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Guo, Yougui; Zeng, Ping; Li, Lijuan; Deng, Wenlang; Blaabjerg, Frede

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The Application of Stationary VOC-PR with PLL for Grid side Converter-based Wind Power Generation System

Yougui Guo, Ping Zeng, Lijuan Li, Wenlang Deng
College of Information and Engineering
Xiangtan University
Xiangtan, China

guoygxtu@gmail.com

Abstract—Voltage oriented control PR is combined with space vector modulation and phase locked loop to control the grid side converter in wind power generation system in this paper. First the mathematical models of grid side converter and LCL filter as well as grid are given. Then the control strategy of grid side converter-based wind power generation system is given in detail. Finally the simulation model consisting of the grid side converter wind power generation system is set up. The simulation results have verified that the control strategy is feasible to be used for control of grid currents, active power, reactive power and DC-link voltage in wind power generation system. It has laid a good basis for the real system development.

Keywords—Grid side converter; proportional resonant converter; space vector modulation; voltage oriented control; phase locked loop

I. INTRODUCTION

Wind power generation is researched and developed very well by many countries in the word as a valuable sustainable energy resource. And people have gotten lots of achievements with their great efforts\cite{1,9,11}. It is well known that the wind power generation system with back to back converter is very complex. Therefore the grid side converter-based wind power generation system is only studied in this paper. Its simplified structure is shown in Fig. 1. Where the ‘VOC’ is voltage oriented control, PR is proportional and resonant regulator, PLL is the three-phase locked loop, \(dV^*, dV^*\) are the measured and reference values of DC-link voltage respectively, \(P^*, Q^*\) is reference values of active and reactive power respectively, \(i_a, i_b\) and \(i_c\) are three-phase grid currents respectively, similarly \(v_a, v_b\) and \(v_c\) are three-phase grid voltages respectively, \(S_a, S_b\) and \(S_c\) are the switching signals of three upper bridges of gird side converter respectively, the three ones of three lower bridges are compensated for on or off in each bridge. The following first describes the mathematical models of each part shown in Fig. 1. Then simulation model of the total system is set up based on the simulation models of various parts and gives corresponding analyses.

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Frede Blaabjerg
Institute of Energy Technology
Aalborg University
Aalborg, Denmark

\[\begin{align*}
i_a &= I_m \cdot \sin(\omega t) \\
i_b &= I_m \cdot \sin(\omega t - \frac{2\pi}{3}) \\
i_c &= I_m \cdot \sin(\omega t - \frac{4\pi}{3})
\end{align*}\]  

(1)

Similarly, its voltage model is defined as follows:

\[\begin{align*}
u_a &= U_m \cdot \sin(\omega t) \\
u_b &= U_m \cdot \sin(\omega t - \frac{2\pi}{3}) \\
u_c &= U_m \cdot \sin(\omega t - \frac{4\pi}{3})
\end{align*}\]  

(2)

III. MODEL OF THE LCL FILTER

The three-phase LCL filter is used to reduce the high order harmonics at the grid side. Because of its symmetry and convenience of analysis, an equivalent single phase LCL filter is selected shown as Fig. 2\cite{5,8}. Its equivalent impedance, \(Z_e\) is:

\[Z_e = \frac{Z_i \cdot Z_c}{Z_i + Z_c} + Z_G\]  

(3)

Where \(Z_i=sL_i, Z_c=1/\left(sC+R_D\right), Z_G=sL_G\).

Then
According to KVL and KCL law, the model is not difficult to be obtained as shown in Fig. 3.

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 \\
1 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
V_{a}
V_{b}
V_{c}
\end{bmatrix}
= 
\begin{bmatrix}
-2I_{L_{F}} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & -2I_{C_{F}} & 0 \\
0 & 0 & -2I_{R_{F}}
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
i_{a}
i_{b}
i_{c}
\end{bmatrix}
+ 
\begin{bmatrix}
0 \\
0 \\
0
\end{bmatrix}
\]

According to KVL and KCL law, the model is not difficult to be obtained as shown in Fig. 3.

IV. MODEL OF GRID SIDE CONVERTER

The topology of grid side converter is shown in Fig.4. It has three active legs. This is the reason why one has to use three switching functions \((a,b,c)\) to describe the control of each leg.

