

Technische Universität Dresden

**Control of synchronized doubly-fed
induction generator under grid conditions**

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Abstract

For megawatt-class (MW-class) wind turbines, the alteration of rotor speed considerably affects the optimal performance, according to the energy flow characteristics of generators. A robust approach, based on a hydro-dynamically controlled gearbox, provides accurate speed adjustments for fixed-speed generators, normally at the synchronous speed. The existing topologies, which use the traditional synchronous generator, perform poorly due to lack of control in the rotor electromagnetic circuit during load changes and input energy fluctuations. Therefore, a doubly-fed induction generator (DFIG) is utilized with the rotor winding being fed with direct current in order to control the output power of the machine. At this mode of operation, there is no considerable active power flowing in the rotor and thus the converter rating reduces considerably. However, when working as a synchronous generator, the DFIG behaves in the same manner and causes electromagnetic oscillation, as well as undesired unbalanced thermal load in the rotor winding and power components of the converter.

This research work develops control techniques which combine feedback and feedforward topologies to reduce oscillations in the electromagnetic torque, load angle, as well as the reactive power of a DFIG at the synchronous operating point. According to the critical damping method, the damping torque is controlled to maintain the critical state of the entire system. This method is based on the dynamic analysis of torque components in the machine. As a consequence,

an additional damping torque is fed to the control loop to eliminate the vibration of variables during the alteration of operating parameters. The other method, namely coupling approach, is based on the analysis of the vibration components of variables like torque, reactive power, and load angle. Thus, the oscillation parts are provided simultaneously at their set values and the vibration is eliminated.

On the other hand, as the share of wind energy in the power network increases, the generators are required to stay connected in cases of voltage depression, in accordance with the grid code of each nation. This research introduces methods to support the generator to ride through the temporary low voltage (LVRT) to minimize the waste of wind energy. These methods use the support of active crowbar mechanism and a direct rotor voltage control, in order to reduce the oscillations in machine variables and keep them within a safe limit. Furthermore, in case of unbalanced grid voltage dips, a novel approach is proposed to separate the positive and negative components, so that these components can be controlled separately. This control structure can reduce the negative impact on stator current, rotor current, torque as well as active and reactive powers, when the machine works at the synchronous mode. Optimal methods to determine the reference value of negative sequence controller are also proposed in order to simultaneously eliminate the oscillation in variables.

The behaviours of the above mentioned schemes are investigated by the means of Matlab/Simulink simulation and experimental test model to validate the proposed approaches.

Contents

Abstract	v
List of figures	xi
List of tables	xvii
List of symbols	xix
List of acronyms	xxiii

Chapter 1 Introduction	1
1.1 Research motivation	3
1.2 Research tools	4
1.3 Outline of the thesis	4

Chapter 2 Wind turbine and grid connection	7
2.1 Wind turbines	7
2.1.1 Types of wind turbines	8
2.1.2 Wind turbines capacity	8
2.2 Faults in power network	9
2.2.1 Magnitude and duration of faults	9
2.2.2 Fault types	10
2.2.3 Voltage sag detection	11
2.3 Grid code technical requirements	13
2.3.1 Fault ride-through requirements	13
2.3.2 Requirements of active and reactive powers	14
2.4 Summary	15

Chapter 3	Synchronous operating mode and the model of doubly-fed induction generator	17
3.1	Introduction	17
3.2	WinDrive gearbox	20
3.2.1	Mechanical principle	20
3.2.2	Benefits of synchronous generator-based wind turbines	21
3.3	Synchronous operating point of a DFIG	22
3.4	Modelling of synchronized DFIG under symmetrical grid voltage	24
3.5	Symmetrical component model	27
3.6	Summary	29
Chapter 4	Active vibration control	31
4.1	Introduction	31
4.2	Power representation	32
4.3	Vibration analysis	33
4.3.1	Simplified vibration structure of the DFIG at synchronism	33
4.3.2	Different equations of vibration	35
4.4	Control structure	36
4.4.1	General control structure of load angle	36
4.4.2	Controller parameters	37
4.5	Active vibration control	40
4.5.1	Critical damping method	41
4.5.2	Coupling damping method	42
4.5.2.1	Oscillation of reactive power	42
4.5.2.2	Oscillation of electromagnetic torque	43
4.5.2.3	Oscillation of load angle	44
4.5.3	Experimental results	45
4.6	Summary	46

