



Cairo University

IMPLEMENTATION OF VARIABLE FREQUENCY TRANSFORMERS TO STABILIZE ELECTRIC POWER SYSTEMS

By

Eng. Islam Saad El-Sayyed Emam

A Thesis Submitted to the
Faculty of Engineering at Cairo University

In Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

In

Electrical Power and Machines Engineering

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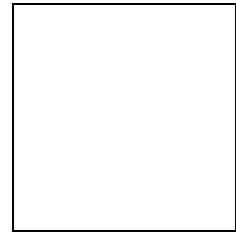
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Title of Thesis:

Implementation of Variable Frequency Transformers to Stabilize
Electric Power Systems.

Key Words:

Variable Frequency Transformer (VFT); Wound Rotor Induction Machine (WRIM); Asynchronous Network Interconnections; Power Flow; Synchronization; Wind Energy Farm

Summary:

This thesis presents new technique for controlling power flow to stabilize power systems including wind energy farms. Variable Frequency Transformer (VFT) consider one of the important and new applications of slip ring induction machine. This technique can be implemented to stabilize unique and different frequencies electric power systems. Also, it can be applied with wind energy farms to improve its characteristics and performances.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

All praises and thanks to Allah for guiding me to complete this dissertation by providing me with very valuable persons to support me during my work.

I thank Allah and my supervisor Prof. Dr. Khairy Farahat Ali Helwa for his support and guidance throughout my thesis.

Special thanks for my wife (Marwa Mahmoud Nofal) for her supporting through all stages over studying and writing this thesis.

Finally, my thanks to my family especially my father (Saad El-Sayyed Khalil) and my mother (Somia Ibrahim Seiam) for their encouragement, supporting, and patience at all the time in order to complete my dissertation in its best form.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	I
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	II
LIST OF FIGURES.....	IV
LIST OF TABLES.....	VIII
LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	IX
ABSTRACT	X
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Power flow concept	1
1.2 Transferring power between asynchronous systems.	2
1.3 VFT History	3
1.4 General overview	4
1.5 Objectives	5
1.6 Original contributions	5
1.7 Thesis architecture.....	6
CHAPTER 2: CONCEPT AND STEADY STATE OPERATION OF VARIABLE FREQUENCY TRANSFORMER	7
2.1 Introduction	7
2.2 VFT concept	7
2.3 VFT theory of operation	13
2.4 Summary	20
CHAPTER 3: DYNAMIC MATHEMATICAL MODEL OF VARIABLE FREQUENCY TRANSFORMER	21
3.1 Introduction	21
3.2 Mathematical model	21
3.2.1 Wound rotor induction machine mathematical model.....	21
3.2.2 DC machine mathematical model.....	22
3.2.3 Integration WRIM and DC machine mathematical models.....	23
3.3 Generate new block in MATLAB/SIMULINK.....	27
3.4 Summary	30
CHAPTER 4: TRANSIENT PERFORMANCE OF VARIABLE FREQUENCY TRANSFORMER CONNECTING TWO ASYNCHRONOUS GRIDS.....	31
4.1 Introduction	31
4.3 System parameters.....	33
4.4 System configuration	33
4.5 System operation.....	34
4.6 System control.....	35
4.7 System analysis	38

4.7.1 Normal operating conditions	38
4.7.2 Frequency disturbance in the weak system.....	44
4.7.3 Power angle disturbance in the weak system.....	47
4.7.4 Voltage dip in the weak system.	48
4.7.5 VFT response with earth and line faults disturbances.	51
4.8 Summary	68
CHAPTER 5: VARIABLE FREQUENCY TRANSFORMER AS A GRID TIE DEVICE	69
5.1 Introduction.....	69
5.2 General	69
5.3 System analysis.....	69
5.4 Change direction of the power flow.	72
5.5 VFT characteristic during speed variation from zero till 300 rpm.....	75
5.5.1 Power flow relation with electro-magnetic torque and VFT speed	75
5.5.2 Effect of speed on the flow of the reactive power at rated electro-magnetic torque.	76
5.6 Summary	76
CHAPTER 6: USE OF VARIABLE FREQUENCY TRANSFORMER TO STABILIZE GRID CONNECTED DOUBLY FED WIND DRIVEN INDUCTION GENERATOR	77
6.1 Introduction.....	77
6.2 System description	77
6.3 The Proposed model (DFIG directly connected to power grid)	80
6.3.1 Normal operating condition (constant wind speed and connected to infinite bus bar).	80
6.3.2 Change in the wind speed.	84
6.3.3 Applying a voltage dip on the power grid source.	86
6.3.4 Change in the power grid source frequency.	88
6.3.5 Change in the power grid source angle.....	90
6.4 Summary	91
CHAPTER 7: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	92
7.1 Conclusions.....	92
7.2 Future works	92
REFERENCES:	94
APPENDIX A	96
APPENDIX B.....	97
Case Study:.....	98

