

# Investigation of a Variable Speed Pumped Storage Power Plant by Novel Control Technology

M. R. Semsar<sup>1</sup>, S. M. H. Hosseini<sup>2</sup>, S. E. Afjei<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, West Tehran Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran

<sup>2</sup>Department of Electrical Engineering, Islamic Azad University, South Tehran Branch, Tehran, Iran

<sup>3</sup>Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, Shahid Beheshti University, G. C., Tehran, Iran

(<sup>1</sup>110semsar\_m@iee.org, <sup>2</sup>Smhh110@azad.ac.ir, <sup>3</sup>e-afjei@sbu.ac.ir)

**Abstract-** It's necessary, to achieve following benefits easily by variable Speed pumped storage power plant (PSP). Benefits of these plants included, as following statements: stability and balance making referred to power system request, increasment of optimum efficiency in production mode and consumption mode, high speed for grid's requirements response in critical moments (such as: disturbances, black out,...); Today's, Doubly Fed Asynchronous Machine (DFAM) technology by means of modern equipment (Multi-Level-VSC, Cycloconverter) and employment of them is considered to achieve mentioned purposes, synchronous machines instead in PSP units. In this paper, technical evaluation& comparison between the several types of PSP's control methods is presented, also as novelty, a PSP's unit is modeled (as mechanic, electric, hydraulic& control system) and simulated by Direct Torque Control (DTC) technology and TwoLevelVSC equipment. Combination of TwoLevelVSC and DTC method together caused to increase very high dynamic response of PSP in uninterrupted operation the whole of times. The results of paper in Generation mode, describe to increase efficiency in one unit of 4×250MW PSP that justifies variable Speed PSP application. The simulations performed by Matlab/Simulink& mfile. This paper extracted from thesis of MSc called "Simulation of Variable Speed Pumped Storage Power Plants".

**Keywords-** Variable Speed Pumped Storage Power Plant (PSP); Two-Level Voltage Source Converter (VSC); Direct Torque Control (DTC); Doubly Fed Asynchronous Machine (DAFM).

## I. INTRODUCTION

After development of construction in the Pumped storage power plants in the world wide, the novelty of variable speed machines (DFAM) application has been introduced in the 1960s and 1970s, immediately [1]. There are more than ten methods for driving and Starting DFAM. Some of these methods include: SFC be side of one synchronous Machine, BDFIM=BrushlessDoubly-FedInduction Machine, DFAM with one Cycloconverter and DFAM with Back-Back VSC

(MLVSC) and ... among which MLVSC method, applied with two types as follow, widely: Two ways: 1.Two-LVSC; (2LVSC); 2.Three-LVSC (3LVSC). By introduction of DTC method in the 1980s by I. Takahashi and T. Noguchi, Field Orientated Control (FOC) old method, instead with the twofold objective of simplifying the control algorithms and achieving similar or even better performances [2], [3] for driving& starting DFAM.

In this paper, first introduced and evaluated the whole of applied control methods of DFAM in considering to technical points then employed simulations and model of DFAM's DTC with two-LVSC in a variable Speed PSP's generator mode according to case research \_one unit of 4×250MW of SiahBisheh PSP\_ by MATLAB Software, as novelty strategy, finally.

## II. TECHNICAL INVESTIGATION& COMPARATION ON SOME OF CONTROL METHODS OF DFAM IN PSP

Some of the most important and useful ones, include: 1.SFC side by side of synchronous machines; 2.BDFIM (Brushless Doubly-Fed Induction Machine) and 3.The kind of Cycloconverter or Inverters with DFAM.

### A. SFC equipment side by side of synchronous machines

In this method, the benefits include: 1. the availability of Equipment related to SFC's building (grid side rectifier; harmonic eliminator inductor; machine (rotor) side alternator); 2. Prevent from inverse power flow inside generator, from grid; 3. Fast variations of load response; 4. Easy synchronized generator to grid where GOVERNOR application is inconclusive because of speed control. Soft starting and connection synchronous PSP to grid in pump mode and prevent from severe voltage dropping and inrush currents in condenser & motorized modes, are objectives of SFC equipment application. SFC equipment in a PSP, illustrated in Figure.1.

