

**DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF VOLTAGE
AND FREQUENCY CONTROLLERS FOR
SINGLE-PHASE SELF EXCITED INDUCTION
GENERATORS**

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**DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY DELHI
JUNE 2015**

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AND FREQUENCY CONTROLLERS FOR
SINGLE-PHASE SELF EXCITED INDUCTION
GENERATORS**

by

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Department of Electrical Engineering

Submitted

In fulfillment of the requirements of the degree of

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

to the



**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY DELHI
JUNE 2015**

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the thesis entitled, “**Design and Development of Voltage and Frequency Controllers for Single-Phase Self Excited Induction Generators**” being submitted by **Mr. Ujjwal Kumar Kalla** 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. Ujjwal Kumar Kalla has worked under our guidance and supervision and has fulfilled the requirements for the submission of this thesis, which to our knowledge has reached the requisite standard. The results obtained here in have not been submitted to any other university or Institute for the award of any degree.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I take this opportunity to express my heart-felt gratitude and indebtedness to my supervisors Prof. Bhim Singh and Prof. S.S Murthy, Department of Electrical Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi who gave me a life-time opportunity to undertake my Ph.D work under their guidance and supervision. They have been my guide in all true senses from very beginning of my research to its completion. Working with them has opened up a new horizon of state-of-the-art knowledge on voltage and frequency controllers for standalone induction generators. Deep insight of Prof. Bhim Singh and Prof. S.S Murthy about the subject, ample research ideas, vast resourcefulness in electrical engineering and versatile exposure in international forum and his strong perception have immensely helped me to do the research work. Their continuous monitoring, valuable guidance and input, have been always the source of inspiration and courage which are the driving forces to complete my work. It is a life time experience which I am to cherish always.

My sincere thanks are due to Prof. Sukumar Mishra, Prof. G. Bhuvaneshwari and Prof. T.S Bhatti, all SRC members who have given me valuable guidance and advice to improve quality of my work. I am overwhelmed with their immeasurable valuable input received during my research work. I do convey my sincere gratitude and respect to Prof. B.P Singh and Prof. M.L Kothari who have taught me all the relevant courses and helped a great deal to enrich my knowledge.

I am extremely grateful to Shri Gurcharan Singh, Sh. Srichand, Sh. Puran Singh, Sh. Jugbeer Singh and other staffs of Electrical Engineering's PG machine Lab, IIT Delhi for providing me immense facilities and assistance to carry out my research work.

I would like to earnestly extend my sincere thanks to Dr. Sanjeev Singh, Dr. V. Rajagopal, Dr. Ashish Shrivastav, Dr. Shailendra Sharma, Dr. Sabharaj Arya, Dr. Jeevanand, Dr. Rajesh Ahuja, Mr. Shivkant Sharma and Dr. Sursing Gao who have provided me initial startup in my area of research.

I would like to earnestly extend my sincere thanks and heartfelt thanks to Dr. Rakesh Sharma, Registrar, IIT Delhi, Shri Ashok Sharma, Superintendent PG section IIT Delhi who have constantly encourage me to complete the research work.

I also extend my sincere thanks to my fellow research scholars M. Sandeep, Vashist Bist, N.K. Swami Nayadu, Chinmay Jain, Ikhlq Hussain, Rajan Kumar, Anshul, Aniket, Sourabh, Sachin Devassy and Mr. Krishan Kant Bhalla for the cooperation, friendly behavior and technical support provided during my research.

I would like to earnestly extend my sincere thanks and heartfelt thanks to Hari, Kunal, Ashok, Pramod, Dinesh Vyas, Shri Mool Chand Panchriya and Shri Hanuman Suthar for their valuable support to me and my family during the entire duration of my PhD work.

I acknowledge my pillar of strength my Mother Smt. Mithilesh Kalla and my father Shri H.C. Kalla who gave me immense inspiration. My thanks to my family members Homendra Kalla (brother), Sarita Purohit, Daya Vyas, Jyoti Purohit (sisters) and Pawan Joshi (Brother) who have constantly encourage me to complete the research work.

My deepest love, appreciation and indebtedness go to my wife and my soul mate for her wholehearted support, encouragement during my research work. I have no words for my dear wife Mrs. Rakhi Kalla and my dear daughter Shristi Kalla, who have made huge sacrifices to make my Ph.D dream come true.

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ABSTRACT

This thesis investigates the use of a two winding single phase self excited induction generator (SEIG) for standalone off grid single-phase power generation using different renewable energy sources either singly or in combinational hybrid mode. Various solid state controllers are explored and successfully implemented for each case. This is the first such attempt to use a specially designed two winding SEIG for renewable energy application to feed single-phase loads vastly prevalent in isolated and remote locations, in accessible to the grid. This research work assumes great importance due to the nonavailability of the power in remote regions in developing countries. Moreover, there is a need to exploit local renewable sources such as bio, hydro, wind, in combination with solar energy. Present global emphasis to generate pollution free electricity makes the work all the more important.

The first case deals with the controlled capacitor scheme wherein a fixed capacitor is used across an auxiliary winding and variable shunt capacitor is realized across the main winding in parallel with the load. The novelty is the back to back connected thyristor scheme with the main winding capacitor to smoothly vary the VAR through the control of thyristors. It is suitable with both resistive and inductive loads such as lighting, fans and heating loads which are linear static or dynamic loads. The hardware for this VAR controller has been designed and successfully implemented for SEIG. This scheme is found suitable for bio or diesel engine as a prime mover with varying speeds of about 20%.

