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# Space Vector Pwm Based Matrix Converter With Wecs Using Dfig

Dr.Firos A[1], Dr. Joshi. Vinayak. Bhalachandra[2], J. Samson Isaac[3], Dr. Sidagouda Patil [4], Lakshmi Devadas[5], Dr.Jeno Paul.P[6]

*[1]Assistant Professor, Department of computer Science and Engineering, Rajiv Gandhi University (A central university), Rono-Hills, Doimukh, Arunachal Pradesh, India.*
*[2]Department of computer Science and Engineering, Belgaum, Karnataka, India.*
*[3]Department of Biomedical Engineering, Karunya Institute of Technology and Sciences, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu, India.*
*[4]Principal, VSM's BBA BCA and Degree College, Nipani, Karnataka, India.*
*[5]Power System Design Engineer, ETAP Automation Pvt Ltd, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra, India.*
*[6]Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Adi Shankara Institute of Engineering and Technology, Kalady, Kerala,India.*

*Email : [1]Firos.a@rgu.ac.in*

***Abstract- For the for mentioned reasons, the development of wind power as a reliable renewable source of energy is on the rise. The commissioning matrix converter makes this device a grid linked wind power generating mechanism. This project's main goals are to: Develop a model of either a hybrid energy storage system, or then run that model via simulation. In order to regulate the rotor current, the analysis utilizes a space vector-controlled matrix converter [2]. It is designed with the goal of increasing the 1-based rotor current control mechanism's effectiveness. By automating optimum speed monitoring, this technology increases the maximum energy storage potential of the wind while also providing for increased power generation for active and reactive power. The final results of the simulation demonstrate the system's exceptional control performance.***

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Renewable electricity is increasingly seen as a direct competitor to fossil fuels in today's globe. To operate wind turbines, one of two scenarios must be used: obtain adequate or constant speed. There have lately arisen field changeable wind farms such as DFIG, which have proliferated in popularity over time. Other factors contributing to the use of DFIG include its ability to minimise both the stress on the mechanical structure and the likelihood of managing the four quadrants' current and voltage potential. Because of this, wind turbines are often set to variable speed.

Reactive power compensation makes it possible to achieve voltage control and the elimination of harmonic currents.to carry out harmonic currents suppression and grid power quality improvement, an RSC and GSC [connecting rotor terminals of a generator to the grid] have been developed for DFIG "The GSC is used as a reference frame for balancing the phase shift caused by that of the incorporation of electric circuit and to reduce current harmonic. Unity power factor is also obtained because of the integration of transmission line at PCC placed in parallel with inductive load.

A step farther toward better and more useful and thought-provoking solutions has been made by DFIG variable - speed turbine control systems. Even with enough wind energy, the wind speed varies throughout the day. Power output is obtained from a WECS depending on the MPPT controller's accuracy in tracking the power demand points the kind of source used one after another converter modelling was done (RSC & GSC). When it comes to operating pressure, generators voltage drops, and frequency for nonlinear loads, the calculation is done based on those variables. For variations in wind speed that are rapid, the dynamical analysis is also conducted. A Modulation control loop controller regulates the converter's performance. The newly added intake, production harmonic distortion (THD) as well as adjusted grid current were compared to see how the characteristics of the two new features affect the two others.

## 2. PROPOSED MODULE

New scientific study on the DFIG wind turbine's potential for cancelling harmonics in the grid current is garnering attention in the electrical power engineering community. With grid-connected nonlinear loads increasing in participation, a lot of harmonics are now present in the grid current, which results in power quality issues. When the harmonics are produced, you will have heat difficulties, power factor issues, and more power loss, equipment troubles in communication systems, and likely equipment outages.