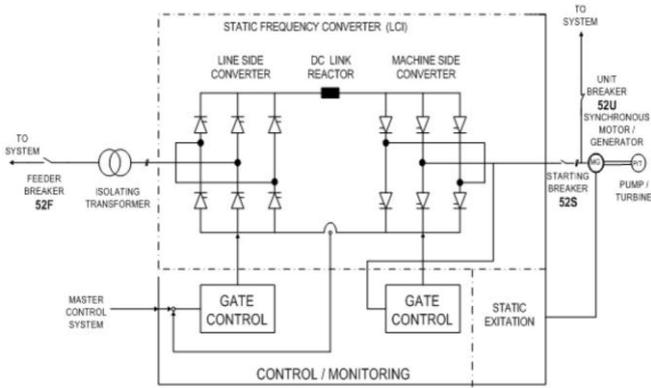


Fig.1. SFC equipment in a PSP schematic

When the unit can be operated at the rated speed; SFC can be dismissed by suitable electrical switching is improved stability, good electrical switching can be dismissed. Finally, it should be stated, although the stabilization of system improved by SFC equipment but system stability does not have much value by one than synchronous machines on the electrical network. Synchronous machines as stabilizers have effective & economic performance [4], [5]. In Figure.2. Although this method has a wider range of performance than the method of poles changeable, but designing of the frequency converter as turbine's nominal power is one of the drawbacks of this method; because large volume and hence the high cost of installing these units. Today's application of DFAM technology rather than synchronous generators is one of the most efficient methods due to Considerable reduction in frequency converter's capacity, for solving the efficiency dropping problem in the changing of the pumped performance in to the turbine mode and reduction and elimination of mentioned restrictions.

### B. BDFIM

In this suggested topology, in fact it is induction machine that stator section has two different kind of winding (different poles) that On the one hand connected to power system directly and on the other hand to one by frequency converter interface. Its rotor section is common. Then it has two different kind of synchronous speed. Building diagram of BDFIM (BDFM), are shown in Figure.2.

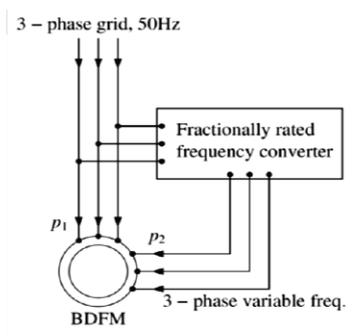


Fig.2. BDFIM building diagram

Therefore, maintenance costs will reduce significantly and increase reliability. So far, this method has been employed in Wind power plant [6]. With advances in technology are expected to employ this one in the structure of Pumped storage plants.

### C. DFAM With Ac\_Ac Convertors

Cycloconverter is direct decreasing frequency Converter. The one equipment, employs SCR Thyristor as switching element and included two 3phases unparallelled current poles, embedded each phase as positive and negative ones.

By this instrument, DFAM's rotor windings connected to grid. Hence, provided optimum speed control on fourth modes (motor and generator modes in Sub synchronism or hyper synchronism) by means of regulating in SCR's firing angles.in this method, stator windings connected to power system, directly. In Figure.3. DFAM with Cycloconverter building diagram in contact on grid, are illustrated. Therefore, speed, active and reactive power controlled by means of three phase Cycloconverter's control set. Also, 3phases current of machine's rotor winding provided by Slip energy recovery.

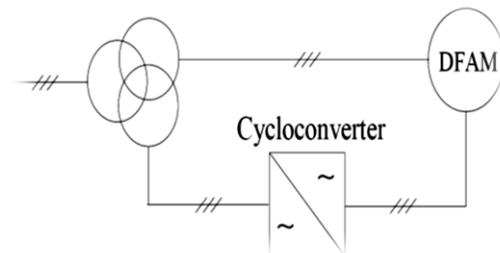


Fig.3 DFAM with Cycloconverter building diagram

Despite of most Cycloconverter's advantages included, as follow: 1. to be make high reliability; 2. Low maintenance cost; 3. Stability in transient, dynamic and steady state modes and ... this equipment has many kind of restrictions, due to its connection to system, directly. They are suggested bellow:

1. When disturbances happen in power system, Cycloconverter performance limited similar to other equipment (SFC, VSC).
2. Effect of induction load on performance of ac controllers' angle phase (Cycloconverter).
3. Effect on power system.
4. Harmonic existence in out of convertor.

