

**ANALYSIS AND DESIGN OF PERMANENT
MAGNET GENERATORS AND DOUBLY FED
INDUCTION GENERATORS FOR RENEWABLE
ENERGY APPLICATIONS**

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**DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
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SEPTEMBER 2016

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MAGNET GENERATORS AND DOUBLY FED
INDUCTION GENERATORS FOR RENEWABLE
ENERGY APPLICATIONS**

by

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Submitted

in fulfilment of the requirements of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy
to the



INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY DELHI

SEPTEMBER 2016

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the thesis entitled, “**Analysis and Design of Permanent Magnet Generators and Doubly Fed Induction Generators for Renewable Energy Applications**” being submitted by **Mr. VAKIL GAURANG INDRAVADAN** for the award of the degree of **Doctor of Philosophy** is a record of bonafide research work carried out by him in the Department of Electrical Engineering of Indian Institute of Technology Delhi.

Mr. Vakil Gaurang Indravadan has worked under my guidance and supervision and has fulfilled the requirements for the submission of this thesis, which to my knowledge has reached the requisite standard. The results obtained herein have not been submitted to any other University or Institute for the award of any degree.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This doctoral thesis concludes my project at the Electrical Engineering Department of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi.

First of all, I thank gratefully my supervisor Prof. K. R. Rajagopal for agreeing to advise me in the field of Electrical Machine Design. I sincerely appreciate his continuous support, guidance, discussions, enthusiasm, ideas, technical contributions and reading several draft versions of this thesis. His profound knowledge, professional codes and gentle personality will benefit my career as well as my personal life.

I would like to express my most sincere gratitude to my student research advisory committee members Prof. I. N. Kar, Asst. Prof. A. R. Abhayankar and Prof. Viresh Dutta, for giving their valuable comments to enhance my work.

My sincere thanks to the PG Machines Lab staff, Shri Srichand, Shri Puran Singh, Shri Gurcharan Singh and Shri Jugbeer Singh for providing facilities and equipment required for my doctoral study.

I would also like to thank my colleagues Phaneendra Babu, Satishbabu Bhogineni, Pranshu Upadhyay, Shankar S., Sreejith, Amit Sant, Rajkumar, Chandra Sekhar, M. Sandeep, S. Jeevanand, and Swami Naidu, for their invaluable support, assistance and encouragement throughout my stay at IIT Delhi. I wish them all best of luck and a

bright future. This list is still not complete and I apologize to those not listed as you all contributed to my experience.

Last, but certainly not least, I would like to thank my parents and siblings for their endless support, trust, love, and believing in me. They have made me what I am today. Finally, my deepest gratitude goes to Hiral for the love and support I encountered during the writing of this thesis, and the daily smiles she manages to put on my face.

Thank you all...

Gaurang Vakil

March 2016

ABSTRACT

The research described in this thesis primarily focuses on the analysis and design of variable speed generators used in wind power applications. Different market segments have emerged for the small power stand alone and grid connected renewable energy applications. For the design of variable speed wind generators, five applications and their power ratings are targeted, viz. 2.2kW and 5kW for standalone small scale village electrification, 7.5kW and 10kW for standalone or grid connected application used for rural electrification or residential loads and 15kW for irrigation and/or farm electrification.

There are numerous rotor topologies when it comes to permanent magnet brushless machines (PMBM). A detailed comparison is carried out for different rotor topologies having various PM configurations of PMBM in terms of generated voltage (back-EMF in case of motoring operation), cogging torque, static torque profile with one phase excited with the dc supply which eventually gives the average torque and ripple torque for various load angles (i.e. the angle between the rotor polar axis and stator polar axis).

To determine the effect of different design parameters on the permanent magnet generator (PMG) performance, a detailed parametric analysis is carried out. The analysis feeds in as an input to the process of optimization, as it provides the understanding as to which parameter is required to be varied or to be discarded and in what way, to enhance the generator performance. An analytical set of design equations for designing each – high speed and direct drive PMG, and high speed doubly fed induction generator (DFIG) specifically for low power applications was developed.

Novel reduced single tooth model to represent magnetic circuit for integral slot and fractional slot stator configuration is developed and evaluated against the results obtained from the finite element analysis (FEA). A generic winding arrangement algorithm is developed to generate a double layered short pitched distributed or concentrated winding layout for various integral slot or fractional slot configurations that are considered.

An unconstrained design space is considered and hence, a custom genetic algorithm with an adaptive ranging is developed and verified to span a significantly large design space for design optimization of direct drive PMG. With an objective to include restriction on mechanical resonances at the design stage, a detailed structural FEA was carried out, on the direct drive PMG to determine the free mode frequencies so as to avoid them.