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure (1- 1): Electrical power circuit.....	2
Figure (1- 2): Voltage phasor diagram	2
Figure (1- 3): Langlois Variable Frequency Transformer.....	4
Figure (2- 1): VFT Component.....	7
Figure (2- 2): Per phase equivalent circuit of WRIM.....	8
Figure (2- 3): Per phase equivalent circuit for WRIM referred to stator windings	8
Figure (2- 4): Approximate phasor diagram	9
Figure (2- 5): Machine torque versus power angle δ	11
Figure (2- 6): VFT internal components.....	12
Figure (2- 7): VFT phasor diagram	14
Figure (2- 8): Electrical angular angle between stator and rotor winding	14
Figure (2- 9): Power flow through two asynchronous systems from stator to rotor	15
Figure (2- 10): Power flow from stator to rotor	15
Figure (2- 11): Power flow through two asynchronous systems from rotor to stator	16
Figure (2- 12): Power flow from rotor to stator	16
Figure (3- 1): VFT mathematical model diagram.....	23
Figure (3- 2): VFT mathematical model in Matlab Simulink.....	24
Figure (3- 3): VFT speed	25
Figure (3- 4): VFT torque	25
Figure (3- 5): VFT stator and rotor active power	26
Figure (3- 6): VFT stator and rotor reactive power	26
Figure (3- 7): Phase (A) stator current (for only first 3 sec)	26
Figure (3- 8): Phase (A) rotor current (for only first 3 sec)	27
Figure (3- 9): Proposed block front view	27
Figure (3- 10): Proposed function block parameters.....	28
Figure (3- 11): Proposed internal VFT block.....	29
Figure (3- 12): VFT model mask (data input tool)	30
Figure (4- 1): VFT model in Matlab Simulink	32
Figure (4- 2): VFT operation procedures flow chart.....	34
Figure (4- 3): DC machine controller.....	36
Figure (4- 4): Generating reference speed controller	37
Figure (4- 5): Generating reference angle for dc machine controller	37
Figure (4- 6): Reference torque, DC machine coupling torque and WRIM developed torque.....	38
Figure (4- 7): VFT stator and rotor active power	39
Figure (4- 8): VFT speed	39
Figure (4- 9): VFT rotor copper losses.....	39
Figure (4- 10): VFT stator and rotor reactive power	40
Figure (4- 11): DC machine output power.....	40
Figure (4- 12): VFT stator current.....	40
Figure (4- 13): VFT rotor current.....	41
Figure (4- 14): Power flow diagram	41
Figure (4- 15): VFT Oscillations in speed at the moment of transferring power (J=30 kg.m2)	42