### D. DFAM With Back\_Back Convertors (VSC)

The way of VSC's Connection is likes to Cycloconverter. There are rectifier and inverter in this method. Very fast and without interruption performance caused to reduce their considerable volume than the same of equipment. There are different kind of switch, such as: 1.SCR; 2.IGBT(Insulated Gate bipolar Transistor); 3.IGCT(Thyristor Injection Gate-commuted); 4.GTO(Thyristor Injection Gate-commuted); 5.

IECT(Injection Enhanced Gate Transistor). At high frequency application in this tool.

It is used mostly in MLVSC.

Details of MLVSC's structure in 3Level for a VSPSP with capacity of  $2 \times 320$  MW are illustrated, in Figure.4 [7].

The benefits of MLVSC application than Cycloconverter are as bellow:

- a. Lower quantity of transformer and power electronic elements in inverter set than Cycloconverter one.
- b. To help voltage stability in grid; when disturbances (such as: SCC(Short connection circuit)) happen due to higher Inverter's switching frequencies.
- c. To apply as STATCOM(Static Compensator) and it produces reactive power in grid side.

Comparative evaluation on modern mentioned Driving methods with technical & economical considerations are

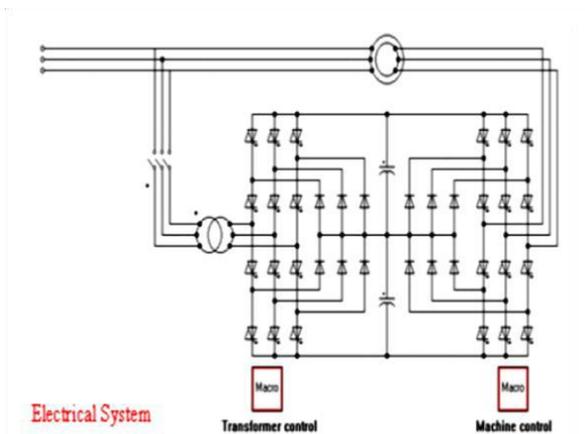


Fig.4. 3LVSC's structure in a Variable Speed PSP with capacity of  $2 \times 320$  MW

Illustrated in Table I. The suggested SFC equipment in this table has vast application in PSP now. This is very best equipment with economic consideration than the other adjustable speed methods but be notice, the other adjustable speed methods prefer from one due to both economic & technical consideration. Among of driving methods, PWM-MLVSC topology is proposed because of very fast driving speed and uninterrupted operation when happen a fault. Final method that this technique provides with dynamic response and good quality of steady state in terms of stator current distortion and haven't been applied in PSP, yet [8].

### III. DTC STRATEGY IN DFAM

The DTC is based on a direct control of two magnitudes of the machine, i.e. the electromagnetic torque and the rotor flux of the machine. This method is an alternative control solution for AC drives, in general, that present control principles and performance features, different from vector control techniques, as shown in old papers such as: FOC, FLC(Fuzzy Logic

Control ).... This control technique has the following general benefits: 1. Reliability; 2. Good perturbation rejection; 3. fast dynamic response and so on [9]. In Figure.5, Variable Speed PSP controlled by DTC. Torque and the rotor flux amplitude of DFAM employed as main parameters in this method. Hence, the torque has a different manner affected by the rotor voltage vectors thus the operation conditions of the machine and the position of the rotor and stator flux space vectors described in the rotor reference frame, make them [10].

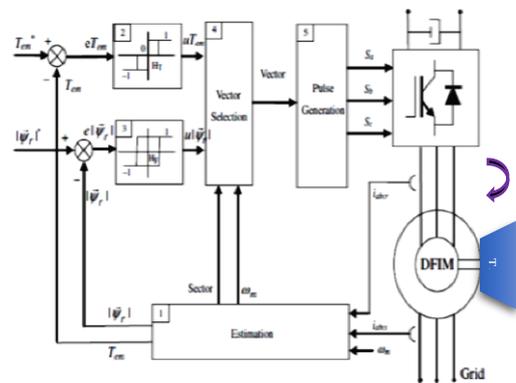


Fig.5. Hydraulic Turbine controlled by DTC

#### A. Model of the DFAM:

In this section the model equations of the DFAM are presented. Since the DTFC is based on a direct control of the torque and flux rotor, it is necessary to deduce the relation between all the involved magnitudes to know how they affect to the controlled variables. Hence, the voltage and flux equations in the stator and the rotor reference frame are:

