



AIN SHAMS UNIVERSITY

Faculty of Engineering

Mechatronics Engineering Department

Development of Wind Turbine Pitch Angle Controller

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the
degree of

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(Mechatronics Engineering)

By

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Bachelor of Science in Mechatronics Engineering

High Institute of Engineering – 6th October City, 2008

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Cairo, Egypt - 2015



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The author carried out the work included in this thesis, and no part of this thesis has been submitted for a degree or qualification at any other university.

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THESIS SUMMARY

The world's need for energy that does not end, but is growing day after day. The renewable sources of energy come in the first priority of the world. Especially, wind energy is the best developing energy technology between the other renewable energies. Additionally, it has more benefits such as pollution free and clean. These factors made the wind energy production in continuously increasing.

So it became very important to generate more power from wind turbines while significantly reduce more loads. Thus, the control strategies are playing an important role to deal with the challenging characteristics of the wind turbines, these control models must be designed as robust as possible to do its role in different operating conditions and over a long period of time.

The main aim of our thesis is to design and simulate a pitch controller for reducing loads and maximizing the output power using FAST code developed by NREL, and Matlab/Simulink. But naturally, we should initially introduce aerodynamics and loads calculations of the horizontal axis wind turbine (HAWT).

Thesis presents two WT control models for two different machines (NREL 5 MW HAWT and NREL 1.5 MW HAWT). The control model of NREL 5 MW HAWT uses FAST to control and simulate the results of the two wind turbines operation regions (Region 2 for wind velocities below rated velocity and Region 3 for wind speeds above rated velocity). On the other side, the interfacing between FAST and MATLAB/Simulink is used to control of NREL 1.5 MW HAWT to control and simulate the results of the two wind turbine operation regions.

However, we can deduce from the simulation results of the two control models that in Region 2, which wind velocities are less than the rated value, blade pitch is kept at a certain value and generator torque control is applied to change the velocity of the turbine to sustain tip speed ratio (TSR) at certain value consistent to best power coefficient (C_p), therefore maximizing energy extracted. In Region 3 which wind velocities are greater than the rated value, generator torque is kept at rated torque, and blade pitch control is applied to control aerodynamic power to keep constant turbine velocity, in addition to decrease the moments on the wind turbine blades.

Keywords: Wind turbine, Control, Aerodynamics, Loads, Simulation, Power, Moments, Wind speed.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	VII
LIST OF FIGURES	X
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.....	XII
LIST OF GREEK SYMBOLS.....	XIV
LIST OF ALPHABETIC SYMBOLS	XV
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Wind Energy in Egypt.....	4
1.3 Wind Turbine Control	6
1.3.1 Fixed Speed, Pitch-Controlled WT.....	6
1.3.2 Variable-Speed Pitch-Controlled Wind Turbine	7
1.3.3 Standard Control Models versus Multi-Variable Control Strategies	10
1.4 Overview of Simulation Tools (FAST and Matlab/Simulink).....	11
1.5 Thesis Overview	12
CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE SURVEY	13
2.1 Background	13
2.2 FAST	22
CHAPTER 3 MATHEMATICAL MODELING	24
3.1 Rotor Aerodynamics	24
3.1.1 The Actuator Disc Concept.....	24
3.1.2 Blade Element Momentum (BEM) theory.....	28
3.2 Wind Turbine Loads.....	34
3.3 Mathematical Model Results.....	41
3.4 Wind Turbine Modeling.....	44
CHAPTER 4 CONTROLLER	47
4.1 Control Model of a 5 MW HAWT (Using FAST).....	47
4.1.1 Baseline Generator-Torque Controller	47
4.1.2 Baseline Blade-Pitch Controller	48
4.2 Control Model of a 1.5-MW HAWT	50
4.2.1 Generator Torque Control (Region 2).....	50