While considering the PMG, it is important to consider the condition monitoring of the permanent magnet (PM). Being the most vulnerable component of the generator, PM gets affected by both temperature and excitation. Comprehensive signatures for condition monitoring of PM were developed, that would help detect local, partial and complete PM demagnetization. The developed signatures also help to distinguish PM demagnetization fault from the inter-turn fault. By knowing the PM state of health, it is possible to operate a faulty generator (with partially, locally or completely demagnetized PM) at a lower output rating (or with different control scheme), without demagnetizing the PM any further and hence, prolonging the generator life.

A parallel tooth configuration is selected for the rotor of DFIG. For the rotor, as the height of the slot increases, the slot area increases but slot width decreases, therefore, even though there is sufficient area, the conductors may not fit in the slot

because the width is too small. To overcome this problem, a generic algorithm is developed to precisely arrange the conductors in the slot and determine the slot fill factor. It sets the limit to the maximum fill factor that can be considered for the design of the generator. A similar algorithm is also applied to the stator design. With this understanding, design optimization of the DFIG is carried out using the custom GA based design optimization process for different stator and rotor slot combinations and different stator to rotor turns ratios along with the conventional set of design variables.

Using the established understanding, a comprehensive computer aided design (CAD) package is proposed and developed using the extended design variables and GA based optimization process is used to design PMGs and DFIGs for wind power applications in the power range of 2kW to 15kW which covers the major applications discussed earlier. Specific designs are generated utilizing the developed CAD program for high speed and direct drive PMG, and high speed DFIG that meet the specific market driven power ratings and are characterized in detail.

This thesis eventually gives a comprehensive solution for designing a high performance PMG and DFIG. Important parameters of these generators to be considered for the design are dealt in detail with supportive information obtained from the analysis supplemented by the FEA results. Hence, this work provides the insight into the design process of PMG and DFIG, and provides optimization methodologies to develop compact and high performance generators.

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LIST OF SYMBOLS

Φ_g	Airgap Flux (Wb)
Φ_l	Leakage Flux (Wb)
Φ_r	Remenance Flux (Wb)
B	Magnetic Flux Density (T)
B_g	Airgap Flux Density (T)
H	Magnetic Field Intensity (A/m)
H_c	Coercive Field Strength (A/m)
H_{ci}	Intrinsic Coercivity (A/m)
μ	Relative Permeability of the Material
μ_0	Absolute Permeability
μ_m	Relative Permeability of the Magnet
μ_r	Magnet Recoil Permeability
V_{ls}	Stator Terminal/Line Voltage (V)
V_{lr}	Rotor Terminal/Line Voltage (V)
V_{phs}	Stator Phase Voltage (V)

V_{phr}	Rotor Phase Voltage (V)
V_{gs}	Stator Generated No-Load Voltage (V)
V_{gr}	Rotor Generated No-Load Voltage (V)
V_{dc}	DC Link Voltage (V)
I_{ls}	Stator Line Current (A)
I_{lr}	Rotor Line Current (A)
I_{phs}	Stator Phase Current (A)
I_{phr}	Rotor Phase Current (A)
P_o	Rated Output Power (W)
P_{max}	Maximum Output Power (W)
P_i	Input Power (W)
N_s/N_r	Stator to Rotor Turns Ratio for Doubly Fed Induction Generator
N_s	Number of Stator Slots
N_r	Number of Rotor Slots
D_{os}	Stator Outer Diameter (m)
D_{is}	Stator Bore Diameter (m)
L_{stack}	Stack Length (Axial Length of the Machine) (m)

L_i	Effective Iron Length (m)
l_g	Length of the Airgap (m)
D_{or}	Rotor Outer Diameter (m)
D_{rm}	Rotor Magnet Inner Diameter (m)
D_{sh}	Shaft Diameter (m)
τ_{ps}	Stator Pole Pitch (m)
τ_s	Stator Slot Pitch (m)
τ_r	Rotor Slot Pitch (m)
τ_{pr}	Rotor Pole Pitch (m)
α_m	Magnet Pole Arc (rad or deg)
k_c	Carter's Coefficient
k_{ws}	Stator Winding Factor
k_{wr}	Rotor Winding Factor
k_s	Stator Slot Fill Factor
k_r	Rotor Slot Fill Factor
K_e	Back EMF Constant
K_t	Torque Constant