#### B. Model Equations of the DFAM:

In this section the model equations of the DFAM are presented. Since the DTC is based on a direct control of the torque and flux rotor, it is necessary to deduce the relation between all the involved magnitudes to know how they affect to the controlled variables. Hence, the voltage and flux equations in the stator and the rotor reference frame are:

$$\vec{v}_s^s = R_s \vec{i}_s^s + \frac{d}{dt} \vec{\phi}_s^s \quad (1)$$

$$\vec{v}_r^r = R_r \vec{i}_r^r + \frac{d}{dt} \vec{\phi}_r^r \quad (2)$$

$$\vec{\phi}_s^s = L_s \vec{i}_s^s + L_h \vec{i}_r^s \quad (3)$$

$$\vec{\phi}_r^r = L_r \vec{i}_r^r + L_h \vec{i}_s^r \quad (4)$$

Thus, the torque can be calculated directly from the stator flux and rotor current as follows:

$$T_{em} = \frac{3}{2} p \cdot \frac{L_h}{\sigma \cdot L_s \cdot L_r} |\vec{\phi}_s^s| |\vec{i}_r^r| \sin \delta \quad (5)$$

TABLE II TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC EVALUATION OF MODERN CONTROL METHODS IN PSP

Driving Methods	Efficiencies	Equipment Type	Primary Costs	Reliability	O&M Costs	Driving speed	More Advantages
Synchronous Machine Drive	70%	SFC	Average Enough	Average	Low	Fast	Braking Ability
		Cycloconverter	High	High	very Slight	Fast Enough	Uninterrupted Operation in Voltage Dropping
DFAM Drive	80%	MLVSC	Very High	High	Slight Enough	very Fast	Switching at High Frequency
		PWM-MLVSC	Very High	High	Slight	very Fast	Uninterrupted Operation in SCC

Where  $\vec{i}_r^s, \vec{i}_s^r, \vec{v}_r^r, \vec{v}_s^s, \vec{i}_s^s, \vec{i}_r^r, L_r, L_s$  in order are rotor current vector in stator side, stator current vector in rotor side, Rotor current vector, Rotor voltage vector, Stator voltage vector, Stator current vector, Rotor self-inductance and Stator self-inductance; in continuous,  $L_h, \sigma, P, P., R_s, R_r, T_{em}, \vec{\phi}_r, \vec{\phi}_s$  are Mutual-inductance, Leakage coefficient, Pair of poles, Stator resistance, Rotor resistance, Total electromagnetic torque, Rotor flux linkage vector, Stator flux linkage vector, Respectively. Also,  $\delta$  is the angle between the stator and the rotor flux space vectors. The voltage dropped in the stator resistance has been neglected. Hence, the last equation show that the torque can be controlled by modifying the relative angle between the rotor and stator flux space vectors and their amplitudes. In the following section, the effect of the stator and rotor voltages on the fluxes will be analyzed by Fig.6 in D&Q axis [11].

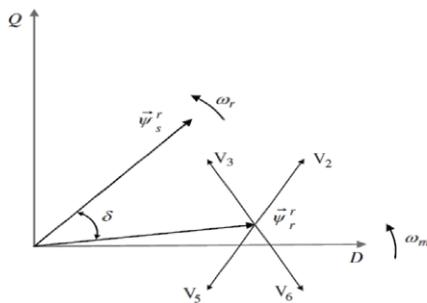


Fig.6. Effect of voltage vectors on regulation of torque and flux amplitude

C. Effect of Voltage Vectors on DTC:

In the study of the space vector diagram, it seeks to create a circular trajectory of the rotor flux space vector, as depicted in Fig. 6. By injecting the available rotor voltage vectors, the amplitude of the rotor flux space vector and its movement are controlled, in order to locate it to a specific distance from the stator flux space vector. Thus, with this simple control strategy, it is possible to modify the electromagnetic torque of the machine according to (5) [8]. Considering to Figure (7), space distances are 60°, called sector, in two Level VSC

