the behavior of bird flocks in the concept of function-optimization by means of a particle swarm⁸. PSO is also well-known as a population-based search method based on the behavior of elements in nature such as fish schooling and birds flocking. The population follows its leader, which is affected by the best position of each particle in the whole swarm. This phenomenon is called the global best PSO (or *gbest* PSO)⁹. Every individual will adjust its position according to its own best position, which follows toward the group's objective. The particle is called as personal best (or *pbest* PSO). A local best PSO (or *lbest* PSO) occurs when the *pbest* corresponds to the position in the neighbor's experience. Lastly, all the particles will finally move toward the desired location. To achieve this condition, the velocity of the particle is updated as in equation (1) where the particles move to a new position close to

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