Chapter 5	Low voltage ride-through control	47
5.1	Introduction	47
5.2	Voltage dip analysis	48
5.2.1	Three phase dip	49
5.2.2	One phase dip	52
5.2.3	Two phase dip	53
5.3	Current limit	54
5.4	Voltage dip emulator	58
5.5	Riding-through of a SDFIG under high voltage dip level	61
5.5.1	Crowbar parameter	62
5.5.2	Crowbar switching algorithm	62
5.5.3	Simulation performance	64
5.6	Control under symmetrical low voltage dip level	67
5.6.1	Determination of transient stator flux linkage	67
5.6.2	Rotor voltage control method	68
5.6.3	Simulation results	69
5.7	Summary	71
Chapter 6	Symmetrical component control	73
6.1	Introduction	73
6.2	Symmetrical consequence separation	75
6.2.1	PLL-based separation of positive and negative sequences	76
6.2.2	Comparisons between PLL method and other methods	77
6.3	Symmetrical consequence control	77
6.3.1	Symmetrical component controller	77
6.3.2	Oscillation and reference value determination	79
6.3.2.1	Eliminating stator current unbalance	79
6.3.2.2	Eliminating electromagnetic torque oscillation	85
6.3.2.3	Eliminating reactive power oscillation	89
6.3.2.4	Eliminating active power oscillation	92

6.3.2.5	Eliminating rotor current oscillation	96
6.4	Optimal reference values	98
6.4.1	Weighted arithmetic optimization (ARO)	98
6.4.2	Vibration sum optimization (VSO)	99
6.4.2.1	Sum of vibration	99
6.4.2.2	Determining the minimum value of the sum	101
6.4.3	Results	102
6.5	Summary	108
Chapter 7	Conclusions and suggestions for future work	109
7.1	Conclusions	109
7.2	Suggestions for future work	112
Thesis		113
Appendix		
A1	Symmetrical component	117
A2	Discretized PI controller	119
A3	Oscillation evaluation of symmetrical component control	121
A4	Test rig of 4 kW DFIG	123
A5	Impedance-based voltage dip emulator	127
A6	Additional results for symmetrical component control	129
A7	Experimental results for symmetrical and asymmetrical voltage dip cases	149
Bibliography		161

List of figures

1.1	Cumulative capacity growth of wind power in top selected countries	2
2.1	The magnitude and duration of voltage dip for different reasons	10
2.2	Fault ride-through requirements of the E.ON grid code	14
2.3	The requirement of reactive current under different percentage of voltage sag	14
3.1	Wind turbine structure, based on the synchronized DFIG	18
3.2	Mechatronic structure of the WinDrive	21
3.3	Driveline of a wind turbine with WinDrive	22
3.4	Rotor power and losses on different slips (with converter loss being neglected)	23
3.5	Equivalent circuit of a DFIG at the synchronous operating point	25
3.6	Rotating reference frames of positive and negative sequences	27
3.7	Equivalent circuit of a DFIG for negative sequence at synchronism	28
4.1	Simplified equivalent circuit of a DFIG at synchronism	32
4.2	Simplified transfer function diagram of a synchronous machine	34
4.3	Control structure of the SDFIG	36
4.4	Vector diagram of the variable in the SDFIG	37
4.5	Rotor current control structure	38

4.6	Electromagnetic torque control structure	39
4.7	Amplitude and phase shift of electromagnetic torque in control loop	41
4.8	CR damping scheme	42
4.9	CO damping scheme	44
4.10	Experimental performance under control approaches	45
5.1	Equivalent circuit of the SDFIG on a stationary reference frame	49
5.2	Transient of rotor current under 50 % three-phase voltage sag	51
5.3	Transient of rotor current under 50 % one-phase voltage sag	53
5.4	Transient of rotor current under 50 % two-phase voltage sag	54
5.5	Relation between rotor power and wind velocity	55
5.6	Relationship between powers and rotor current	56
5.7	Limit of stator and field current	57
5.8	Limit of powers under different stator voltage level	58
5.9	Impedance-based emulator for testing wind turbine response under temporary voltage drop	60
5.10	Simulated voltage sag with the impedance method	60
5.11	Transformer-based emulator	61
5.12	Simulated voltage sag with transformer	61
5.13	Crowbar current under different crowbar resistance	62
5.14	Programme sequence of the active crowbar	63
5.15	Simulation performance of the SDFIG under 90 % three-phase dip without the crowbar	64
5.16	Simulation performance of the SDFIG, under 90 % three-phase dip, with a passive crowbar	65
5.17	Simulation performance of the SDFIG, under 90 % three-phase dip, with an active crowbar ($I_{CB-ON} = 1.2 I_{RN}$)	66
5.18	Determination of the transient stator flux linkage	68
5.19	Transient stator flux linkage	68
5.20	Direct rotor voltage control	69