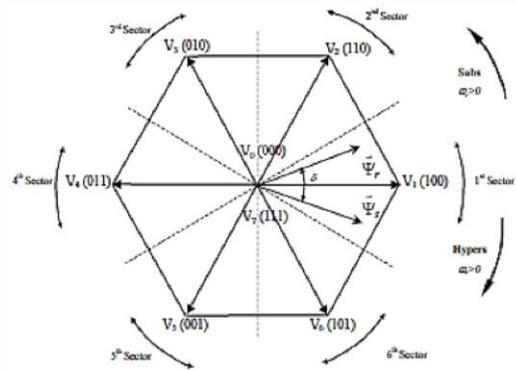


Fig.7. Flux space vectors in the rotor reference frame, in generator mode

When the speed of the machine is higher than the synchronous speed, as the space vectors rotate clockwise, the effect of the zero vectors on the electromagnetic torque for example, is the opposite at lower speeds than the synchronous speed. The corresponding space vector representation of the fluxes in the rotor reference frame is illustrated in Figure (7) [10].

The block diagram of the proposed control strategy is shown in Fig. 5. As mentioned before, the directly controlled variables are the torque and rotor flux. Figure (5) shows that the control strategy is divided into five different tasks represented in seven different blocks. The tasks carried out in blocks 1–5 are the DTC principles formulated in [11] and are estimable according to equations (1)-(5) [12].

From the torque and rotor flux references, the control strategy calculates the pulses (Sa, Sb, and Sc) for the insulated gate bipolar transistors (IGBTs) of the two-level voltage converter; More Details in this field and also, about total of DTC strategy expressed in [11], [8], [9].

There is Table of 2LVSC'S switching considering torque& flux errors and rotor flux sectors described about DTC technology in Table II.

TABLE II Table of 2LVSC'S switching in DTC Technology

HT		1		0		-1	
Hφ		1	-1	1	-1	1	-1
Rotor Flux Sectors	1	V <sub>6</sub>	V <sub>5</sub>	V <sub>7</sub>	V <sub>0</sub>	V <sub>2</sub>	V <sub>3</sub>
	2	V <sub>1</sub>	V <sub>6</sub>	V <sub>0</sub>	V <sub>7</sub>	V <sub>3</sub>	V <sub>4</sub>
	3	V <sub>2</sub>	V <sub>1</sub>	V <sub>7</sub>	V <sub>0</sub>	V <sub>4</sub>	V <sub>5</sub>
	4	V <sub>3</sub>	V <sub>2</sub>	V <sub>0</sub>	V <sub>7</sub>	V <sub>5</sub>	V <sub>6</sub>
	5	V <sub>4</sub>	V <sub>3</sub>	V <sub>7</sub>	V <sub>0</sub>	V <sub>6</sub>	V <sub>1</sub>
	6	V <sub>5</sub>	V <sub>4</sub>	V <sub>0</sub>	V <sub>7</sub>	V <sub>1</sub>	V <sub>2</sub>

#### IV. HYDRAULIC MODEL OF VARIABLE SPEED PSP

Hydraulic parts of these Plants are illustrated in Figure 8. [13], [14] as follow: plate will do that for you.

##### A. Penstock Model:

The Penstock is modeled by the following basic equations considering non-elastic water column. These equations related to water's speed in Penstock, gravity influenced\_ acceleration of water and power generation inside the turbine:

$$(H_0 - H - H_f)\rho g A = \rho A l \quad (6)$$

$$H_f = f \times \frac{L}{D} \times \frac{U^2}{2g} = f_p \times Q^2 \quad (7)$$

$$f_p = \frac{L}{D} \times \frac{f}{2g} \times \frac{1}{A^2} \quad (8)$$

Water's initial time, required time during for water in  $H_{base}$  (head) that one arrive at  $U_{base}$  (speed) from static mode in the Penstock. This is as bellow:

$$T_w = \frac{LQ_{base}}{H_{base}gA} \times \frac{LU_{base}}{H_{base}g} \quad (9)$$

##### B. Surge Tank Model:

Elasticity of channel wall causes traveling waves as pressure and flow in water; it is generally recognized Water Hammer or Ram Impact. In fact, Water hammer is the sudden change in rate of water flow when pressure regulation inside water accomplishes in higher and lower margin than normal margin of pressure. It is two necessary number of problems to be caused Ram Impact in power plant's channel, as follow: 1.To open and close Plant's input valves; 2.Regulation of Guide van's openness. Surge Tank making is to overcome the damaging effects of water hammer in Hydroelectric Plants.

