

SELF-TUNING CONTROL OF WIND-DIESEL POWER GENERATION SYSTEMS USING ENERGY STORAGE DEVICES

by

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*Submitted
in fulfilment of the
requirements of degree of
Doctor of Philosophy*

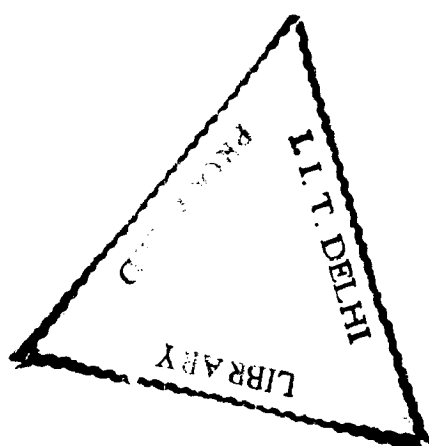
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CERTIFICATE

It is certified that the thesis entitled '**Self-tuning Control of Wind-Diesel Power Generation Systems using Energy Storage Devices**' being submitted by **Mr. Mairaj Ud-Din Mufti** is worthy of consideration for the award of the degree of **Doctor of Philosophy** and is a record of original bonafide work carried out by him under our guidance and supervision. The thesis, or any part thereof, has not been submitted to any other University or Institute for award of any degree or diploma.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I have great pleasure in expressing my deep sense of gratitude, indebtedness and thankfulness to my thesis supervisors, Prof. R. Balasubramanian and Prof. S.C. Tripathy, for their invaluable guidance, continual encouragement and support at every stage of this work. No amount of words can really suffice in expressing my sincere thanks to them.

It is my privilege to work with Prof. R. Balasubramanian, who has been the principal source of motivation behind the present work. His insightful suggestions have helped me at every stage of this work.

I am especially indebted to Prof. S.C. Tripathy for his useful suggestions throughout the course of this work. A good amount of work in this thesis evolved from stimulating discussions with him.

Thanks to my friends and colleagues for their help at various stages of the present work, particularly to mention the names, Sreejayan, Shabir Ahsan, Rais ud-din Ansari, Mansoor Ali Khan and Amit Jain.

I express my gratitude to the technical staff of power system laboratory at Centre for Energy Studies, Mr. Dalel Singh and Mr. Ram Kumar for their help, co-operation and hospitable attitude.

I express my sentiments to my mother who passed away during my Ph.D programme at I.I.T. Delhi. The patience and cooperation extended throughout my work, by my wife, is greatly appreciated.

I am also thankful to Mr. Santhosh and Mr. Thomas for neat and careful typesetting of the thesis.



Mairaj ud-Din Mufti

ABSTRACT

Stand - alone power systems like wind-diesel ones are becoming increasingly important for supplying electricity to remote areas which are not connected to main electricity grids. Such situations are obtaining in many developing countries. One major problem with these installations is that the overall system inertia is relatively small, consequently they are very sensitive to load variations. Further in these systems, the wind turbines usually drive induction generators. As the reactive power drained by induction generators is coupled to the active power generated by them, the ever changing wind power results in variations in active as well as reactive powers. These variations interact with the system and degrade the quality of power supplied, by causing wide variations in voltage and frequency. These systems therefore, require special control strategies, in order to provide good quality service to the consumers. Use of short term energy storages, static VAR compensators and load management techniques have been suggested by various authors for these systems.

A detailed literature search shows that there is a great need to improve the control strategies, employed in these systems to obtain good performance from them. As both the system frequency as well as voltages at various buses in these systems are affected on the occurrence of a disturbance, fast acting energy storage units capable of exchanging active and reactive powers simultaneously with the system are

more appropriate candidates to achieve this end. In this thesis fast acting energy storage devices like Superconducting Magnetic Energy Storage (SMES) and Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) are proposed for wind-diesel systems.

The modelling of hybrid wind-diesel-energy storage systems and design of effective control strategies for simultaneous voltage and frequency control of the system under typical disturbances is the main objective of the thesis.

A linearized model of the wind-diesel-SMES system is developed around an operating point and is used to study some inherent dynamic characteristics of the hybrid system. Eigen-values of the system with and without SMES unit have been studied and effects of various types of controls on the eigen value locations are investigated.

Keeping in view, the multi-variable, non-linear and time varying nature of the hybrid system, a multi-variable self-tuning regulator (STR) is proposed for the control of the SMES unit. The STR uses local measurements of frequency and voltage at induction generators' terminal bus for controlling the SMES unit. The effectiveness of the proposed scheme in dealing with load as well as wind perturbations is illustrated.

A wind-diesel system with a blade pitch controller for wind turbine is also studied in one of the chapters. Self tuning regulators are designed for the pitch control as well as for the diesel governor in this case. Effectiveness of introducing an SMES unit with a facility to exchange active power with the system is also studied. A three-input three-output STR is used to control the wind-diesel-SMES system in a coordinated fashion.

A Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) incorporating a pulse width modulated (PWM) inverter, is considered for simultaneous exchange of real and reactive powers with the system. The fuzzy proportional (P) - like and proportional integral (PI) - like controllers are proposed for BESS control.