The next scheme for control of SEIG deals with nonlinear loads typically rectifier loads used in PCs, laptops and IT equipments needed for remote communities to improve their connectivity. The scheme uses an H-bridge type IGBT based voltage source converters

(VSC) with a capacitor at its DC bus, in parallel with the loads to inject an adjustable harmonics and fundamental reactive VAR needed by SEIG and loads. It ensures that SEIG has minimum harmonics despite high THD (Total Harmonic Distortion) of the load current. This is also found suitable for engine driven systems.

An improvement of the above scheme is to obtain constant voltage and frequency across the loads with the above type of prime mover under linear and nonlinear loads. Here, the engine functions under a single point operation with constant output power, torque and speed. For feeding variable loads, the residual power is used to charge the battery to maintain constant output of the engine. Here, a VSC is used for voltage control with the VAR and harmonic mitigation while the battery works for frequency control with a real power balance.

The next scheme deals with a small-hydro generating system wherein the power may be constant in a given condition but it varies seasonably dependent on input water flow. The SEIG output frequency is maintained constant through a feedback mechanism using the reference frequency. A frequency error signal is used to trigger PWM pulses to the IGBT of an electronic load controller. Moreover, it in turn feeds suitable power to the dump load. With the constant load, the voltage remains constant through an equilibrium status.

An another scheme deals with the decoupled voltage and frequency controller (DVFC) of a SEIG driven by small uncontrolled hydro turbine wherein both voltage and frequency are separately regulated. Here, frequency error signal is fed to control a chopper IGBT to alter the dump load for constant frequency. The terminal voltage error signal, dc bus voltage error signal of VSC and load current are used in the proposed control algorithm which estimates the reference source current to regulate the load voltage.

The integrated voltage and frequency controller (IVFC) of a SEIG driven by small uncontrolled hydro turbine, is another scheme being investigated in detail. This is an improved scheme for small-hydro application. A further improvement is achieved through an additional battery storage energy system to the above. The series combination of chopper and dump load resistance of the previous IVFC scheme is replaced by a battery energy storage system (BESS). During varying load condition, the residual power is stored in the battery to maintain the system frequency. In overload condition, the additional power is supplied by the battery to maintain the system frequency. In the proposed control algorithm, the charging and discharging of the BESS are controlled by a frequency control loop with the frequency as a feedback variable, unlike auxiliary dump load based controllers, where the DC link voltage is used as a feedback variable.

The next control scheme of SEIG pertains to the wind energy application due to imperative need to have typical rooftop or isolated wind mills to supply single phase power using SEIG. This is a major breakthrough as PMSG are being implied for such applications. This is primarily a wind battery hybrid system with a dedicated control to operate at varying wind speeds. The voltage and frequency control of a wind turbine driven single phase SEIG under variable input power from wind turbine and at varying consumer loads is achieved using VSC-BESS. The VSC-BESS consists of a single-phase H-bridge type IGBT based voltage source converter and a battery energy storage system connected at its DC link.

The next stage of this research is towards creation of a single phase dedicated microgrid with a combination of renewable sources such as wind and hydro with a battery for power balancing. The scheme involves the DSP based integration of a standalone single phase SEIG based small hydro generating system with a wind energy conversion system based on PMBLDC generator. A VSC-BESS is used for active and reactive powers

compensation of the microgrid system which in turn controls the system voltage and frequency along with improved power quality.

Another variant of such a hybrid scheme is a hydro-solar system with a battery backup. It consists of microgrid system using a small hydro turbine driven single-phase SEIG integrated with solar PV-array. A sliding mode control based on susceptance theory is proposed which estimates the reference source current used to control the operation of multifunctional voltage source converter. The microgrid feeds all types of loads and ensures good power quality.

Finally, an integrated energy system as a combination of wind, hydro, bio and solar with a battery energy storage system has been developed. The scheme consists of three main renewable energy sources namely small-hydro, wind and solar PV array. The developed single-phase microgrid ensures the optimum utilization of the various renewable energy sources and BESS by integrating them. It also enhances the reliability of the system. The total required capacity of the BESS is significantly reduced in the microgrid system in comparison to individual power generating system, to obtain the same reliability. The proposed control algorithm regulates the system voltage and frequency, mitigates harmonic currents under variety of loads.

Thus, this thesis presents a comprehensive study of different modes of SEIG using renewable energy sources for single-phase power generation realizing the microgrid feeding a combination of practical loads with viable and successful controllers for each case to ensure desired quality power across the loads.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Certificate

Acknowledgment

Abstract

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

List of Symbols

List of Abbreviations

CHAPTER – I INTRODUCTION

1.1	General	1
1.2	State of Art	3
1.3	Scope and Objective of Work	6
1.3.1	Design and Implementation of Controlled Capacitor Scheme for Voltage Regulation of Diesel/Bio Gas Engine Driven Standalone Single-phase SEIG	6
1.3.2	Design and Implementation of Voltage Source Converter (VSC) based Voltage Controller with Harmonic Mitigation in Diesel/Bio Engine Driven Single-Phase SEIG	7
1.3.3	Design and Implementation of VSC-Battery Energy Storage System (VSC-BESS) Based Voltage and Frequency Controller (VFC) for Engine Driven Single-phase Two Winding SEIG	8
1.3.4	Design and Implementation of Phase Lock Loop (PLL) Based Controller for Constant Frequency Generation with Voltage Regulation for Small Uncontrolled Hydro Turbine Driven Standalone Single-Phase SEIG	8
1.3.5	Design and Implementation of Decoupled Voltage and Frequency Controller (DVFC) for Small Uncontrolled Hydro Turbine Driven Single-Phase SEIG	9
1.3.6	Design and Implementation of VSC-Auxiliary Load Based Integrated Voltage and Frequency Controller (IVFC) for Small Uncontrolled Hydro	