In a rigid system, the periods of surge tank's oscillation are calculated as follows ( $H_f$  neglected):

$$T_{st} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{lA_s}{gA}} \quad (10)$$

$$C_s = \frac{A_s H_{base}}{Q_{base}} \quad (11)$$

##### C. Turbine Model:

Output power of turbine is expressed as bellow:

$$P_m = \eta Q \rho g H \quad (12)$$

It is important to produce effective current in output power, non-load current ( $Q_{nl}$ ) subtracted by main current ( $Q$ ) in actual condition considering losses existence. Considering turbine

damping due to turbine vans' openness ( $G$ ) and rotor speed changes is importance, too.

$$P_m = A_t H(Q - Q_{nl}) - D_n G \Delta \omega \quad (13)$$

Current rate of turbine is expressed as bellow:

$$Q = G\sqrt{H} \quad (14)$$

Plant's hydraulic parts Model is shown in Figure (9) [15] for non-elastic& elastic water column.

#### V. CASE RESEARCH

The Siahbisheh PSP situated between Karaj Chalooos, and the neighboring Siahbisheh village, in north of I.R.Iran [15]. This plant have 4 synchronous units with capacity of 250MW. In this paper, one of plant's units analyzed and simulated as DFAM considering proposed strategy by replaced synchronous one. Important parameters about it illustrated in Tables as bellow:

TABLE III. TURBINE CHARACTERISTICS

Speed (rpm)	Non Load Debbi ( $m^3/s$ )	Nominal Height (m)	Nominal Power (MW)	Nominal Debbi ( $m^3/s$ )
500	8	476.17	260.35	59.49

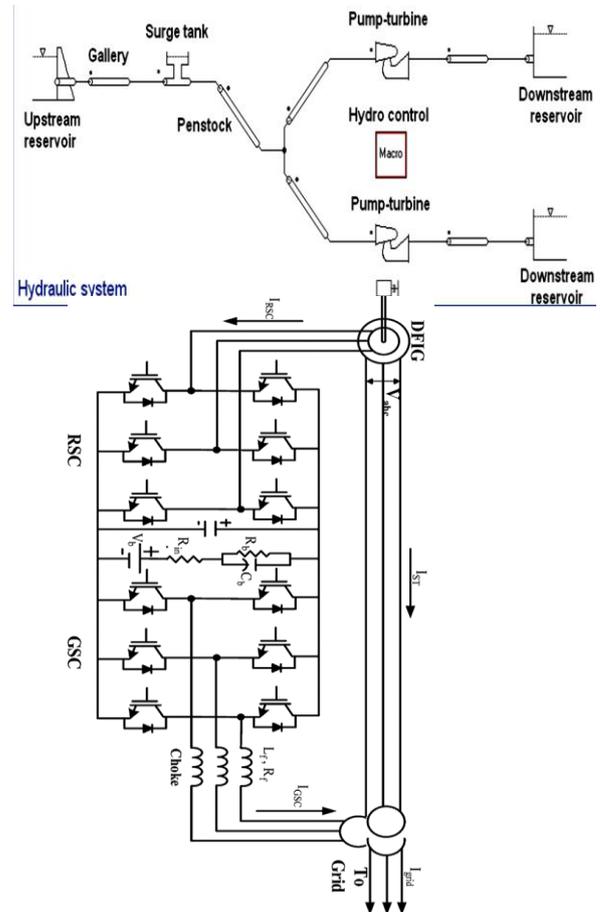


Fig.8. Variable Speed PSP's Hydraulic parts

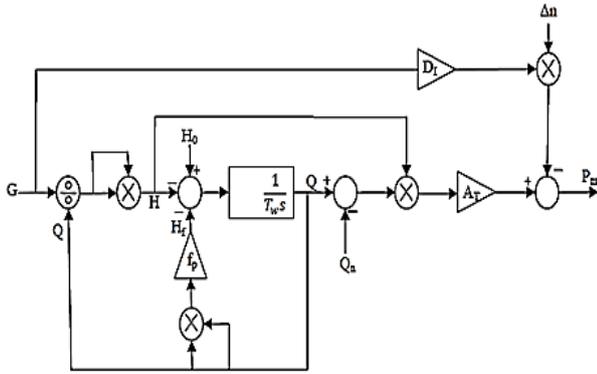


Fig.9. Plant's hydraulic parts Model

TABLE IV. HYDRAULIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SIAHBISHEH PSP