5.21	Oscillation damping of rotor current	70
5.22	Oscillation damping of torque	70
5.23	Oscillation damping of stator current	71
5.24	Oscillation damping of active and reactive power	71
6.1	Representation of the three-phase variables with three rotating vector	76
6.2	Determination of \underline{z}_a with three-phase PLL and one-phase PLL	77
6.3	Comparison of the positive and negative sequence separation methods	78
6.4	Structure of the positive and negative sequence controllers	79
6.5	Negative stator current under different negative rotor current values and one-phase voltage dip levels	80
6.6	Negative stator current under different negative rotor current values and two-phase voltage dip levels	80
6.7	Stator current components, under the one-phase dip, without and with the NSC	82
6.8	Negative stator current components, under the one-phase dip, without and with the NSC	82
6.9	Negative rotor current components under the one-phase dip, without and with NSC, for symmetrical stator current criterion	83
6.10	Stator current components, under the two-phase dip, without and with the NSC	83
6.11	Negative stator current components, under the two-phase dip, without and with the NSC	84
6.12	Negative rotor current components under the two-phase dip, without and with the NSC, for symmetrical stator current criterion	84
6.13	Oscillation levels of the torque under different negative rotor current values and one-phase voltage dip levels	86
6.14	Oscillation levels of the torque under different negative rotor current values and two-phase voltage dip levels	86

6.15	Electromagnetic torque performance and its sine and cosine components, under the one-phase dip, without and with the NSC	87
6.16	Negative rotor current components under the one-phase dip, without and with the NSC, for constant torque criterion	88
6.17	Electromagnetic torque performance and its sine and cosine components, under the two-phase dip, without and with the NSC	88
6.18	Negative rotor current components under the two-phase dip, without and with the NSC, for constant torque criterion	89
6.19	Oscillation levels of the reactive power under different negative rotor current and one-phase voltage dips	90
6.20	Oscillation levels of the reactive power under different negative rotor current and two-phase voltage dips	90
6.21	Reactive power and its oscillation component performance under the one-phase voltage dip	91
6.22	Reactive power and its oscillation component performance under the two-phase voltage dip	92
6.23	Oscillation levels of active power under different negative rotor current values and one-phase voltage dip levels	93
6.24	Oscillation levels of active power under different negative rotor current values and two-phase voltage dip levels	93
6.25	Performance of active power and its oscillation components under one-phase sags	94
6.26	Negative rotor current components under one-phase dips, without and with the NSC, for constant active power criterion	94
6.27	Performance of active power and its oscillation components under two-phase sags	95
6.28	Negative rotor current components under two-phase dips, without and with the NSC, for constant active power criterion	95
6.29	Performance of rotor current under the one-phase sags	96

6.30	Negative rotor current components under one-phase dips, without and with the NSC, for constant rotor current criterion	97
6.31	Performance of rotor current under two-phase sags	97
6.32	Negative rotor current components under two-phase dips, without and with the NSC, for constant rotor current criterion	98
6.33	Optimal reference value trajectory of negative rotor current with different one-phase voltage dip levels	99
6.34	Optimal reference value trajectory of negative rotor current with different two-phase voltage dip levels	99
6.35	Sum of vibrations under various one-phase voltage dip levels (left) and its optimal reference value for i_{R2d} (upper) and i_{R2q} (lower) (red dashed line on the right)	100
6.36	Sum of vibration under various two-phase voltage dip levels (left) and its optimal reference value for i_{R2d} (upper) and i_{R2q} (lower) (red dashed line on the right)	101
6.37	Calculation of the rotor negative current reference, based on the minimum sum of vibration	102
6.38	Negative rotor current components under the one-phase dip, without and with the NSC, for ARO method	103
6.39	Negative rotor current components under the one-phase dip, without and with the NSC, for VSO method	103
6.40	Negative rotor current components under the two-phase dip, without and with the NSC, for ARO method	104
6.41	Negative rotor current components under the two-phase dip, without and with the NSC, for VSO method	104
6.42	Maximum amplitude reduction with ARO and VSO optimal reference methods for one-phase dip.	107
6.43	Maximum amplitude reduction with ARO and VSO optimal reference methods for two-phase dip	107