To alleviate the issue, the GSC is used to identify the harmonics, which are then compensated with the machine side current that is then injected into the RSC to change the baseline d-q axis current of the rotor side converter (RSC). RSC and GSC yield harmonics regulators, and they are used to neutralize the load side harmonics. When simulating the D-Q decoupled controls, it was discovered that they performed equally very well for RSC as well as GSC harmonics regulator. The reference frame hypothesis states that the RSC and GSC decoupled d-q controls are built around.Voltage, current, or flux linkage may be referred to as f, ω, and θ, respectively. Since a phase locked loop, the values ω and θ are monitored (PLL).

This converter maintains the continuous DC link voltage on the grid side. The DC link voltage is maintained at a constant level by the d axis current, while the q axis current is responsible for controlling the reactive power. In Figure.1, the PI controller vector control method is implemented.

The top section of the figure is used for finding the d-axis parameters, while the bottom section is used for figuring out the q-axis values.

The input of both the Power supply PI controller is the differential here between baseline Voltage source and the actual DC voltage. The term refers to the Dc - dc converter PI controller's output.

That error (IDREF-IDMEAS) is sent off to the previous PI controller as input. the additional reference voltage V 'd

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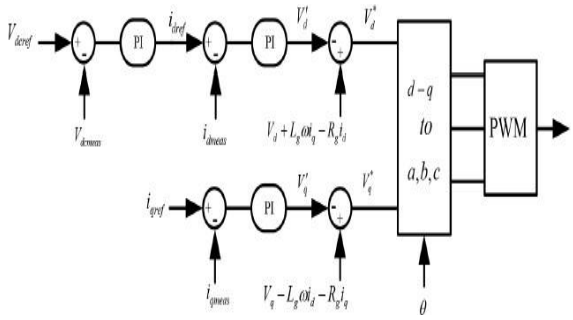


$$f_{qd0s} = K_s f_{abcs} \tag{1}$$

$$K_s = \frac{2}{3}\begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & \cos\left(\theta - \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) & \cos\left(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \\ \sin(\theta) & \sin\left(\theta - \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) & \sin\left(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \tag{2}$$

$$\theta = \int_0^t \omega(\varsigma)\, d\varsigma + \theta(0) \tag{3}$$

Figure 1. GSC Control

Grid size is denoted by the g subscript. In the q-axis, the space vector is aligned and therefore the reference value for iq ref is established as zero. It is also recommended to manage the bus voltage by means of a PI controller that sets an error calculated by subtracting the observed voltage and modulated signal and adjusts that value with the PIR controller. Afterwards the, the difference between IQ-reference and IQ-measurement will be the auxiliary voltage V'q.

The boost converter is given the responsibility of ensuring that the DFIG's output power matches that of the grid. It helps to keep the DFIG power factor at a proper level. Two converters converter control derives generator power flow as input. Figure 3.2 depicts the circuit diagram of both the machine side influencing consumer, which shows the x-axis variables (the D-axis variables) on the left side, and the y-axis variables (the Q-axis variables) on the right side. The following equations show the reference current for the d-axis.

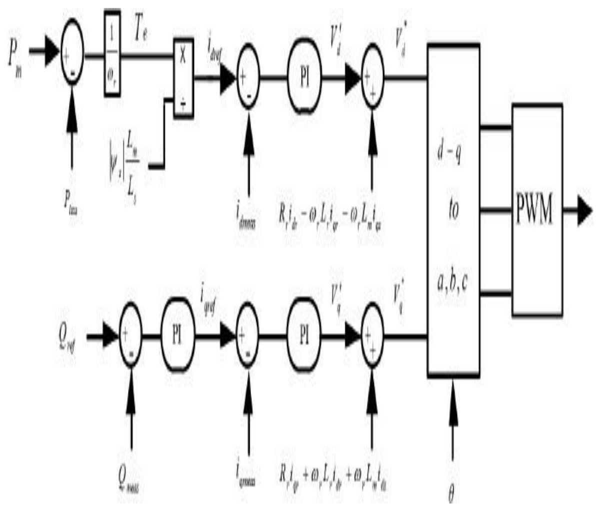

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Figure.2. Block Diagram of Proposed Concept

A PLL & grid control loop is designed to be a component of the control scheme for such a wind energy conversion system (D-Q Reference frame). The control is defined using the Park transformation, which maps three-phase values to an analogous reference frame.