Part	Type	Length (m)	Diameter (m)	Nominal Current ( $m^3/s$ )	Speed ( $m/s$ )	Friction Factor
Right	Metal	882	5	130	6.62	0.008
Waterways	Concrete	1926	5.6	130	5.09	0.012
Left	Metal	902	5	130	6.62	0.008
Waterways	Concrete	1969	5.6	130	5.09	0.012

TABLE V. CONVERTOR & TRANSFORMER CHARACTERISTICS

Frequency (HZ)	Transformer Connection	Output Voltage (KV)	Input Voltage (KV)	Capacity (MVA)
50	Yy0	3	18	26.17

TABLE IV. APPLICABLE DFAM CHARACTERISTICS IN SIAHBISHEH PSP

Mutual Reactance (Pu)	Rotor Reactance (Pu)	Rotor Resistor (Pu)	Stator Reactance (Pu)	Rotor Resistor (Pu)	Pair Poles	Rotor Voltage (KV)	Stator Voltage (KV)	Active Power (MW)	Apparent power (MVA)
0.5	0.101	0.01453	0.1	0.01393	6	3	18	250	306

## VI. SIMULATION RESULTS

The simulation results are presented for the studied strategy in generating mode (by DTC Technology with 2LVSC) by means of MATLAB software for SiahBisheh PSP considering tables of case research. The Figures show that changes in Electromagnetic Torque, Rotor Flux, Stator voltage & current,

Rotor current and Rotor Flux position. The new reference torque is reached very fast in less than 0.1s rather than proposed strategy in [14] because the torque is controlled by the electrical system, as shown in Figure (10) while rotor flux is constant; In Figure (12) amplitude of rotor current is lower than stator current in 0.75s amplitude of voltage stator has stayed constant the whole of times, illustrated in Figure (14).

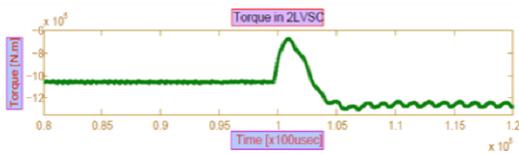


Fig.10. Electromagnetic Torque in DTC

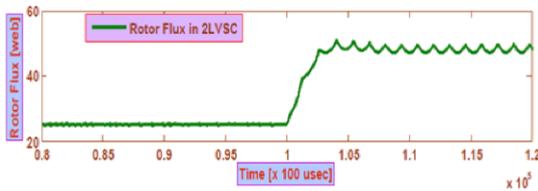


Fig.11. Rotor Flux in DTC

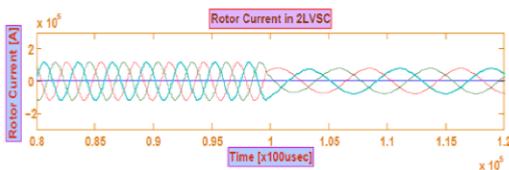


Fig.12. Rotor Current in DTC

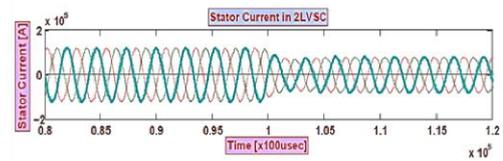


Fig.13. Stator Current in DTC

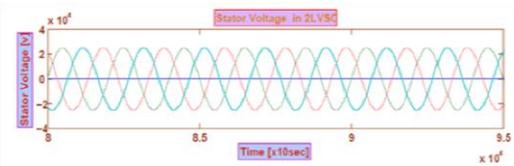


Fig.14. Stator Voltage in DTC

In figures 15&16, stator active power increased 30%, approximately and stator reactive power decreased the same quantity, too; therefore, the fly wheeling effects of DFAM's rotor presented.