4.2.2	Blade Pitch Angle Control (Region 3).....	54
CHAPTER 5	SIMULATION AND RESULTS	58
5.1	Control Model of a 5 MW HAWT (Using FAST).....	58
5.2	Control Model of a 1.5MW HAWT.....	61
5.2.1	Baseline Generator Torque Control Design (Region 2)	61
5.2.2	Baseline Pitch Angle Control Model (Region 3).....	62
5.2.3	Overall Control of a 1.5 MW HAWT.....	64
CHAPTER 6	CONCLUSIONS and FUTURE WORK	68
6.1	Suggested Future work.....	69
CHAPTER 7	REFERENCES.....	70
APPENDIX A :	Input FAST Files for Simulation and Linearization (Section 5.1.).....	74
A.1.	FAST Simulation Files for the NREL 5.0 MW Baseline Wind Turbine (Onshore).....	74
A.2.	FAST file containing Aerodynamic input parameters for the NREL 5.0 MW Baseline Wind Turbine (Onshore).....	77
A.3.	FAST file containing ElastoDyn input parameters for the NREL 5.0 MW Baseline Wind Turbine (Onshore).....	80
A.4.	FAST file containing control and electrical-drive input parameters for the NREL 5.0 MW Baseline Wind Turbine (Onshore)	88
APPENDIX B :	FAST Simulation Files for the 1.5-MW HAWT (Section 5.2.).....	94
B.1.	FAST Input File Example	94
B.2.	Aerodyn Input File Example	105
B.3.	Wind Input File Example at 18 [m/s].....	107
ARABIC SUMMARY	112

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1-1 Evolution of Utility-Scale Wind Turbines (www.cleantechreporter.com)	1
Figure 1-2 Global Annual Installed Wind Capacity 1997-2014 [1]	2
Figure 1-3 Cumulative Wind Power Capacity Dec 2014 (Mw) - Top 10 and Rest of the World Source: GWEC [1].....	2
Figure 1-4 Cumulative Wind Power Capacity Dec 2014 (Mw) – Africa and Middle East Source: GWEC [1]	2
Figure 1-5 Zafarana Wind Farm (Source: NREA).....	4
Figure 1-6 Main Control Loop for a Fixed-Speed Pitch-Regulated Turbine.....	7
Figure 1-7 Wind Turbine Operation Regions	7
Figure 1-8 Power Coefficient versus Tip-Speed Ratio at Different Pitch Angles [3]	8
Figure 1-9 Simulation Results [4].....	10
Figure 1-10 Validation Results using the FAST Simulator [4]	11
Figure 1-11 FAST/Simulink Open-Loop Model	12
Figure 2-1 Two Types of PC Actuators: Hydraulic and Electric.....	14
Figure 2-2 Loads Alleviation using IPC (Bending Moment about the Hub) [16]	14
Figure 2-3 Load spectra [16].....	15
Figure 2-4 Comparison of Collective and Individual Pitch Control [18]	15
Figure 2-5 Blade Root Bending Moment Spectrum During Turbulent Winds with Different Turbulence Intensities [19]	16
Figure 2-6 Flapwise Moment for State 1 (Dotted), State 2 (Dashed), State 3 (Solid) [20]	17
Figure 2-7 Pitch Position, Speed and Acceleration Reference Anti-Windup IPC for Blade Load Alleviation [20].....	17
Figure 2-8 Rotor Shaft Moment for State 4 (Solid) and State 5 (Dashed) [20].....	17
Figure 2-9 Blade Root Fapwise Moment (Top) and Shaft Moment (Bottom) Under State 4 (Solid) and State 6 (Dashed) [20]	17
Figure 2-10 The Reduction in Root Flap Bending Moment at: 16 m/s (Right) and 20 m/s (Left) Wind Conditions [23]	18
Figure 2-11 Rotor Speed for Various Controllers: a) Standard Wind Turbine Control; b) Reduction of Fluctuations by CPC Only; c) Reduction of Fluctuations by IPC Only; d) Reduction of Fluctuations by CPC and IPC. [24]	19
Figure 2-12 Aerodynamic Loads for Various Controllers: a) Standard Wind Turbine Control; b) Reduction of Fluctuations By CPC Only; c) Reduction of Fluctuations By IPC Only; d) Reduction of Fluctuations by CPC and IPC. [24].....	19
Figure 2-13 Tower Top Velocity for Various Controllers: a) Standard Wind Turbine Control; b) Reduction of Fluctuations by CPC Only; c) Reduction of Fluctuations by IPC Only; d) Reduction of Fluctuations by CPC and IPC. [24]	19
Figure 2-14 Interfacing Modules to Achieve Fully Coupled Aero-Hydro-Servo-Elastic Simulation.	22
Figure 3-1 The Energy Extraction Stream Tube of a Wind Turbine [41].....	24
Figure 3-2 Energy Extraction based on Actuator Disc Theory [41]	25