	Turbine Driven Single-Phase SEIG	10
1.3.7	Design and Implementation of VSC-BESS Based Integrated Voltage and Frequency Controller for Small Uncontrolled Hydro Turbine Driven Single-Phase SEIG	11
1.3.8	Design and Implementation of VSC-BESS Based Voltage and Frequency Controller for Wind Power Generation Using Single-Phase SEIG	11
1.3.9	Design and Implementation of Microgrid System Using Small Uncontrolled Hydro Turbine Driven Single-Phase SEIG Integrated With Wind Driven PMBLDC Generator	12
1.3.10	Design and Implementation of Microgrid System Using Small Uncontrolled Hydro Turbine Driven Single-Phase SEIG Integrated with Solar PV Array	13
1.3.11	Design and Implementation of a Microgrid System Using Hydro, Wind and Solar PV Array	14
1.4	Outline of Chapters	15

CHAPTER – II LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1	General	21
2.2	Significant Developments of Voltage and Frequency Controllers for Standalone Single-Phase SEIG	21
2.3	Literature Survey on Standalone Self Excited Induction Generators Based Generating Systems	23
2.3.1	Standalone Self Excited Induction Generators Based Generating Systems	24
2.3.2	Analysis of Single-Phase Self-Excited Induction Generators	28
2.3.3	Passive Components Based Controllers for Single-Phase SEIG	29
2.3.4	PWM Based Control of Single-Phase Self-Excited Induction Generators	31
2.3.5	Electronic Load Controllers for Small Hydro Power Generation Using Single-Phase Self-Excited Induction Generators	32
2.3.6	Electronic Load Controllers for Small Hydro Power Generation Using Three-Phase Self-Excited Induction Generators	32
2.3.7	Voltage and Frequency Controllers for Small Hydro Power Generation Using Single-Phase Self-Excited Induction Generators	34

2.3.8	Single-Phase Power Generation Using Three-Phase SEIGs	34
2.3.9	Wind Power Generation Using Single-Phase SEIGs	37
2.3.10	Wind Power Generation Using Three-Phase SEIGs	37
2.3.11	Control Algorithms for Voltage Source Converters	44
2.4	Identified Research Areas	47
2.5	Conclusions	49

CHAPTER – III DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF CONTROLLED CAPACITOR SCHEME FOR VOLTAGE CONTROL OF STANDALONE SINGLE-PHASE SEIG DRIVEN BY BIOGAS/DIESEL ENGINE

3.1	General	50
3.2	System Configuration and Operating Principle	51
3.3	Design of the SEIG System	53
3.4	Control of the SEIG System	54
3.4.1	RMS to DC Converter	59
3.4.2	Integrator, Level Shifter and Zero Crossing Detector Section	59
3.4.3	Decision Logic Block and EMI Filter	60
3.4.4	Comparator Section	62
3.5	Results and Discussion	63
3.5.1	Variation in Capacitive Reactive Power with Increasing Loads	63
3.5.2	Variation in Capacitor Current at Varying Loads	63
3.5.3	Measurement of di_a/dt During Turn ON Period and Need of di_a/dt Inductor Protection for Thyristor	64
3.5.4	Variation in Capacitive Reactive Power Supplied by Analog Voltage Controller at Varying Loads	64
3.5.5	Voltage Regulation Profile of Single-phase SEIG at Varying Resistive Loads	65
3.5.6	Performance of Controller with 750 W SEIG under Dynamic Loads	69
3.5.7	Performance Analysis under Abnormal Conditions	69

3.5.8	Transient Performance of Controller for a Step Increase in Load from Half Load to Rated Load	70
3.5.9	Performance of Single-Phase SEIG with Controller under Varying Prime Mover Speed	70
3.6	Conclusions	72

CHAPTER – IV DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF VSC BASED VOLTAGE CONTROLLER FOR BIOGAS/DIESEL ENGINE DRIVEN STANDALONE SINGLE-PHASE SEIG

4.1	General	74
4.2	System Configuration and Operating Principle	75
4.3	Design Of VSC Based Voltage Controller for Biogas/Diesel Engine Driven Standalone Single-Phase SEIG	78
4.3.1	Rating of VSC	79
4.3.2	Rating of DC Bus Capacitor	80
4.3.3	Rating of Filter Inductor	80
4.4	Control Algorithm	81
4.4.1	Frequency Estimation and Phase Shifting Technique	81
4.4.2	Estimation of In-Phase Component of Reference Source Current	83
4.4.3	Estimation of Quadrature Component of Reference Source Current	85
4.4.4	Estimation of Total Reference Source Current	87
4.4.5	Concept of Fast Learning and Normalized Weight Updation	87
4.5	Hardware and Software Implementation	90
4.5.1	Hardware Implementation	90
4.5.2	Software Implementation	96
4.6	Results and Discussion	98
4.6.1	Steady State Performance of the SEIG System Feeding Linear Loads	99
4.6.2	Steady State Performance of the SEIG System Feeding Nonlinear Loads	101