The control system includes the negligible component, which accommodates zero-sequence harmonics. It signifies that lower power loss and voltage, and power harmonics reduction may be accomplished in the system that is accessible.

In order to increase output overtones of something like a wind energy conversion system, a new modulation technique using PLL control methods with grid loop controllers is used, as well as the addition of an Induction Generator (dfig Generators (DFIG) and a matrix converter.

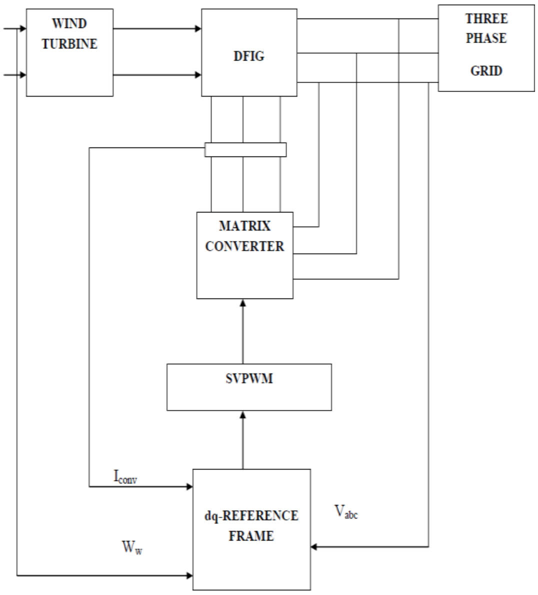


Figure 3. RSC Control

The control mechanism design and analysis for a DFIG-based wind energy production system are investigated under unbalanced load circumstances. The primary objective is to keep the power electronic currents to a safe level and to minimise ripples in the torque. The DM-Q coordinate system mechanism is proposed. To enhance the voltage ride-through capabilities of DFIG-based wind turbines, this method is applied in the machine-side and grid-side conversions of the DFIG. This study presents the effects of high uptake electric cars, including plug-in hybrid vehicles and battery electric vehicles (PV and fuel cell electric vehicles), as well as wind turbines, grid linked photoelectric, and grid connected generating units on power quality.

To counteract the harmonic and torque pulsations that are created in the machine, a rotor position mechanism is implemented on the d-q reference frame side. The control mechanism's first objective is to maintain the voltage level constant. And the output frequency remains constant. In order to achieve a low THD, a system design is included. This voltage harmonics reduction job is crucial, and inverter-based current sources cannot do it (CSIs). Using the innovative method, a harmonic current in the power system is reduced.

Using a phase shift sector with PID control technique, the computer in the generator is used for this purpose. GSC control is used in this system to generate the waves in such a way that they have equal and 180° out-of-phase harmonics. Another important point to make is that this same bus voltage management technique is also used for harmonic reduction in GSC.

The suggested voltage control approach is implemented by using the voltages of something like the DFIG installation bus to communicate with the GSC, which is then utilized to carry out the control method. Both regular and emergency load change situations may be handled concurrently by using these simulation results we can identify the results.

## 3. SIMULATION RESULTS

The purpose of the data flow visual programming language developed by MathWorks is to facilitate the modelling, simulation, and analysis of dynamic systems that span many domains. A graphics block diagramming tool is its main interface, while a configurable collection of block libraries is its secondary one. It integrates well with the rest of the MATLAB environment, and the end result may either be driven by MATLAB or coded into it. In linear programming and digital signal processing, Simulink is widely used for multi-domain simulation or Model-Based Design. The modelling and simulation of dynamic systems is facilitated by the Graphical User Interface (GUI), configurable block libraries, plus solvers provided by Simulink. Additionally, MATLAB integration is included, enabling simulation models to use MATLAB functions to formulate algorithms, then export simulations outputs to MATLAB for additional analysis.