Figure (4- 16): VFT oscillations in stator and rotor power (J=30 kg.m2)	42
Figure (4- 17): VFT oscillations in speed at the moment of transferring power (J=63 kg.m2)	43
Figure (4- 18): VFT oscillations in stator and rotor power (J=63 kg.m2)	43
Figure (4- 19): VFT oscillations in speed at the moment of transferring power (J=90 kg.m2)	43
Figure (4- 20): VFT oscillations in stator and rotor power (J=90 kg.m2)	44
Figure (4- 21): Reference angular frequency (Rad/Sec).....	44
Figure (4- 22): Network 1 frequency (Hz)	45
Figure (4- 23): Network 2 frequency (Hz)	45
Figure (4- 24): VFT speed with frequency disturbance from 60 Hz to 59 Hz.	45
Figure (4- 25): VFT stator and rotor active power with frequency disturbance.	46
Figure (4- 26): VFT stator and rotor reactive power with frequency disturbance.....	46
Figure (4- 27): DC voltage of DC machine	46
Figure (4- 28): VFT speed with power angle disturbance from 0 Deg to 5 Deg.....	47
Figure (4- 29): VFT stator and rotor active power with power angle disturbance	48
Figure (4- 30): VFT stator and rotor reactive power with power angle disturbance.....	48
Figure (4- 31): DC voltage of dc machine	48
Figure (4- 32): VFT speed with voltage dip.....	49
Figure (4- 33): VFT stator and rotor active power	49
Figure (4- 34): VFT stator and rotor reactive power	49
Figure (4- 35): VFT stator voltage	50
Figure (4- 36): VFT rotor voltage.....	50
Figure (4- 37): VFT stator current.....	50
Figure (4- 38): VFT rotor current.....	51
Figure (4- 39): VFT stator copper losses (W).....	51
Figure (4- 40): VFT rotor copper losses (W).....	51
Figure (4- 41): VFT schematic drawing.....	52
Figure (4- 42): Proposed model for short circuit evaluation.....	53
Figure (4- 43): VFT active power flow with SLG fault at 10 sec	54
Figure (4- 44): Fault current at phase A.....	54
Figure (4- 45): Phase (A) voltage.....	54
Figure (4- 46): Three phase current at Bus (B1).....	55
Figure (4- 47): Three phase current at Bus (B2).....	55
Figure (4- 48): Three phase current at Bus (B3).....	55
Figure (4- 49): VFT speed	56
Figure (4- 50): Stator copper losses	56
Figure (4- 51): Rotor copper losses	56
Figure (4- 52): VFT active power flow.....	57
Figure (4- 53): Typical phase (A) and (B) fault current.....	57
Figure (4- 54): Phase (A) voltage.....	57
Figure (4- 55): Three phase current at Bus (B1).....	58
Figure (4- 56): Three phase current at Bus (B2).....	58
Figure (4- 57): Three phase current at Bus (B3).....	58
Figure (4- 58): VFT speed	59
Figure (4- 59): Stator copper losses	59
Figure (4- 60): Rotor copper losses	59
Figure (4- 61): VFT active power flow.....	60
Figure (4- 62): Phase (A) fault current	60
Figure (4- 63): Phase (B) fault current.....	60
Figure (4- 64): Phase (A) voltage.....	61
Figure (4- 65): Three phase current at Bus (B1).....	61