4.6.3	Dynamic Performance of SEIG System under a Step Change of Loads	103
4.7	Conclusions	104
 CHAPTER – V DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF VSC-BESS VOLTAGE AND FREQUENCY CONTROLLER FOR BIOGAS/DIESEL ENGINE DRIVEN STANDALONE SINGLE-PHASE SEIG		
5.1	General	106
5.2	System Configuration and Operating Principle	107
5.3	Design of VSC-BESS Based Voltage and Frequency Controller for SEIG system	108
5.3.1	Rating of VSC	109
5.3.2	Rating of DC Bus Capacitor	110
5.3.3	Rating of Filter Inductor	110
5.3.4	Specification of Battery Bank	110
5.4	Control Algorithm	110
5.4.1	Estimation of In-Phase Component of Reference Source Current	111
5.4.2	Estimation of Quadrature Component of Reference Source Current	114
5.4.3	Estimation of Total Reference Source Current	115
5.5	Hardware and Software Implementation	116
5.5.1	Hardware Implementation	116
5.5.2	Software Implementation	116
5.6	Results and Discussion	118
5.6.1	Steady State Performance of the SEIG System	119
5.6.1.1	Steady State Performance of the SEIG System at Light Loads	119
5.6.1.2	Steady State Performance at Rated Load	122
5.6.1.3	Steady State Performance of the SEIG System at Overload	124
5.6.2	Dynamic Performance of the System under Varying Load Conditions	127
5.7	Conclusions	129

**CHAPTER – VI DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PLL BASED CONTROLLER
FOR CONSTANT FREQUENCY OPERATION WITH VOLTAGE
REGULATION OF SINGLE-PHASE SEIG FOR SMALL HYDRO
GENERATION**

6.1	General	130
6.2	System Configuration and Operating Principle	132
6.3	Design of the PLL Based Controller for SEIG System	133
6.3.1	Ratings of the Machine	134
6.3.2	Design of Controller	134
6.3.3	Design of the Dump Load Resistor	135
6.3.4	Selection of Main Winding and Auxiliary Winding Capacitors	135
6.3.5	Rating of Diode and Chopper (IGBT)	136
6.4	Control Algorithm of PLL Based Scheme	137
6.5	Hardware Implementation	145
6.6	Results and Discussion	145
6.6.1	Steady State Performance of SEIG System	146
6.6.2	Dynamic Performance of SEIG System	147
6.7	Conclusions	150

**CHAPTER – VII DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF DECOUPLED VOLTAGE
AND FREQUENCY CONTROLLER (DVFC) FOR SINGLE-PHASE
SEIG FOR SMALL HYDRO GENERATION**

7.1	General	152
7.2	System Configuration and Working Principle	154
7.3	Design of VSC-Auxiliary Load Based DVFC	157
7.3.1	Rating of VSC	158
7.3.2	Rating of DC Bus Capacitor of VSC	159
7.3.3	Rating of Interfacing Inductor	160

7.3.4	Rating of Dump Resistor	160
7.3.5	Rating of DC Filter Capacitor of Dump Load Circuit	160
7.3.6	Rating of Diode and Chopper (IGBT)	161
7.4	Control Algorithm for DVFC	162
7.4.1	Estimation of In-Phase Component of Reference Source Current	162
7.4.2	Estimation of Quadrature Component of Reference Source Current	165
7.4.3	Estimation of Total Reference Source Current	166
7.4.4	Estimation of Weights in LMDT Based Control Algorithm	167
7.4.5	Frequency Control	167
7.5	Hardware and Software Implementation	168
7.5.1	Hardware Implementation	169
7.5.2	Software Implementation	171
7.6	Results and Discussion	172
7.6.1	Steady State Performance of SEIG With DVFC System Feeding Linear Loads	172
7.6.2	Steady State Performance of SEIG With DVFC System Feeding Nonlinear Loads	174
7.6.3	Dynamic Performance of the SEIG With DVFC System Under a Change in Load	176
7.7	Conclusions	178

CHAPTER – VIII DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF VSC-AUXILIARY LOAD BASED INTEGRATED VOLTAGE AND FREQUENCY CONTROLLER (IVFC) FOR STANDALONE SINGLE-PHASE SEIG FOR SMALL HYDRO GENERATION

8.1	General	179
8.2	System Configuration and Operating Principle	179
8.3	Design of Proposed IVFC	182

8.3.1	Rating of VSC	183
8.3.2	Rating of DC Bus Capacitor	184
8.3.3	Rating of Filter Inductor	184
8.3.4	Rating of Dump Resistor	185
8.3.5	Rating of Chopper (IGBT)	185
8.4	Control Algorithm	185
8.4.1	Voltage Control	186
8.4.2	Frequency Control	192
8.4.3	Frequency Response of ANS Filter	194
8.5	Hardware and Software Implementation	197
8.5.1	Hardware Implementation	197
8.5.2	Software Implementation	198
8.6	Results and Discussion	201
8.6.1	Performance of the SEIG With IVFC System Feeding Linear Loads	201
8.6.2	Performance of SEIG With IVFC System Feeding Nonlinear Loads	203
8.6.3	Dynamic Performance of SEIG With IVFC System under a Step Change of Load	204
8.7	Conclusions	207

CHAPTER – IX DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF VSC-BESS BASED INTEGRATED VOLTAGE AND FREQUENCY CONTROLLERS FOR STANDALONE SINGLE-PHASE SEIG FOR SMALL HYDRO GENERATION

9.1	General	209
9.2	System Configuration	209
9.3	Design of VSC-BESS Based Integrated Voltage and Frequency Controller (IVFC)	211
9.3.1	Rating and Selection of VSC	211