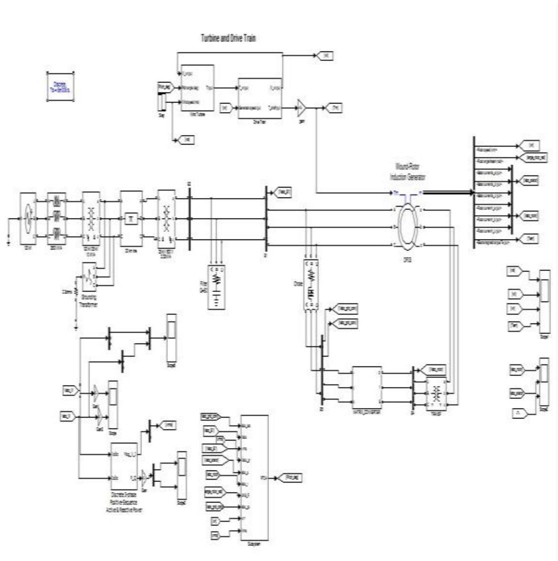


Figure 4. A DFIG-based PLL control structure is created using MATRIX converter and SVPWM.

This figure.4, which appears in the simulation model for a conventional DFIG and an RSC & MSC combination for a generator powered system, is shown in Figure 4.Various wind speeds were simulated in order to understand the behavior of the model. Finally, the THD comparisons were done using the updated.

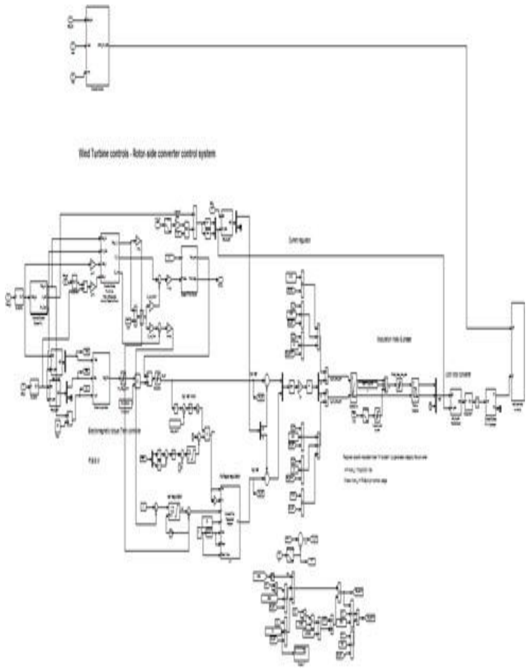

Figure 5: A Comparative Analysis of a matrix converter

Fig.5 shows the recent change in the system input current THD 10% greater than the system suggested Reduced unit power factor and greater switching losses are the consequences of this. However, these failures are compensated for by the system's projected outcomes, which are then evaluated and summarized in table 1.

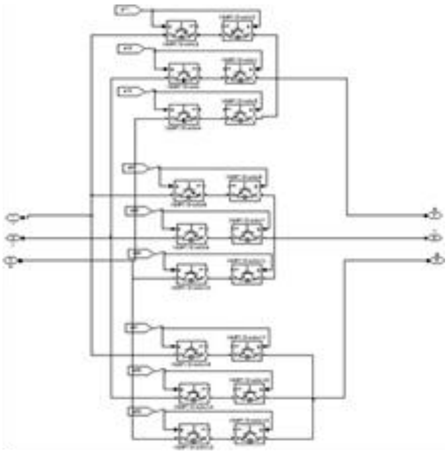

Figure 6 . Control Loop Simulation Diagram

The mechanism for power quality is diverse, even though the concepts of power quality remain true throughout transmission and distribution systems. To achieve greater loading and stability, the engineer working on the transmission system must be able to better regulate the flow of active and reactive power.