Figure (4- 66): Three phase current at Bus (B2).....	61
Figure (4- 67): Three phase current at Bus (B3).....	62
Figure (4- 68): VFT speed	62
Figure (4- 69): Stator copper losses	62
Figure (4- 70): Rotor copper losses	63
Figure (4- 71): VFT active power flow	63
Figure (4- 72): Typical fault current (A, B & C).....	63
Figure (4- 73): Phase voltage	64
Figure (4- 74): Three phase current at Bus (B1).....	64
Figure (4- 75): Three phase current at Bus (B2).....	64
Figure (4- 76): Three phase current at Bus (B3).....	65
Figure (4- 77): VFT speed	65
Figure (4- 78): Stator copper losses	65
Figure (4- 79): Rotor copper losses	66
Figure (4- 80): VFT active power flow	66
Figure (4- 81): Three phase current at Bus (B1).....	66
Figure (4- 82): Three phase current at Bus (B2).....	67
Figure (4- 83): Three phase current at Bus (B3).....	67
Figure (4- 84): VFT speed	67
Figure (4- 85): DC machine, VFT & reference torques	68
Figure (5- 1): VFT speed	69
Figure (5- 2): DC machine, VFT, and reference torques	70
Figure (5- 3): Angle of system 2 voltage and rotor voltage of WRIM.....	70
Figure (5- 4): VFT stator and rotor active power	70
Figure (5- 5): VFT stator and rotor reactive power	71
Figure (5- 6): DC input power	71
Figure (5- 7): VFT stator copper losses	71
Figure (5- 8): VFT rotor copper losses	72
Figure (5- 9): VFT stator and rotor power flow	73
Figure (5- 10): VFT reactive power flow	73
Figure (5- 11): DC machine, VFT, and reference torques	74
Figure (5- 12): Stator copper losses	74
Figure (5- 13): Rotor copper losses	74
Figure (5- 14): Active power flow diagram with VFT speed variation	75
Figure (5- 15): VFT power flow with torque	75
Figure (5- 16): Reactive power flow diagram with VFT speed variation	76
Figure (6- 1): Conceptual drawing for DFIG with VFT controller.....	77
Figure (6- 2): Proposed model for DFIG directly connected to power grid	79
Figure (6- 3): Wind speed with time	80
Figure (6- 4): DFIG generating torque with time	81
Figure (6- 5): DFIG generating speed with time	81
Figure (6- 6): VFT speed with time	81
Figure (6- 7): VFT torque with time	82
Figure (6- 8): DFIG active power flow	82
Figure (6- 9): DFIG stator three phase voltages	82
Figure (6- 10): DFIG rotor three phase voltages	83
Figure (6- 11): DFIG stator three phase current	83
Figure (6- 12): DFIG rotor three phase current	83
Figure (6- 13): DFIG wind speed.....	84

Figure (6- 14): DFIG torque	84
Figure (6- 15): DFIG generating speed with time	84
Figure (6- 16): VFT speed with time	85
Figure (6- 17): VFT torque with time	85
Figure (6- 18): DFIG active power flow	85
Figure (6- 19): DFIG generating torque with time	86
Figure (6- 20): DFIG generating speed with time	86
Figure (6- 21): VFT speed with time	86
Figure (6- 22): VFT torque with time	87
Figure (6- 23): DFIG active power flow	87
Figure (6- 24): Power grid voltage dip	87
Figure (6- 25): DFIG generating torque with time	88
Figure (6- 26): DFIG generating speed with time	88
Figure (6- 27): VFT speed with time	88
Figure (6- 28): VFT torque with time	89
Figure (6- 29): DFIG active power flow	89
Figure (6- 30): DFIG turbine input torque (pu).....	89
Figure (6- 31): DFIG turbine input torque (N.m).....	90
Figure (6- 32): DFIG generating torque with time	90
Figure (6- 33): DFIG generating speed with time	90
Figure (6- 34): VFT speed with time	91
Figure (6- 35): VFT torque with time	91
Figure (6- 36): DFIG active power flow	91

LIST OF TABLES

Table (3- 1): θ & β Values with reference frames.....	22
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LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

VFT	Variable Frequency Transformer
WRIM	Wound Rotor Induction Machine
HVDC	High Voltage Direct Current
d-q	Direct-Quadrature
RPM	Repulsion Per Minute
Hz	Hertz
W	Watt
VAR	Voltage Ampere Reactive
RMS	Root Mean Square
pu	Per Unit
Deg.	Degree
DFIG	Doubly Fed Induction Generator
EHV	Extra High Voltage
H.V	High Voltage
IPB	Isolated Phase Bus
SLG	Single Line to Ground
AC	Alternating Current
DFIM	Doubly Fed Induction Machine
GE	General Electric
SRIM	Slip Ring Induction Machine
AEP	American Electric Power
CFE	Comisión Federal de Electricidad
ERCOT	Electric Reliability Council of Texas

ABSTRACT

The Variable Frequency Transformer “VFT” provides bidirectional power flow for High Voltage (H.V) transmission systems. The VFT can transfer power between asynchronous networks. Basically, it is a rotating transformer whose torque can be adjusted to control in the power flow. This technique has many of advantages over the conventional technique of HVDC link. It depends mainly on a rotating machine which has many advantages over another method as its controllability, operating flexibility, compact design and its stability.

