

**ANALYSIS, DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF
VOLTAGE AND FREQUENCY CONTROLLERS
FOR ASYNCHRONOUS GENERATORS IN
ISOLATED POWER GENERATION**

By

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Submitted

In fulfillment of the requirements of the degree of
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

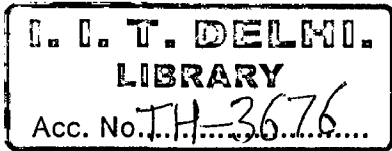
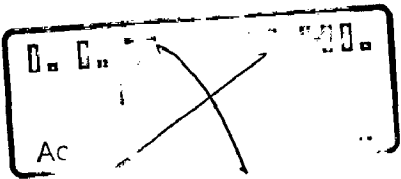
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December 2008

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KAS - A

Dedicated
to
My Parents

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the thesis entitled, “Analysis, Design and Development of Voltage and Frequency Controllers for Asynchronous Generators in Isolated Power Generation” being submitted by Mr. Gaurav Kumar Kasal for the award of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy is a record of bona fide research work carried out by him in the Department of Electrical Engineering of Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi.

Mr. Gaurav Kumar Kasal 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 here in have not been submitted to any other University or Institute for the award of any degree.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I do express my deepest gratitude and indebtedness to **Prof. Bhim Singh** for providing me a life-time opportunity to do the Ph.D work under his supervision. Working with him has opened up a new horizon of state-of-the-art knowledge on isolated asynchronous generators, and its controllers. Deep insight of Prof. Singh 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. His 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 heartfelt thanks and deep gratitude to Prof. J.K. Chatterjee, Prof. T.S. Bhatti, and Dr. G. Bhuvaneshwari, all SRC members who have equally 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. M. L. Kothari, Prof. B. P. Singh, Prof S.S. Murthy and Dr. M. Veerachari who have taught me all the relevant courses and helped a great deal to enrich my knowledge.


I am grateful to the staffs of PG Section, Central Library, Electrical Engineering Department Library for their valuable co-operation. I am extremely grateful to Shri Gurcharan Singh, Sh Meherban Singh (retired), Sh. Srichand, Sh. Puran Singh, Sh. Jugbeer Singh and other staffs of Electrical Engineering's Drives and Simulation Lab., IIT Delhi for providing me immense facilities and assistance to carry out my research

work. I am also thankful to Mr. Mohit Mahajan of FITT for processing my Patents in time with his valuable suggestions.

I would like to earnestly extend my sincere thanks to Dr. Sushma Gupta, Mr. Sandeep Acharya and Dr Madhusudan Singh who have provided me initial start up in my area of research. I also would like to thanks Sh. D. Madhan Mohan, Sh. Sanjeev Singh, Sh. Jayaprakash, Sh. R. Sarang, Dr. Vipin Garg, Dr Sanjay Gairola, Dr. R. Saha, Dr. S. K. Dwivedi, Mr Jitendra Solanki, Mr. Rahul Pandey and Mr. Sunil Kumar for their valuable assistances and co-operation. I am also grateful to those who have directly or indirectly helped me to complete my thesis work.

My deepest love, appreciation and indebtedness go to my parents for their wholehearted support, encouragement and valuable time sharing. If I get any success today for the research work, the entire credit and honor should go to my family. It will remain unacknowledged if I don't mention the blessings of my elder brother Rahul, sister in law Anubha, sister Dr. Divya, brother in law Dr Brijesh who have always provided the moral supports and enthusiasm in conducting this research work. I heartly thank to my fiancée Cinthia for her continuous inspiration.

I am beholden to almighty Sri SAI BABA, SHIV SHANKAR and MAHAVEERJI for their blessing to help me raise my academic level to this stage. I pray for their benediction in my future endeavors.