To get beyond the limitations of the system at hand, a new model is created and put forth in this study. The method is simple since it is based on adding an integrator to the system, and the structure is basic because the resulting system is defined only by the integrator being added.

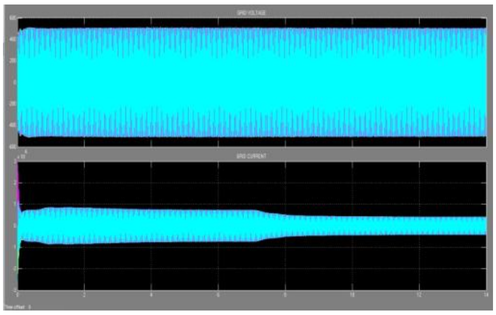

Figure 7 : Output Waveform of Wind/Turbine/RotorSpeed/Torque

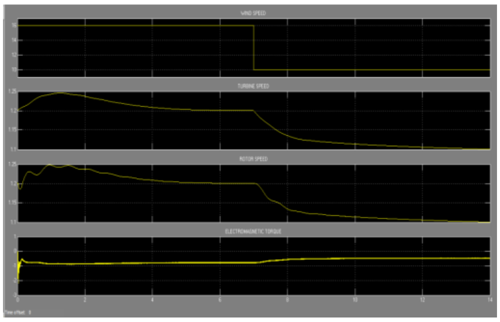

Figure 8 : Output Waveform of Rotor /Stator/Inverter Current

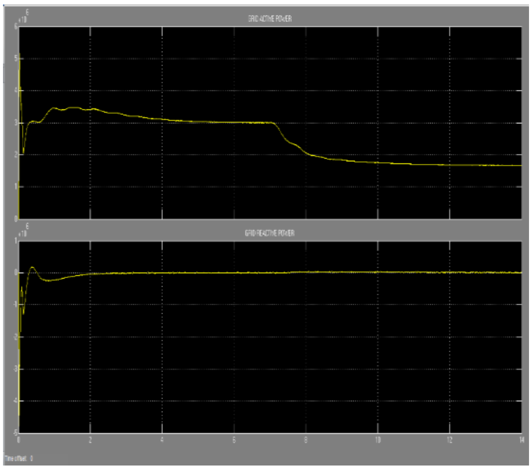


Figure 9. Output Waveform of Grid Current/Voltage

FFT examines the flow of electricity in the grid over time, as shown in Figure .9. THD is 1.92% at peak height (8NM) and 3.46% at max torque situation (12NM). In Fig.10, the input power waveform is shown.