The proposed application technique provides VFT theory of operation, construction, and component and built VFT model (Built In) based on MATLAB- SIMULINK and SIM Power System toolbox for studying its performance characteristic, operation and control technique.

Also, the proposed technique provides VFT response for any changing in power system parameters (frequency, loss of main H.V.” High Voltage” line and line and earth faults).

This technique shows that VFT can be implemented between networks to isolate them. This isolation extended from frequency disturbance till phase line and earth faults. Also, VFT can be applied to connect two asynchronous networks like Egypt network with 50 Hz and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia network 60 Hz.

Built mathematical model based on MATLAB/SIMULINK and SIM Power System toolbox for whole system for studying VFT dynamic response during starting and power flow transferring. Results show that VFT has excellent dynamic response during power system disturbances. Results of VFT shows that it damps any disturbance at any connected network due to its internal impedance and its rotating inertia.

The proposed model integrated with Doubly Fed Induction Generator to provide new technique for controlling power flow through wind turbine. It studies some of disturbance that can be occurred in power systems and wind turbine. Due to limitations of electronic circuit –Rectifier and Inverter- that integrated to the rotor circuit of Wound Rotor Induction Machine, this new technique provided to overcome all these limitations.

VFT is considered as a new important tool that can be used to stabilize electric power system and control power flow. This tool does not less than the conventional transformers and generators inventions.

Thesis will start from basics of power flow step by step and accumulate information till draw the full picture for VFT and its characteristics. Results and figures will be integrated internal each chapter to try to draw each chapter structure and architecture.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Due to the extra growing in generation of electricity in the last years, the need for stable and economic interconnections between asynchronous networks becomes high. These interconnections between synchronous or asynchronous network were provided to reduce the cost of electricity and to improve power system reliability and stability.

Two types of interconnections between networks can be classified as the following:

First type is to connect two synchronous networks with Alternating Current (AC) transmission lines. This type is simple and economic, but it increases the networks complexity and decreases the stability of the two networks under serious faults. So, the AC interconnections are replaced by HVDC interconnections. HVDC has the capability to connect synchronous and asynchronous networks.

Second type of interconnections is to connect two asynchronous networks by HVDC link or by a new technology known as VFT. HVDC link and VFT technology provide these interconnections. Each method has its benefits and advantages, also has its berries and limitations. Power system, protection system and machine system become nowadays very sensitive. Each system has its effect on the other systems. It is become necessary to provide a research at any system and study its effect on the other systems. The three systems are collected to provide new technology named by Variable Frequency Transformer. Each system has its touch on this equipment. Rotary transformer (Wound Rotor Induction Machine) and DC drive system is the core technology for VFT. Interconnection between asynchronous networks using VFT technology shall be studied by power system and protection systems. These studies provide stability, load flow and short circuit evaluations for VFT.

1.1 Power flow concept

Power flow in the grid from system to another system depends up on the differences between voltage angles of the two systems as the active and reactive power flow law are [1]:

At V_2 terminals

$$S = P + JQ = V_2 * I^* \quad \dots\dots\dots (1.1), \text{ Apparent Power Equation.}$$

$$P = \frac{V_1 V_2}{X_{12}} \sin(\delta) \quad \dots\dots\dots (1.2), \text{ Active Power Equation.}$$

$$Q = \frac{V_1 V_2 \cos(\delta) - V_2^2}{X_{12}} \quad \dots\dots\dots (1.3), \text{ Reactive Power Equation.}$$

Where:

- V_1 is the magnitude voltage for system 1.
- V_2 is the magnitude voltage for system 2.
- P is the power flow magnitude from V_1 to V_2 .
- Q is the reactive power flow magnitude from V_1 to V_2 .
- δ is the angle difference between V_1 and V_2 .
- X_{12} is the total reactance between system 1 and system 2.

The power circuit and phasor voltage are shown in figs. (1-1) and (1-2).

By assuming V_1 , V_2 and X_{12} are constants, the power flow can be fully controlled by controlling in the angle between the two voltage systems. By the same concept, if the angle of voltage system 1 (V_1) is constant –Infinite Bus (Constant Voltage & Constant Frequency), the power flow can be controlled