CONTENTS

	Page No.
Certificate	(i)
Acknowledgements	(ii)
Abstract	(iii)
List of Figures	(xiii)
List of Tables	(xvii)
Nomenclature	(xviii)
Chapter 1 Introduction	
1.1 General	1
1.2 Types of Disturbances and Power Quality	5
1.3 Load Management and Storage	7
1.4 System Options	12
1.4.1 Multiple wind Turbines/ Single diesel	12
1.4.2 Multiple Diesels/Single wind Turbines	13
1.4.3 Multiple Diesels/Multiple wind Turbines	13
1.5 Use of Static VAR Compensator	13
1.6 Four Quadrant Control of Super-conducting Magnetic Energy and Battery Energy Storage Systems	15
1.7 Wind Turbine Control	17
1.8 Control Strategies	18
1.9 Objective and Organisation of the Thesis	22

Chapter 2	Mathematical Modelling of Hybrid Wind-Diesel-Energy Storage Systems	
2.1	Introduction	26
2.2	Modelling of System Components	27
2.2.1	Diesel engine and its speed governor	27
2.2.2	Synchronous machine	30
2.2.3	Automatic voltage regulator	32
2.2.4	Wind turbine	35
2.2.5	Induction generator	36
2.2.6	Load	38
2.2.7	Compensating capacitor banks	38
2.2.8	Energy storage	39
2.2.9	Transmission network	41
2.2.10	Network reduction	41
2.3	Solution of Network, Machine Stator and Energy Storage Equations	42
2.4	State Variables and Auxiliary Variables	48
2.5	Overview of Solution Algorithm	48
2.6	Initialisation of Algorithm	49
2.7	Initial Load Flow	49
2.8	Initial Conditions for Induction Generators	50
2.9	Initial Conditions for Synchronous Generators	53
2.10	Steady State Synchronous Generator Vector Diagram	55

2.11	Initial Conditions for Speed Governor and Diesel Engine	56
2.12	Initial Conditions for AVR	56
2.13	Calculations of Load Bus-bar Voltage	56
2.14	Calculation of Bus-bar Frequency	58
2.15	General Algorithm for Simulation of Disturbances	60
2.16	System Parameters	60
2.17	Conclusions	63
Chapter 3	Simultaneous Control of Voltage and Frequency using Conventional Controllers	
3.1	Introduction	64
3.2	System Description	65
3.3	Linearized Modelling	65
3.3.1	SMES unit model	66
3.3.2	Induction machine model	69
3.3.3	Synchronous machine model	70
3.3.4	AVR Model	71
3.3.5	Diesel engine and governor model	71
3.3.6	Network model	74
3.4	Development of State Space Model	75
3.5	System Data	80
3.5.1	Equivalent synchronous machine	80
3.5.2	Equivalent governor and diesel engine	80

3.5.3	AVR parameters	80
3.5.4	Equivalent induction machine	81
3.5.5	Capacitor banks	81
3.5.6	SMES and converter	81
3.6	Eigen Value Analysis	81
3.7	Computer Simulation Results	88
3.7.1	Performance with frequency and voltage deviations as feedbacks	90
3.7.2	Parameter optimization and time responses	91
3.7.3	Performance with slip and voltage deviations as feedbacks	93
3.8	Conclusions	104
Chapter 4	Co-ordinated Control of Voltage and Frequency using Multi-variable Adaptive Control	
4.1	Introduction	105
4.2	Self-Tuning Regulator	106
4.2.1	Problem formulation	106
4.2.2	Control objective	109
4.2.3	Control law	109
4.2.4	Parameter identification	110
4.2.5	Multivariable self-tuning regulator application to wind-diesel-SMES system	115
4.3	Control of SMES Unit	115
4.4	Modelling of SMES Unit as Current Source	121

4.5	System Data	125
4.6	Wind Disturbance and Load Flow Results	127
4.7	Time Domain Simulation	129
4.7.1	Time responses with no storage	129
4.7.2	Time responses with SMES unit	133
4.8	Identified System Parameters	140
4.9	System Performance with Different Initial Operating Conditions	140
4.10	Performance of the Designed 'Hybrid' System under Load Disturbances	145
4.11	Conclusions	152
Chapter 5	Self Tuning Control of Pitch Controlled Systems	
5.1	Introduction	154
5.2	System Configuration	158
5.2.1	MOD-0A wind turbine and wind turbine generator	160
5.2.2	Fluid coupling	160
5.2.3	Diesel generators and their controls	160
5.2.4	Block diagram representation	161
5.3	Mathematical Modelling of Hybrid System	163
5.4	Wind-Diesel System Data	166
5.5	SMES Unit Model	167
5.6	Adaptive Control Computations	169
5.7	Simulation Studies and Time Responses	170

5.7.1	Single-Input Single-Output STR	170
5.7.1.1	Effect of control weighting	172
5.7.1.2	Effect of sampling period	172
5.7.1.3	Time responses	172
5.7.2	Two-input two output STR	175
5.7.2.1	Effect of control weighting matrix	175
5.7.2.2	Effect of sampling period	176
5.7.2.3	Time responses	176
5.7.3	Three-input three-output STR, with SMES unit	180
5.7.3.1	Effect of μ and K_{con}	181
5.7.3.2	Time responses	182
5.8	System Performance Under Load Disturbances	187
5.9	Conclusions	192
Chapter 6	Control Using Battery Energy Storage System	
6.1	Introduction	193
6.2	Configuration of the System	195
6.3	Control of BESS	195
6.4	Current Regulator	197
6.5	P-Q Set Point Generators and Power Regulators	201
6.5.1	Fuzzy logic control	201
6.5.2	Fuzzy set point generators	206
6.5.3	Fuzzy active and reactive power regulators	207