9.3.2	Rating and Selection of DC Bus Capacitor of VSC	212
9.3.3	Rating and Selection of Interfacing Inductor	213
9.3.4	Rating and Specifications of Battery Energy Storage System	214
9.4	Control Algorithm	214
9.4.1	Estimation of In-Phase Component of Reference Source Current	215
9.4.2	Estimation of Quadrature Component of Reference Source Current	218
9.4.3	Estimation of Total Reference Source Current	219
9.5	Hardware and Software Implementation	220
9.5.1	Hardware Implementation	220
9.5.2	Software Implementation	224
9.6	Results and Discussion	226
9.6.1	Steady State Performance of SEIG System Feeding Nonlinear Loads	227
9.6.2	System Performance under Dynamic Conditions	230
9.7	Conclusions	231
 CHAPTER – X DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF VOLTAGE AND FREQUENCY CONTROLLER FOR SINGLE-PHASE WIND ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEM		
10.1	General	232
10.2	System Configuration	233
10.3	Design of Proposed VSC-BESS Based Controller for Wind Power Generation	235
10.3.1	Rating and Selection of VSC	236
10.3.2	Rating and Selection of DC Bus Capacitor of VSC	237
10.3.3	Rating and Selection of Interfacing Inductor	238
10.3.4	Rating and Specifications of Battery Energy Storage System	238
10.4	Control Algorithm	239
10.4.1	Estimation of In-Phase Component of Reference Source Current	241

10.4.2	Estimation of Quadrature Component of Reference Source Current	243
10.4.3	Estimation of Total Reference Source Current	245
10.5	Hardware and Software Implementation	245
10.5.1	Hardware Implementation	245
10.5.2	Software Implementation	252
10.6	Results and Discussion	254
10.6.1	Steady State Performance of SEIG Based Wind Energy Conversion System	255
10.6.2	Dynamic Performance of SEIG System Following a Step Change in Load	259
10.6.3	Dynamic Performance of SEIG System at Varying Wind Powers	261
10.7	Conclusions	262
 CHAPTER – XI DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF MICROGRID SYSTEM USING SMALL HYDRO DRIVEN SINGLE-PHASE SEIG INTEGRATED WITH WIND DRIVEN PMBLDC GENERATOR		
11.1	General	263
11.2	System Configuration and Operating Principle	263
11.3	Design of Microgrid System Using Small hydro Driven Single-Phase SEIG Integrated With Wind Driven PMBLDC Generator	265
11.3.1	Rating and Specification of Voltage Source Converter	265
11.3.2	Selection of the DC Bus Voltage	267
11.3.3	Design of Interfacing Inductor	267
11.3.4	Design and Selection of Battery Energy Storage System	268
11.3.5	Design of Boost Converter	268
11.4	Control Algorithms	269
11.4.1	LMSM Control Algorithm for VSC-BESS of Microgrid System	269
11.4.1.1	Estimation of In-Phase Component of Reference Source Current	269

11.4.1.2	Estimation of Quadrature Component of Reference Source Current	272
11.4.1.3	Estimation of Total Reference Source Current	273
11.4.2	Control Algorithm for Sensorless Control for PMBLDC Generator Based Wind Energy Conversion System	274
11.5	Hardware and Software Implementation	275
11.5.1	Hardware implementation	275
11.5.2	Software implementation	275
11.6	Results and Discussion	277
11.6.1	Steady State Performance of Proposed Microgrid System	277
11.6.2	Dynamic Performance of Proposed Single-Phase Microgrid System	282
11.7	Conclusions	288
 CHAPTER – XII DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF MICROGRID SYSTEM USING SMALL HYDRO DRIVEN SINGLE-PHASE SEIG INTEGRATED WITH SOLAR PV ARRAY		
12.1	General	290
12.2	System Configuration and Operation	290
12.3	Design of Microgrid System Using Micro-Hydro Single-Phase SEIG Integrated With Solar PV Array	293
12.3.1	Rating and Specification of Voltage Source Converter	293
12.3.2	Selection of DC Bus Capacitor	294
12.3.3	Design of Interfacing Inductor	295
12.3.4	Design of Battery Energy Storage System	295
12.3.5	Design of Boost Converter for Solar Energy Conversion	296
12.4	Control Algorithms	296
12.4.1	Control Algorithm of VSC-BESS of Integrated System	296
12.4.1.1	Calculation of In-Phase Constituent of Reference Source Current	297

12.4.1.2	Calculation of Quadrature Constituent of Reference Source Current	300
12.4.1.3	Estimation of Total Reference Source Current	302
12.4.2	Control Algorithm for MPPT in Solar PV Array	303
12.5	Hardware and Software Implementation	303
12.5.1	Hardware implementation	303
12.5.2	Software Implementation	303
12.6	Results and Discussion	305
12.6.1	Steady State Performance of Proposed Single-Phase Microgrid System	305
12.6.2	Dynamic Performance of Proposed Single-Phase Microgrid system	310
12.7	Conclusions	317
 CHAPTER – XIII DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SINGLE-PHASE MICROGRID SYSTEM USING HYDRO, WIND AND SOLAR PV ARRAY BASED GENERATION		
13.1	General	318
13.2	System Configuration and Operating Principle	319
13.3	Design of Microgrid System Using Hydro Driven Single-Phase SEIG Integrated with Wind Driven PMBLDC Generator and Solar PV-Array	320
13.3.1	Rating of the Voltage Source Converter	320
13.3.2	Rating and Selection of DC Bus Capacitor of VSC	322
13.3.3	Rating and Selection of Interfacing Inductor	322
13.3.4	Design of Battery Energy Storage	323
13.3.5	Designing of the Boost Converter	324
13.4	Control Algorithms	325
13.4.1	Control Algorithm for VSC-BESS of Microgrid	325
13.4.1.1	Estimation of In-Phase Constituent of Reference Source Current	327