B_{cs}	Stator Back Iron Flux Density (T)
B_{cr}	Rotor Back Iron Flux Density (T)
B_{ts}	Stator Tooth Flux Density (T)
B_{tr}	Rotor Tooth Flux Density (T)
t_{ws}	Stator Tooth Width (m)
t_{wr}	Rotor Tooth Width (m)
b_{0s}	Stator Slot Opening (m)
b_{1s}	Stator Slot Lower Width (m)
b_{2s}	Stator Slot Top Width (m)
H_{0s}	Stator Tooth Shoe Height (m)
H_{1s}	Stator Tooth Wedge Height (m)
H_s	Total Stator Slot Height (m)
h_s	Stator Slot Height (m)
h_{rs}	Stator Back Iron (m)
b_{0r}	Rotor Slot Opening (m)
b_{1r}	Rotor Slot Lower Width (m)
b_{2r}	Rotor Slot Top Width (m)

H_{0r}	Rotor Tooth Shoe Height (m)
H_{1r}	Rotor Tooth Wedge Height (m)
H_r	Total Rotor Slot Height (m)
h_r	Rotor Slot Height (m)
h_{rr}	Rotor Back Iron (m)
α_{ss}	Stator Slot Fraction at the Surface
α_{bs}	Stator Slot Fraction at the Slot Back End
α_{sr}	Rotor Slot Fraction at the Surface
α_{br}	Rotor Slot Fraction at the Slot Back End
α_{ts}	Stator Tooth Shoe Height to Stator Slot Wedge Height Ratio
α_{tr}	Rotor Tooth Shoe Height to Stator Slot Wedge Height Ratio
A_{ss}	Stator Slot Area (m ²)
A_{sr}	Rotor Slot Area (m ²)
P	Number of Poles
p	Number of Pole Pairs
a	Number of Parallel Paths
n_{phs}	Number of Conductors per Phase of Stator Winding

n_s	Number of Conductors per Slot of Stator Winding
n_{ss}	Number of Strands in Stator Winding
n_{phr}	Number of Conductors per Phase of Rotor Winding
n_r	Number of Conductors per Slot of Rotor Winding
n_{rs}	Number of Strands in Rotor Winding
q_s	Slots per Pole per Phase for Stator
q_r	Slots per Pole per Phase for Rotor
D_{cs}	Diameter of Stator Conductor (m)
D_{cr}	Diameter of Rotor Conductor (m)
R_L	External Load Resistance (Ω)
R_{ph}	Phase Resistance (Ω)
L_{ph}	Phase Inductance (H)
η	Efficiency of the Machine (Motor/Generator)
N	Speed (RPM)
ω	Angular Speed (rad/s)
f	Frequency (Hz)
ψ	Magnetic Flux Linkage (Wb)

ψ_{pm}	Magnet Flux Linkage (Wb)
ψ_s	Stator Flux Linkage (Wb)
ac	Specific Electric Loading (AT)
J_s	Stator Current Density (A/mm ²)
J_r	Rotor Current Density (A/mm ²)
J	Rotor Moment of Inertia (kg.m ²)
l_{mc}	Length of the Magnet (m)
N_p	Number of Turns per Pole
N_{ph}	Number of Turns per Phase
N_{sp}	Number of Slots per Phase
R_{phs}	Stator Phase Resistance (Ω)
R_{phr}	Rotor Phase Resistance (Ω)
L_{phs}	Stator Phase Inductance (H)
P_{rs}	Stator Copper Losses (W)
P_{rr}	Rotor Copper Losses (W)
P_{cls}	Stator Iron Losses (W)
P_{clr}	Rotor Iron Losses (W)

P_{fw}	Mechanical Power Losses (Friction and Windage) (W)
P_{total}	Total Power Losses (W)
p_{Fe}	Specific Core Losses (W/kg)
m	Number of Phases
T	Rated Output Torque (Nm)
T_{av}	Average Output Torque (Nm)
T_{max}	Maximum Output Torque (Nm)
W_C	Magnetic Coenergy (Ws)
W_F	Magnetic Field Energy (Ws)
σ	Electrical Conductivity (S/m)
ρ	Density of Material (kg/m ³)
δ	Load Angle (deg)
$\cos\varphi$	Power Factor
L_d	Direct Axis Inductance (H)
L_q	Quadrature Axis Inductance (H)
s_{max}	Maximum slip for DFIG
P_{ag}	Generator Airgap Power (W)