List of tables

2.1	Types of voltage fault in the power network and classification of sag types before (dashed) and during (solid) fault	11
5.1	Comparison of different voltage sag emulator	59
6.1	Oscillation reduction with different criteria for the one-phase dip	85
6.2	Oscillation reduction with different criteria for the two-phase dip	85
6.3	Oscillation reduction with optimal methods for the one-phase dip	105
6.4	Oscillation reduction with optimal methods for the two-phase dip	105
6.5	Average oscillation reduction in the NSC control with different reference determination methods	106
A4.1	Parameters of the wind-emulated induction motor	124
A4.2	Parameters of the DFIG	125
A4.3	Parameters of the inverter power component (IGBT)	125
A7.1	Parameters of AC voltage source-based dip generator	149
A7.2	Operating parameters of the DFIG under voltage dip	150

List of symbols

\underline{a}	Exponential operator
A	Swept area of rotor blades; gain factor
C	Aerodynamic power coefficient
D	Damping ratio
f	Frequency
G	Transfer function (control object); controller
i	Current
j	Complex operator
J	Moment of inertia
k	Counter point; torque coefficient
K	Voltage sag level; gain of transfer function
L	Inductance
m	Torque
n	Speed (electrical machine)
N	Samples of a window cycle
p	Active power
q	Reactive power
R	Resistance
s	Laplace variable; generator slip; apparent power
t	Time
T	Sampling period; time constant (transfer function)
u	Voltage

V	Proportional gain of a controller; speed (wind)
w	Anti-windup variable
X	Reactance
z	Space vector; number of pole pairs
φ	Power angle
θ	Load angle
ϑ	Electrical angle
ρ	Air density
σ	Leakage factor
τ	Time constant (exponential function)
ω	Angular velocity
ξ	Damping ratio
ψ	Flux linkage
ζ	Damping factor
Δ	Oscillating part

Subscripts

abc	Three phase system; a – acceleration torque
A, B	First and second inductive reactance of voltage sag emulator
C	Constant
CB	Crowbar
D	Damping torque coefficient
DC	DC-link
DT	Delay time
dq	Synchronous dq -axis
e	Electromagnetic torque
f	Filter; forced stator flux linkage
F	Field current
g	Closed control loop
G	Grid

i	Current control loop
k	Maximum value of active power, reactive power and torque
k _r	Critical damping coefficient
M	Mutual values
m	torque control loop; mechanical speed; limit of control signal
max	Maximum value
n	Grid side converter output values; transient values
nat	Natural frequency
N	Rated value
peak	Peak voltage (sag detection)
P	Internal synchronous induced voltage; pole pairs; aerodynamic power
R	Rotor; controller
sag	Voltage value under sag
syn	Synchronous torque coefficient
sys	Overall closed loop transfer function
S	Stator
SM	Synchronous drive
T	Turbine
V-ASG	Asynchronous generator loss
V-SR	Converter loss
W	Wind
sin, cos	Sine and cosine oscillating component
0	Non-oscillating component; time at the beginning of voltage sag
1, 2	Positive and negative sequence
$\alpha\beta$	Stationary $\alpha\beta$ -axis
μ	Magnetisation current
Superscripts	
'	Referred to stator
+, -	Time before and after voltage sag
*	Reference value, complex number conjugation

List of acronyms

AC	Alternating Current
ADC	Analog-to-Digital Converter
ARO	Weighted ARithmetic Optimization
BC	Before Christ
CO	COupling damping control
CR	CRitical damping control
DAC	Digital-to-Analog Converter
DC	Direct Current
DFIG	Doubly-Fed Induction Generator
SDFIG	Synchronized Doubly-Fed Induction Generator
DFT	Discrete Fourier Transform method
DSC	Delayed Signal Cancelation
IEA	International Energy Agency
ISV	Integral of Squared Value
LVRT	Low Voltage Ride-Through
MPPT	Maximum Power Point Tracking
MW	MegaWatt
NSC	Negative Sequence Controller
OP	Optimal Torque
PCC	Point of Common Coupling
PI	Proportional-Integral controller
PLL	Phase Locked Loop

P&O	Perturbation and Observation method
PSF	Power Signal Feedback
PV	Peak Voltage method
RSC	Rotor Side Controller
RVC	Rotor Voltage Control method
TSO	Transmission System Operators
TSR	Tip Speed Ration
VSO	Vibration Sum Optimization
VUF	Voltage Unbalance Factor
WT	Wind Turbine
ZOH	Zero-Order Hold (DAC)