13.4.1.2	Estimation of Quadrature Constituent of Reference Source Current	329
13.4.1.3	Estimation of Total Reference Source Current	331
13.4.2	Control Algorithm for Sensorless Control for PMBLDC Generator Based Wind Energy Conversion System	331
13.4.3	Control Algorithm for MPPT in Solar PV Array	332
13.5	Hardware and Software Implementation	332
13.5.1	Hardware Implementation	332
13.5.2	Software Implementation	332
13.6	Results and Discussion	333
13.6.1	Steady State Performance of Proposed Microgrid System	333
13.6.2	Dynamic Performance of Proposed Microgrid System	339
13.7	Conclusions	349

CHAPTER – XIV MAIN CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

14.1	General	351
14.2	Main Conclusions	351
14.3	Suggestions for Further Work	366

REFERENCES

APPENDICES

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

BIO-DATA

LIST OF FIGURES

- Fig. 3.1 Block diagram of VAR controller with specially designed single-phase self excited induction generator
- Fig. 3.2 Output signals of the internal blocks of the analog voltage controller
- Fig. 3.3 Internal functioning performance details of the controller
- Fig. 3.4(a) Final decision making block
- Fig. 3.4(b) Equivalent circuit of EMI filter
- Fig. 3.4(c) Integrator and level shifter
- Fig. 3.4(d) Comparator
- Fig. 3.5 Recorded di_a/dt of the thyristors
- Fig. 3.6 Reactive power compensation performance of the SEIG system
- Fig. 3.7 Voltage regulation profile and power quality performance of 3.7kW SEIG at resistive load perturbations
- Fig. 3.8 System performance under dynamic load
- Fig. 3.9 SEIG Demagnetization phenomenon due to overloading and effect of the electromagnetic interference (EMI) on control signaling
- Fig. 3.10 Dynamic performance of the controller following a step removal and application of the load
- Fig. 3.11 Dynamic performance of the controller
- Fig.4.1 Block diagram of standalone single-phase SEIG system
- Fig.4.2 Flow chart of the algorithm of novel frequency estimation and phase shifting (FEPS) block
- Fig.4.3 Output of the frequency adaptive quadrature signal block
- Fig.4.4 Block diagram of the NABC algorithm
- Fig.4.5 Photograph of the main section of the developed controller consisting of VSC, current sensor board, voltage sensor board, optocoupler isolation board, power supplies and DSP
- Fig.4.6 Photograph of the 3.7 kW single-phase two phase SEIG coupled with a prime mover acting as a biogas/diesel engine (consist of 10 hp three-

phase induction motor controlled by a variable frequency drive)

- Fig.4.7 Photograph of 0.75 kW single-phase two phase SEIG coupled with a prime mover consisting of 7.5 hp three-phase induction motor and a variable frequency drive
- Fig.4.8 Photograph of the nonlinear load consisting of a bridge rectifier, resistive load bank and inductive load bank
- Fig.4.9 Photograph of the single-phase IGBT H-bridge along with their driver circuits, heat sink and cooling fan
- Fig.4.10 Photograph of the interfacing inductor with multiple tapings
- Fig.4.11(a) Photograph of the developed opto-coupler isolation board
- Fig.4.11(b) Details of the opto-coupler isolation circuit
- Fig.4.12(a) Photograph of the developed Hall effect voltage sensor board
- Fig.4.12(b) Photograph of the developed Hall effect current sensor board
- Fig.4.13(a) Circuit diagram voltage sensor board
- Fig.4.13(b) Circuit diagram current sensor board
- Fig.4.14 Frequency estimation section of FEPS block
- Fig.4.15 Delay time calculation section of FEPS block
- Fig.4.16 Quadrature signal generation using FEPS
- Fig.4.17 MATLAB model of Proposed NABC control algorithm
- Fig.4.18 Performance of the SEIG with NABC while it feeding a linear load
- Fig.4.19 Performance of the SEIG with NABC, while it feeding a nonlinear load
- Fig.4.20 Dynamic performance of the NABC while single-phase SEIG feeding a nonlinear load
- Fig.5.1 Configuration of biogas/diesel engine driven standalone single-phase SEIG
- Fig.5.2 Block diagram of the Normalized Adaline Based Control (NABC) algorithm
- Fig.5.3(a) Hardware prototype of the proposed VSC-BESS system
- Fig.5.3(b) Photograph of BESS, VFD, SEIG-prime mover set and nonlinear load

Fig.5.4	MATLAB model of the proposed scheme
Fig.5.5	Test results demonstrating system performance in steady state under light loading conditions
Fig.5.6	Test results demonstrating system performance in steady state under light loading conditions
Fig.5.7	Experimental results demonstrating system performance in steady state under light loading conditions
Fig.5.8	Dynamic performance of the developed system following a step change in the load
Fig.6.1(a)	Control algorithm of SEIG – PBC System
Fig.6.1(b)	Detailed circuit diagram of the PLL based controller (PBC) system
Fig.6.2	Control algorithm of SEIG – PBC system
Fig.6.3	Internal functioning of the various blocks of PBC
Fig.6.4	Photograph of the PBC
Fig.6.5	Steady state performance of the SEIG system
Fig.6.6	Dynamic performance of the SEIG system following the steps changes in the consumer load
Fig.6.7	Total input power (upper trace) and generator output frequency (lower trace) with controller, when variable mechanical input power is supplied to the SEIG
Fig.7.1	Configuration of the single-phase-SEIG system
Fig.7.2	LMDT based control algorithm
Fig.7.3	Schematic circuit diagram of the developed optocoupler board
Fig.7.4	MATLAB model of Control algorithm of LMDT
Fig.7.5	Performance at nonlinear load of 4.89kW
Fig.7.6	Steady state performance at nonlinear load of 5.5 kW
Fig.7.7	Dynamic performance of the SEIG system following a step change in load
Fig.8.1	Block diagram of IVFC scheme of small hydro driven single-phase