Figure 3-3 Alteration of C_p and C_T versus a [41].....	27
Figure 3-4 A Discretization using Blade Element Theory [41]	28
Figure 3-5 Element Velocities and Forces [41]	29
Figure 3-6 Calculation Flow Chart for Induction Factors.....	32
Figure 3-7 Power Coefficient – Tip Speed Ratio [41]	33
Figure 3-8 Characterization of Wind Turbine Loads as External and Internal Loads	34
Figure 3-9 Characterization of Wind Turbine Loads as Steady and Non-Steady Loads	35
Figure 3-10 A Blade Cross Section with Definition of Blade Bending Moments.....	36
Figure 3-11 Air Speeds and Forces on the Aerofoil [44].....	38
Figure 3-12 Effects of Wind Shear and Tower Shadow on Wind Speed over One Complete Revolution.....	42
Figure 3-13 Effects of Wind Shear and Tower Shadow on the Power over One Complete Revolution.....	42
Figure 3-14 Edgewise and Flapwise Moments over One Complete Revolution.....	42
Figure 3-15 Power Curve of a 600 kW Wind Turbine at Different Wind Speeds.....	43
Figure 3-16 Edgewise and Flapwise Moments at Different Wind Speeds	43
Figure 3-17 Schematic of Wind Turbine	44
Figure 3-18 Two-Mass Model of a Wind Turbine [4]	45
Figure 3-19 Single-Mass Model of a Wind Turbine [4]	46
Figure 4-1 Response of Generator Torque with Generator Speed of the Variable-Speed Controller	48
Figure 4-2 Wind Turbine Operating Regions	51
Figure 4-3 Simulink Model of the Overall Wind Turbine Control Showing the Generator Torque Controller	53
Figure 4-4 Simulink Model of the Overall Wind Turbine Control Showing the Blade Pitch Controller	57
Figure 5-1 Generator Angular Speed (HSS) as a Function of Wind Speed.....	58
Figure 5-2 Rotor Angular Speed (LSS) as a Function of Wind Speed	58
Figure 5-3 Steady-State Responses versus Wind Speed.....	59
Figure 5-4 Electrical Torque of the Generator versus Wind Speed.....	59
Figure 5-5 Flapwise Moments at the Blades Root versus Wind Speed	60
Figure 5-6 Edgewise Moments at the Blades Root versus Wind Speed.....	60
Figure 5-7 FAST/Simulink Simulation Results of the Generator Torque Control (Region 2)....	61
Figure 5-8 Power Coefficient with Wind Speed.....	62
Figure 5-9 Response to a Step Wind Input for Different Damping Ratios (δ)	63
Figure 5-10 Generator Torque Curve at Different Wind Speeds for a 1.5 MW HAWT	64
Figure 5-11 Blade Pitch Angles at Different Wind Speeds	65
Figure 5-12 Power Curve with Wind Speeds for 1.5 MW HAWT.....	66
Figure 5-13 Edgewise Moment Curve with Wind Speeds for a 1.5 MW HAWT	67
Figure 5-14 Flapwise Moment Curve with Wind Speeds for 1.5 MW HAWT.....	67

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BEM	Blade Element Momentum Method
BldPitch1	Blade-1 Pitch Angle
CART	Controls Advanced Research Turbine
CBP SS	Collective Blade Pitch State Space
CPC	Collective Pitch Control
DFIG	Doubly Fed Induction Generator
DOF	Degree of Freedom
EMA	Exponential Moving Average
FAST	Fatigue, Aerodynamics, Structures And Turbulence
FLC	Fuzzy Logic Control
GenSpeed	Generator Speed
GenPwr	Generator Power
GenTq	Generator Torque
GH	Garrad Hassan
GL	Germanischer Lloyd
GSPI	Gain Scheduled Proportional-Integral Controller
GWEC	Global Wind Energy Council
HAWT	Horizontal Axis Wind Turbine
HorWindV	Horizontal Wind Speed
HSS	High Speed Shaft
HSShftPwr	High Speed Shaft Power
IBP	Individual Blade Pitch
IPC	Individual Pitch Control