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
v_{ab} \\
v_{bc} \\
v_{ca}
\end{bmatrix}
= 
\frac{U_{DC}}{3}
\begin{bmatrix}
2 & -1 & -1 \\
-1 & 2 & -1 \\
-1 & -1 & 2
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
S_{A} \\
S_{B} \\
S_{C}
\end{bmatrix}
\]

Similarly, the line to line voltages are obtained:

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
v_{ab} \\
v_{bc} \\
v_{ca}
\end{bmatrix}
= U_{DC}
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & -1 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & -1 \\
-1 & 0 & 1
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
S_{A} \\
S_{B} \\
S_{C}
\end{bmatrix}
\]

V. THE CONTROL STRATEGY OF GRID SIDE CONVERTER

Because the generator side converter is a two-level inverter it has only 8 switching states. Therefore it is simple and practical. The space vector modulation (SVM) is used for its modulation strategy so as to improve its modulation performance compared with SPWM. Here SVM is one of the preferred real time modulation techniques and is widely used for digital control of voltage source inverters. This section presents the brief principle and implementation of SVM for the two-level inverter, which is well known to people. The active and zero switching states can be represented by active and zero space vectors, respectively. A typical space vector diagram for the two-level inverter is shown in Fig.

All six active vectors can be derived as follows:

\[
\vec{V}_{k} = \frac{2}{3}V_{d}e^{j(k-1)\frac{\pi}{3}}, \quad k=1, 2, \ldots, 6
\]

They are stationary which form a regular hexagon with 6 equal sectors in Fig 5. But the required reference vector \(\vec{V}_{ref}\) rotates in space at an angular velocity \(\omega = 2\pi f_{i}\), where \(f_{i}\) is the fundamental frequency of the output voltage. The angular displacement between \(\vec{V}_{ref}\) and the \(\alpha - \beta\) plane can be obtained with an integral component.
Where \( \mathbf{f}_* = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \cos \left(\theta - \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) & \cos \left(\theta - \frac{4\pi}{3}\right) \\ \sin \theta & \sin \left(\theta - \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) & \sin \left(\theta - \frac{4\pi}{3}\right) \end{bmatrix} \), \( \theta = \omega t \), the same as that in (1).

VII. THE CONTROL STRATEGY OF THE TOTAL SYSTEM

The control strategy of the total system can be implemented by voltage oriented control(VOC) with proportional resonant controller and current with phase locked loop(PLL) in the stationary frame\(^{[11]}\). It can be obtained by following three steps. The current is oriented along the active voltage which is so-called voltage oriented control. The PLL is used to detect the line to neutral voltage angle, \( \theta \) which is required for transformations of high performance vector control for induction machine. The currents and voltages are transformed from three-phase stationary frame \((abc)\) to two-phase stationary frame \((\alpha \beta)\) and their \(\alpha\)-axis and \(\beta\)-axis current components are controlled with PR regulators. The standard PI controller is used to control the active power and reactive power, \(\alpha\)-axis and \(\beta\)-axis voltage components, and the DC voltage of the input terminal in the grid side converter.

1. Work out the angle of grid voltage. The three-phase grid voltages are first transformed into \(\alpha\)-axis and \(\beta\)-axis voltage components, then they are calculated to obtain the angle, angle frequency and amplitude of grid voltage with PLL as shown in Fig.7.

2. Calculate the references of grid currents \(i_\alpha^*\) and \(i_\beta^*\).

Step 1, three-phase grid currents and voltages are measured by LEM current and voltage sensors respectively. Then they are transformed to fit for ADC of DSP board by the suitable interface circuit. Finally the active power and reactive power are calculated.

Step 2, the active power and reactive power are compared with their references. Then they are controlled by PI respectively. And the synchronous frame component of current reference, \(i_q^*\).

Step 3, the DC link voltage is compared with its reference. Then the error is controlled by PI. Its output is compared with the output of PI of active power error to obtain the synchronous frame component of current reference, \(i_d^*\).

Step 4, \(i_d^*\) and \(i_q^*\) are transformed by rotational coordinates to obtain the stationary frame components of \(i_\alpha^*\) and \(i_\beta^*\). The complete process is shown in Fig.8.

VIII. SIMULATION ANALYSIS

Here main parameters used: Nominal grid frequency, 50Hz. Rated converter module output current, 515A. Rated grid voltage, 690V. Nominal DC-link voltage, 1050V. Grid filter capacitances, 167uF. Grid filter inductance, 0.4mH. And \(R_p\) is 2.1ohm. Switching frequency, 2.5kHz. Control frequency, 5kHz. DC-link capacitance, 18 capacitors in 6 parallel groups, each with 3 in series. Each capacitor is 450 V, 5.6 mF, equivalent total capacitance 11.2 mF.

On the basis of above discussion of several parts, simulation models are set up and measured respectively till right. Then they are connected step by step to consist of the total system. After a series of parameters are set the simulation test begins and the corresponding results are obtained shown in Fig.10-13 respectively.
IX. CONCLUSION

The simulation models set up in this paper are feasible. They can control the grid currents, active power, reactive power, DC-link voltage of the wind power generation system well. It has some useful values for the further development of the wind power generation system.

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