SEIG

- Fig.8.2 ANS (Adaptive Noise Suppression) based control algorithm for generation of reference source current signal for system voltage control
- Fig.8.3 Frequency control scheme
- Fig.8.4 Frequency response of the ANS filter at gain values of 50, 100, 150 and 200 respectively
- Fig.8.5 Photograph of main setup of IVFC using DSP control
- Fig.8.6 Photograph of the nonlinear load
- Fig.8.7 MATLAB model of ANS based control algorithm
- Fig.8.8 MATLAB model of frequency control block
- Fig.8.9 Steady state performance of SEIG-IVFC system feeding linear load
- Fig.8.10 Steady state performance of SEIG-IVFC system, feeding nonlinear loads
- Fig.8.11 Dynamic performance of SEIG-IVFC system following a step change in load
- Fig.9.1 Configuration of single-phase SEIG-LMDT based small hydro energy conversion system
- Fig.9.2 LMDT based control algorithm for VSC-BESS scheme
- Fig.9.3 Photographs of the various sections of the developed controller for small hydro power generation
- Fig.9.4(a) MATLAB model of LMDT based control algorithm
- Fig.9.4(b) MATLAB model of quadrature signal generation block
- Fig.9.4(c) MATLAB model of phase shifting block
- Fig.9.4(d) MATLAB model of hysteresis current controller block
- Fig.9.5 Test results of the VSC-BESS based voltage and frequency controller, when SEIG output power is more than load (during battery charging)
- Fig.9.6 Test results of the VSC-BESS based voltage and frequency controller, when SEIG output power is less than load (during battery discharging)
- Fig.9.7 Dynamic performance of the terminal voltage, system frequency, source

	current and load current
Fig.9.8	Dynamic performance of the terminal voltage, system frequency, source current and load current
Fig.10.1	Configuration of the single-phase INNBC- SEIG based wind energy conversion system
Fig.10.2	INNBC control algorithm
Fig.10.3(a)	Photograph of the DSP based controller
Fig.10.3(b)	Photograph of the single-phase IGBT H-bridge and interfacing inductor
Fig.10.3(c)	Photograph of the interfacing board
Fig.10.3(d)	Photograph of the nonlinear load, BESS and a single-phase SEIG coupled to a motor acting as a wind prime mover
Fig.10.3(e)	Detailed photograph of the BESS
Fig.10.3(f)	Photograph of the nonlinear load
Fig.10.3(g)	Detailed photograph of the single-phase SEIG coupled to a wind energy prime mover
Fig.10.4	MATLAB model of the INNBC algorithm
Fig.10.5	Performance of the system and when SEIG output power is more than Load (Battery charging)
Fig.10.6	Performance of the system and when SEIG output power is less than Load (Battery discharging)
Fig.10.7	Dynamic performance of the INNBC system under varying load
Fig.10.8	Dynamic performance of the INNBC system under varying wind speed
Fig.11.1	System configuration of proposed microgrid system
Fig.11.2(a)	Block diagram of the sliding mode control based biased minimal disturbance algorithm
Fig.11.2(b)	Block diagram of the control algorithm for wind energy conversion system
Fig.11.3	Hardware configuration of wind energy conversion system
Fig.11.4	Steady state waveforms of the load current, VSC current, PMBLDC

generator current, battery current

- Fig.11.5 Steady state response of the system while total generated power is more than the load and battery is in the charging mode
- Fig.11.6 The steady state response of the system while total generated power is less than the load and battery is in the discharging mode
- Fig.11.7 Dynamic response of the proposed system, following a step change in wind speed and load
- Fig.12.1 System configuration of the proposed microgrid system consisting of the micro hydro based SEIG and solar PV array
- Fig.12.2(a) Susceptance and conductance based switch mode control algorithm
- Fig.12.2(b) Control scheme for solar PV system for MPPT
- Fig.12.3 Hardware configuration of the solar PV system
- Fig.12.4 Steady state waveforms of the SEIG output voltage, SEIG output current, PV array output current and BESS current
- Fig.12.5 Steady state response of the system while total generated power is more than the load and battery is in the charging mode
- Fig.12.6 Steady state response of the system while total generated power is less than the load and battery is in the discharging mode
- Fig.12.7 Performance of MPPT
- Fig.12.8 Dynamic response of the proposed system, following a step change in insolation level and load
- Fig.13.1 System configuration of the single-phase microgrid
- Fig.13.2 Control algorithm of adaptive sliding mode control (ASMC)
- Fig.13.3 Steady performance of the system when total generated power by all renewable sources (SEIG, PMBLDC generator and PV array) is more than the load
- Fig.13.4 Steady performance of the system when total generated power by all renewable sources (SEIG, PMBLDC generator and PV array) is less than the load
- Fig.13.5 Dynamic response of the proposed system, while it is following a step change in insolation level and load
- Fig.13.6 Dynamic performance of the microgrid, while it is following a step

change in wind speed

Fig.13.7 Dynamic response of the proposed system, following a step change in wind speed and load