Gaurav Kr. Kasal

(2004EEZ8176)

ABSTRACT

In isolated electric power generation for harnessing renewable energy from available non-conventional energy sources like small hydro, wind, bio-gas, bio-mass etc., an squirrel cage induction machine driven by constant speed prime mover operated as an isolated asynchronous generator (IAG) with its excitation met by a capacitor bank connected across its terminals, has become the compatible options since last two decades. However, the fundamental problems for its commercialization are its inability to control the terminal voltage under varying load conditions. In order to regulate its terminal voltage with varying loads and utilize the machine to its rated capacity, an external source of reactive current is required for its excitation and to meet the reactive power requirements of the loads. Moreover, for feeding various type of consumer loads such as linear/nonlinear, three phase three wire and three phase four wire loads, an asynchronous generator based isolated system requires an effective voltage and frequency controller. In three phase four wire systems, an isolated generator feeds unbalanced and/or non-linear loads, with a result three-phase terminal voltages and stator currents are also unbalanced and may also consist harmonics. These harmonics in voltage and current increase the power losses, create unequal heating and cause torque pulsations on the shaft of the generator and distorted voltage to the loads. If it is used with neutral wire, 3-phase unbalanced currents yield a current in the neutral conductor that involves further power losses and heating. Therefore an efficient and effective operation of a 3-phase 4-wire asynchronous generator system with suitable voltage and frequency controller is investigated here along with neutral current compensation. This research work mainly focused on three phase four wire applications of IAG driven by various prime movers

such as constant speed prime movers (bio-gas, bio-diesel and gasoline engines), constant power prime mover (pico hydro turbine) and variable power (wind turbine system) wind energy conversion system.

In case of constant speed prime movers driven IAGs, various topologies of STATCOM (static compensator) based voltage regulators are designed, modeled and simulated and their performances are analyzed for feeding 3-phase, 3-wire and 3-phase, 4-wire linear/nonlinear, balanced/unbalanced and dynamic consumer loads. These topologies of STATCOM are based on three-leg voltage source converter (VSC), two-leg VSC, three-leg VSC with capacitor mid point, four-leg VSC and three single-phase VSCs. In addition to these, 3-phase 4-wire topologies of STATCOMs, some new topologies of STATCOMs based voltage regulators are also proposed which are based on these VSCs with different transformer configurations such as zig-zag transformer, star-delta transformer and T-connected transformer. A laboratory prototype is also developed of STATCOM based voltage regulator for IAG system under different loading conditions for feeding balanced/unbalanced linear/non-linear and dynamic loads.

In case of constant power prime movers driven IAGs such as small pico-hydro turbine system with no governor control, an IAG has been found the most suitable candidate due to simple in construction, economically feasible, maintenance free, capable to operate in adverse environmental conditions to provide, good quality of generated power. For such applications, the simplest control strategy is considered that the IAG should operate at a single point operation by ensuring a constant input power to and constant output power from the machine. Seasonally input power to a pico hydro turbine is almost constant and the output power is maintained constant by having electronic load controller (ELC) which

ensures a constant load at the generator terminals in spite of variation in the connected consumer loads. As consumer load reduces, the electronic load controller diverts the excess active power to an auxiliary load. This investigation covers analysis, design, and simulation of various topologies of electronic load controllers, which can make system suitable to feed various types of consumer loads including three phase four wire and non-linear loads.

In case of variable power prime movers such as constant speed wind turbine, an IAG for isolated WECS (wind energy conversion system) consisting of VSC (voltage source converter) with BESS (battery energy storage system) is employed to feed three phase three wire and three phase four wire consumer loads. The main challenges in an asynchronous generator based stand alone wind generating system are to control the magnitude and frequency of the generated voltage under the condition of varying consumer loads and varying wind velocity. The various topologies of voltage and frequency (VF) controllers are also investigated in this research work for an asynchronous generator based stand alone wind energy conversion system. These VF controllers make IAG based stand alone wind energy conversion system suitable to feed various type of consumer loads along with meeting power quality standards.

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