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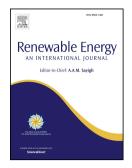
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High Efficiency Control Strategy in a Wind Energy Conversion System with Doubly Fed Induction Generator

Nektarios E. Karakasis and Christos A. Mademlis

Abstract--This paper presents a high efficiency control strategy for a wind energy conversion system (WECS) with doubly fed induction generator (DFIG). The proposed control scheme provides power loss reduction for the DFIG and maximum power point tracking (MPPT) for the wind turbine. Therefore, increased electric energy production from the same wind energy potential can be attained. Moreover, the cut-in wind speed is reduced and thereby, extension of the exploitable wind speed region is accomplished. The high efficiency in the DFIG is attained through the stator frequency and magnetic-flux weakening control, and the maximum harvesting in the turbine is accomplished by properly controlling the turbine speed. The proposed control system can be easily implemented, since the controller parameters are determined experimentally and thus, the knowledge of the wind system model is not required. Moreover, for the implementation of the proposed control scheme, a converter system of low power requirements is used, as holds in the conventional system, and thus, this advantage of the WECS with DFIG against other electrical generator types is still valid. The efficiency improvement of the proposed control scheme has been experimentally validated in a laboratory low power scaling emulation WECS with DFIG.

Index Terms-- Wind system, wind energy, high efficiency, doubly fed induction generator, loss reduction.

NOMENCLATURE

15		NOWENCLATORE
16 17 18 19 20	i_{ds}, i_{qs} i_{s}, i_{G} i_{dr}, i_{rs} u_{ds}, u_{qs} $i_{dc_{r}}, u_{dc_{r}}$	 d- and q-axis components of the DFIG stator current, respectively, stator and grid current, respectively, d- and q-axis components of the DFIG rotor current, respectively, d- and q-axis components of the DFIG stator voltage, respectively, dc-link current and voltage at the DFIG rotor side, respectively,
21 22 23 24 25 26	$egin{aligned} L_m \ R_s \;,\; R_r \ arphi_m \ arphi_{ds} \;, arphi_{qs} \ arphi_{dr} \;, arphi_{qr} \ arphi_{dr} \;, arphi_{qr} \ P \end{aligned}$	magnetizing inductance of the DFIG, stator and rotor resistances of the DFIG, respectively, air-gap flux-linkage of the DFIG, <i>d</i> - and <i>q</i> -axis components of stator flux-linkage of the DFIG, respectively, <i>d</i> - and <i>q</i> -axis components of rotor flux-linkage of the DFIG, respectively, number of pole pairs,
27 28 29 30 31 32 33	P_l P_s, P_r P_G Q_s, Q_r P_w C_p λ	DFIG power loss, power provided by the stator and rotor side of the DFIG, respectively, electrical power injected to the grid, stator and rotor reactive power of the DFIG, respectively, wind power, wind turbine power coefficient, tip-speed ratio of the wind turbine,
34 35 36 37 38	u n R ω_e ω_G	wind speed in m/s, gear ratio, turbine blades radius, stator frequency of the DFIG (in rad/s), grid frequency (in rad/s)
 39 40 41 42 43 44 	$egin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	electrical rotor angular velocity of the DFIG, turbine shaft angular velocity, mechanical angular velocity of the DFIG, torque produced by the wind turbine, torque at the generator shaft, mechanical loss torque,

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