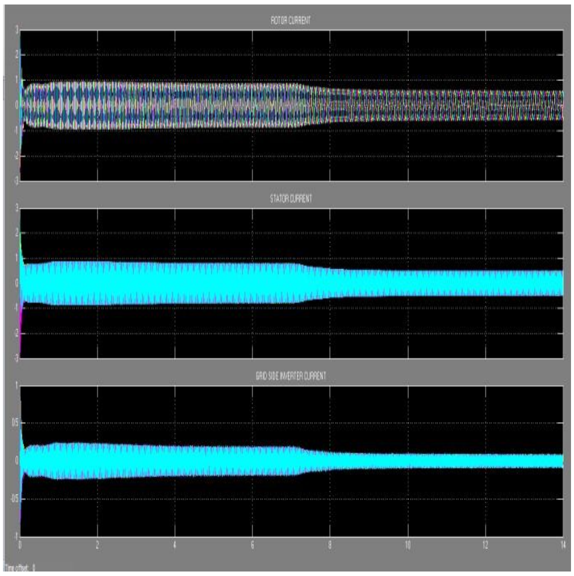


Figure 10. Output Waveform of Real / Reactive Power

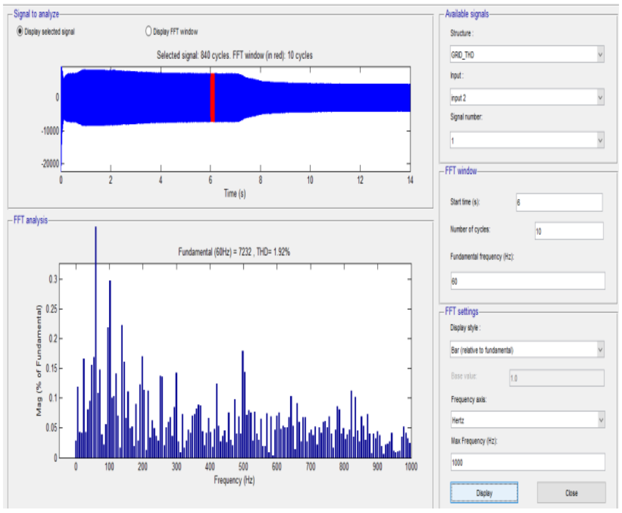


Figure 11. Output of FFT analysis for THD at 8 NM =1.92%

In general, dc will either be an intrinsic part of the input signal or will be a result of unexpected system failures or measurement/conversion operations.

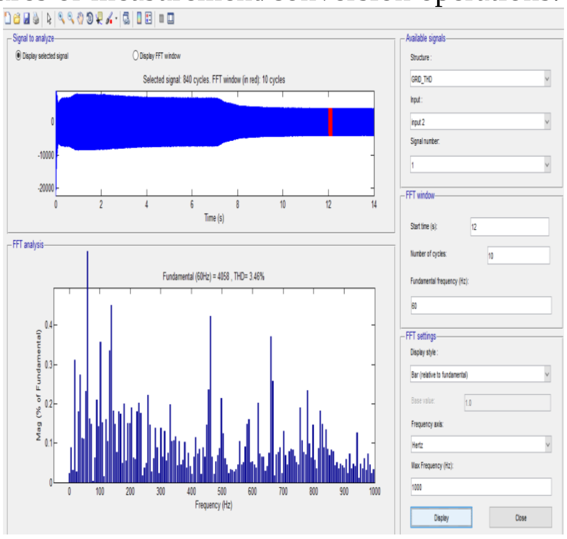


Figure 12. Output of FFT analysis for THD at 12 NM =3.46%

Decreased oscillations in the loop are generated by a constituent such as this, and they cannot be removed using regular filters, which would significantly impact the system's dynamic responsiveness. This new feature is linked to the latest addition that we made in the PLL circuit (Q-Matrix converter-SVPWM). It is basic structurally, yet it does not compromise on the algorithm's high-frequency filtering quality. The system uses three-phase components, which is the basis for its design, and also serves as a testbed for simulation results.

Table 1: THD Value Comparison

| During presence of Wind Speed from 8 to 16 NM |
| --- |

| Cases of connection | 8NM | 16NM |
|---|---|---|
| THD of power grid current | 1.92% | 3.46% |

## 4. CONCLUSION

The proposal calls for a new grid current harmonics mitigation strategy using a Matrix converter coupled with an SVPWM system using a DFIG wind generator. Both RSC and GSC reference frame synchronous regulators are described. Like the DFIG system, the harmonic regulator controls the harmonics in the circuit. With respect to the direct current component, the mechanisms examined use harmonic regulation methods to varying frequencies, producing an easy-to-reach control mechanism, and providing excellent stable operation at differential wind speed.

Inside the electrical system, THD percentage and harmonics may be decreased by making use of two methods (SRF and Grid control loop). To ensure the effectiveness of the newly adopted strategy, two different operating scenarios for wind speed (8 and 16 nautical miles per hour) circumstances are simulated. Therefore, assessment of the suggested technique's efficacy is performed under both circumstances. The abovementioned situations are taken into account while implementing the redesigned power system suggested. With regard to harmonic reduction, the suggested method is effective in every situation. By doing these tests, these findings show the exceptional performance of this strategy. In addition to MATLAB and Simulink, we utilize Matlab/Simulink for simulations of all the operating modes.

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