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1 Truth-table for final decision making block

LIST OF SYMBOLS

C_{sh}	Shunt capacitor
X_m	Magnetizing reactance
f	System Frequency
C_{aux}	Capacitor across the auxiliary winding
R_s	Stator main winding resistance
R_a	Auxiliary winding resistance
N_A/N_M	Auxiliary to main winding turns ratio
V_{min}	Terminal voltage setting provided in the controller
V_{ref1}	Desired minimum value of V_{min}
V_{ref2}	Desired maximum value of V_{max}
L_f	Interfacing inductor
C_{dc}	DC bus capacitor of VSC
S_{VSC}	kVA rating of VSC
R_D	Dump load resistor
Q_{SEIG}	Reactive power demanded by the SEIG
Q_{load}	Reactive power demanded by the load
V_t	Amplitude of PCC Voltage
V_{tRMS}	RMS value of PCC voltage
V_{ter}	Voltage error in PCC voltage
V_{tref}^*	Reference RMS value of PCC voltage
V_{dc}	DC-link voltage
V_{dc}^*	Reference value of DC-link voltage
V_{dce}	DC-link error voltage
u_p	In-phase unit template of the SEIG output voltage

u_q	Quadrature unit template of the SEIG output voltage
v_p	In-phase components of the PCC voltage
v_q	Quadrature components of the PCC voltage
i_s^*	Reference source current
i_s	Source current
i_{ser}	Source current error
hb	Width of hysteresis band
I_{dc}	DC side current
i_{VSC}	Rated VSC current
i_L	Load current
i_h	Harmonic current
i_M	Main winding current
i_A	Auxiliary winding current
i_L	Load current
I_D	Dump load current
ω	System frequency in rad/sec
m	Modulation index
f_{sw}	Switching frequency
a	Overloading factor
T	Time period
k_p	Proportional gain constant of the PI controller
k_i	Integral gain constant of the PI controller
X_c	Capacitive reactance
R_{deff}	Effective value of the dump load
G_{dc}	Instantaneous value of the conductance

G_{sp}	Total conductance
B_{vt}	Instantaneous value of the susceptance
Q_L	Instantaneous value of reactive component of load
Q_{Ld}	DC component of instantaneous value of reactive power component of load
B_{Ld}	Instantaneous value of the susceptance of the load
B_{sq}	Total susceptance of the system
k	Sampling interval
G	Switching hyper plane function
$h_1, h_2,$	Constants of Sliding Mode Control
ζ_1, ζ_2	Constants of Sliding Mode Control
α	Learning rate
W_p	Weight of the active power component of single-phase load current
W_q	Weight of the reactive power constituent of the single-phase load
η	Learning or convergence constant
$\tilde{\eta}$	Learning rate
ΔW	Value of updated weight
$J(k)$	Cost function
β^*	Unknown complex valued Lagrange multiplier
$ u(k) ^2$	Squared Euclidean norm of unit input template of PCC voltage
N_r	Rotor speed
W_m	Amplitude of high frequency sawtooth carrier signal
V_{GE}	Collector-Emitter Voltage of IGBT
λ^*	Unknown complex valued Lagrange multiplier
Φ	Power factor angle
$\beta_f W_p$	Biasing component

β_f	Bias factor
ΔV_1	Bounce noise voltage

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

VFC	Voltage and Frequency Controller
SEIG	Self-Excited Induction Generator
TSC	Thyristor Switched Capacitors
SVC	Static Var Compensator
PWM	Pulse Width Modulated
IGBT	Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistors
ELC	Electronic Load Controller
DSP	Digital Signal Processor
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
DG	Diesel Generator
PLL	Phase Lock Loop
PBC	PLL Based Controller
PCC	Point of Common Coupling
DVFC	Decoupled Voltage and Frequency Controller
VSC	Voltage Source Converter
IVFC	Integrated Voltage and Frequency Controller
FEPS	Frequency Estimation and Phase Shifting
PMBLDC	Permanent Magnet Brushless DC
PV	Photo Voltaic
RTW	Real Time Workshop
SOGI	Second Order Generalized Integrator
SRFT	Synchronous Reference Frame Theory
LMS	Least Mean Square
IRPT	Instantaneous Reactive Power Theory

DSTATCOM	Distribution Static Compensator
LPF	Low Pass Filters
APF	Active Power Filter
TCR	Thyristor Controlled Reactors
THD	Total Harmonic Distortion
TSR	Thyristor Switched Reactor
RMS	Root Mean Square
CMOS	Complementary Metal-Oxide Semiconductor
EMI	Electro Magnetic Interference
ZCD	Zero Crossing Detector
NABC	Normalized Adaptive linear element Based Control
ADC	Analog to Digital Converter
DAC	Digital to Analog Converter
VSI	Voltage Source Inverter
SMC	Sliding Mode Controller
ADALINE	Adaptive Linear Element
CF	Crest Factor
IEC	International Electro-technical Commission
IEEE	Institution of Electrical and Electronics Engineering
VFD	Voltage and Frequency Drive
PI	Proportional Integral
VCO	Voltage Controlled Oscillator
LMDT	Leaky Minimal Disturbance Theory
ANS	Adaptive Noise Suppression
LA	Leaky Adaline
HRC	High Rupturing Capacity

INNBC	Intelligent Neural Network Based Controller
MPPT	Maximum Power Point Tracking
WECS	Wind Energy Conversion System
CCM	Continuous Conduction Mode
ASMC	Adaptive Sliding Mode Control
HSF	Harmonic Suppression Filter
DVR	Dynamic Voltage Restorer