P_s	Generator Stator Power (W)
P_m	Mechanical Power delivered by the turbine to the generator (W)
P_r	Generator Rotor Power (delivered to or from) (W)
ω_s	Speed of the stator magnetic field (rad/s)
ω_r	Speed of the rotor magnetic field (rad/s)
ω_m	Mechanical speed of the rotor (rad/s)
s	Operating slip
A	Magnetic Vector Potential
A_x	Magnetic Vector Potential along x-axis
A_y	Magnetic Vector Potential along y-axis
A_z	Magnetic Vector Potential along z-axis
θ_e	Electrical Angular Position (rad or deg)
θ	Mechanical Angular Position (rad or deg)
ψ	Flux linkage with the winding (Wb)
B_{rd}	Radial component of the flux density (normal to the ling l_g) (T)
$B_{\theta e}$	Azimuthal component of the flux density (tangential to the line l_g) (T)
B_r	Magnetic Remenance (Maximum Flux Density of the Magnet) (T)

B_m	Operating Magnet Flux Density (T)
H_c	Coercive Force (Maximum Coercive Force of the Magnet) (A/m)
H_{ci}	Intrinsic Magnetic Coercivity (A/m)
H_m	Operating Magnet Coercive Force (A/m)
BH_{max}	Maximum BH Product (MGOe)
n_{seg}	Number of segments used for adaptive ranging GA based design optimization process
B_{maxr}	Allowable maximum flux density in the rotor back iron (T)
B_{tmaxr}	Allowable maximum flux density in the rotor teeth (T)
k_{st} / k_{stack}	Stacking factor
α_{cp}	Stator coil span angle (rad or deg)
α_{cpr}	Rotor coil span angle (rad or deg)
$\cos\phi_s$	Stator rated power factor
$\cos\phi_r$	Rotor rated power factor
$L2L$	Line to line voltage (V) (used in graphs of generated voltage)
k_{ml}	Magnet internal leakage
P_C	Permeance coefficient

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<i>kW</i>	Kilo watt
<i>MW</i>	Mega watt
<i>PV</i>	Photovoltaic
<i>AWEA</i>	American Wind Energy Association
<i>IG</i>	Induction Generator
<i>SG</i>	Synchronous Generator
<i>SEIG</i>	Self-Excited Induction Generator
<i>SCIG</i>	Squirrel-Cage Induction Generator
<i>DFIG</i>	Doubly-Fed Induction Generator
<i>PMG</i>	Permanent Magnet Generator
<i>RG</i>	Reluctance Generator
<i>PM</i>	Permanent Magnet
<i>AlNiCo</i>	Aluminum Nickel Cobalt
<i>Sm-Co</i>	Samarium Cobalt Alloy
<i>Nd-Fe-B</i>	Neodymium Iron Boron Alloy

<i>PMBM</i>	Permanent Magnet Brushless Machine
<i>PM BLDC</i>	Permanent Magnet Brushless DC Machine
<i>PMSM</i>	Permanent Magnet Synchronous Machine
<i>PM BLAC</i>	Permanent Magnet Brushless AC Machine
<i>VVVF</i>	Variable Voltage Variable Frequency
<i>CVCF</i>	Constant Voltage Constant Frequency
<i>VSC</i>	Voltage Source Converter
<i>RSC</i>	Rotor Side Converter
<i>GSC</i>	Grid Side Converter
<i>EMF</i>	Electro Motive Force
<i>MMF</i>	Magneto Motive Force
<i>THD</i>	Total Harmonic Distortion
<i>EPFM</i>	Exterior Penalty Function Method
<i>ALMM</i>	Augmented Lagrangian Multiplier Method
<i>IALMM</i>	Improved Algorithm Augmented Lagrangian Multiplier Method
<i>NFMZ</i>	Not Full Magnetized Zones
<i>3D</i>	Three Dimensional

<i>2D</i>	Two Dimensional
<i>1D</i>	One Dimensional
<i>LEF</i>	Leading Edge Fault
<i>TEF</i>	Trailing Edge Fault
<i>MF</i>	Motoring Fault
<i>GF</i>	Generating Fault
<i>LD</i>	Local Demagnetization
<i>AD</i>	Asymmetric Demagnetization
<i>SD</i>	Symmetric Demagnetization
<i>MCM</i>	Magnetic Circuit Model
<i>FEM</i>	Finite Element Method
<i>FE</i>	Finite Element
<i>FEA</i>	Finite Element Analysis
<i>BEM</i>	Boundary Element Method
<i>FDM</i>	Finite Difference Method
<i>MM</i>	Moments Method
<i>NRM</i>	Newton-Raphson Method

<i>RE</i>	Renewable Energy
<i>CAD</i>	Computer Aided Design
<i>kW</i>	Kilo Watt
<i>VAR</i>	Volt Ampere Reactive Power
<i>THD</i>	Total Harmonic Distortion
<i>UPF</i>	Unity Power Factor
<i>PF</i>	Power Factor