LQG	Linear Quadratic Gaussian
LSS	Low Speed Shaft
MBC	Multi-Blade Coordinate
MIMO	Multi Input Multi Output
NREA	National Renewable Energy Authority in Egypt
NREL	National Renewable Energy Laboratory in USA
PC	Pitch Control
PI	Proportional-Integral
PID	Proportional-Integral-Derivative
PIP	Proportional-Integral-Plus
PMSG	Permanent Magnet Synchronous Generator
RootMEdg1	Blade-1 Root Edgewise Moment
RootMFlp1	Blade-1 Root Flapwise Moment
RotSpeed	Rotor Speed
RotPwr	Rotor Power
SISO	Single Input Single Output
SS	State Space
TS	Tower Shadow Effect
TSR	Tip Speed Ratio
WAMIT	Wave-Body Interaction Program
WECSs	Wind Energy Conversion Systems
WS	Wind Shear Effect
WT	Wind Turbine

LIST OF GREEK SYMBOLS

α	Angle of Attack [deg]
β	Blade Pitch Angle [deg]
$\Delta\beta$	Small Perturbation of the Blade-Pitch Angles about their Operating Point [deg]
β_{opt}	Optimal Pitch Angle [deg]
$\zeta_{\varphi n}$	Damping Ratio
λ	Tip Speed Ratio (TSR)
λ_{opt}	Optimal Tip Speed Ratio
μ	Non-Dimensional Radial Position, r/R
ρ	Air Density [kg/m ³]
σ	Rotor Solidity
ϕ	Flow Angle [deg]
ψ	Azimuth Angle [rad]
ω	Angular Speed [rad/s]
ω_g	Generator Rotational Speed [rad/s]
ω_r	Rotor Rotational Speed [rad/s]
$\omega_{\varphi n}$	Natural Frequency [rad/s]
Ω	Rotor Speed [rad/s]
Ω_2	Rotor Speed at Rated Torque [rad/s]
Ω_0	Rated Low-Speed Shaft Rotational Speed [rad/s]
$\Delta\Omega$	Small Perturbation of Low-Speed Shaft Rotational Speed about the Rated Speed [rad/s]
$\Delta\dot{\Omega}$	Low-Speed Shaft Rotational Acceleration [rad/s ²]
γ	Cone Angle of the Rotor [rad]
τ	Tilt Angle of the Rotor [rad]

LIST OF ALPHABETIC SYMBOLS

<i>a</i>	Axial Flow Induction Factor
<i>a'</i>	Tangential Flow Induction Factor
<i>A, A_d</i>	Rotor Swept Area [m ²]
<i>A_∞, A_w</i>	Upstream and Downstream Stream-Tube Cross-Sectional Areas [m ²]
<i>AC</i>	The Distance from Leading Edge A to Pressure Center C [m]
<i>b</i>	Surface Roughness Length
<i>B_{ls}</i>	Low Speed Shaft Stiffness [N.m/rad]
<i>c</i>	Blade Chord [m]
<i>C</i>	Decay Constant
<i>C_d</i>	Sectional Drag Coefficient
<i>C_l</i>	Sectional Lift Coefficient
<i>C_M</i>	Pitching Moment Coefficient
<i>C_n</i>	Normal Force Coefficient
<i>C_p</i>	Power Coefficient
<i>C_q</i>	Torque Coefficient
<i>C_T</i>	Thrust Coefficient
<i>C_t</i>	Tangential Force Coefficient
<i>F</i>	Prandtl Loss Factor
<i>F</i>	Force [N]
<i>F_x</i>	Edgewise Force [N]
<i>F_y</i>	Flapwise Force [N]
<i>J_{Drivetrain}</i>	Drivetrain Inertia Cast to the Low-Speed Shaft [kg.m ²]