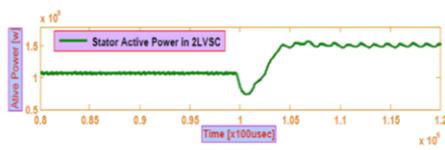


Fig.15. Stator Voltage in DTC

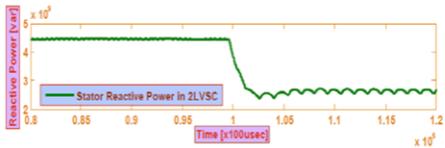


Fig.16. Stator Reactive Power in DTC

Regulation of rotor flux position and rotor speed are depicted in order figures 17 and 18.

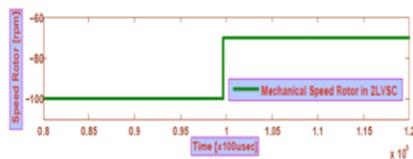


Fig.17. Rotor Speed in DTC

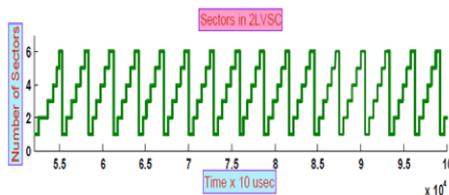


Fig.18. Rotor Flux Position in DTC

## VII. CONCLUSION

In this paper, technical evaluation & comparison between the whole of PSP's drives methods performed. Investigation results show although, primary costs of Variable Speed PSP is more expensive than PSP but also, the Variable Speed PSP has more efficiency than PSP that it's 10% approximately. Among of drive & control topologies for PSP, DTC with 2LVSC is proposed. By this topology, despite of correction and elimination the some of the other equipment's restrictions, provided to increase dynamic response, uninterrupted operation when happen a fault and separate and optimum control between active & reactive power achieved. No need to reactive

power compensator in grid side is one of the other Variable Speed PSP's benefits, too.

The behavior of a Variable Speed PSP's unit with capacity of  $4 \times 250$  MW, including hydraulic, electrical, mechanical and control systems has been simulated in generating mode. It appears that the strategy based on generator power control coupled with turbine speed control provides all of mentioned advantages, such as: extremely high dynamic performances in full compatibility with safety requirements. Indeed, a 30% active power change can be achieved in 0.1s by proposed strategy, due to the flywheel effect. Also, efficiency in generation mode has increased.

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**Mohammad Reza Semsar** was born in Tehran, I.R.Iran, in September 1983. He received the B.S. degree in Electrical Engineering from the Islamic Azad University (IAU), South Tehran Branch, Tehran, Iran in 2007. He is currently MSc. Student in Electrical Engineering in the field of Power electronics and Electrical Machines from the West Tehran Branch, Islamic Azad University (WTIAU), Tehran, Iran. Since 2006 he has researched about Doubly Fed Asynchronous Machines (DFAM) in Pumped Storage Power Plant and published several papers related to this field. In 2009, he joined Water Resources Management (WRM) Co., Department of Hydro Power Plant, Tehran, Iran. Since 2011, he joined the Tavanir Co., Tehran, Iran. Also, he is a member of IEEE, Student Branch and Young Researchers and Elite Club, West Tehran Branch, Islamic Azad

University, Tehran, Iran. Eng. Semsar's research interests include DFAM, Variable Speed Pumped Storage Power Plant, Power Electronics and Drives.



**S. M. Hassan Hosseini** was born in Tehran, in 1969. He received his B.Sc. degree in electrical power engineering from Mashhad Ferdowsi University, Mashhad, Iran in 1993. He received his M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees in electrical power engineering in 2000 and 2005 from Azad University South-Tehran Branch and Science & Research Branch, Tehran, Iran, respectively. He held the position of Assistant Professor in Azad University South-Tehran Branch from 2005. From 2008 to 2009 he was as deputy and from 2009 till 2011 he was as the manager of electrical engineering department of Azad University South-Tehran Branch. Dr. Hosseini's research interest is Hydropower plant and High Voltage Engineering



**S. Ebrahim Afjei** received the B.S. and M.S. degrees in Electrical Engineering from the University of Texas in 1984, 1986 respectively, and the Ph.D. degree from New Mexico State University, in 1991. He is currently a Professor in the Department of Electrical Engineering, Shahid Beheshti University G.C., Tehran, IRAN. Prof. Afjei's research interests are in the areas of switched reluctance motor drives, Numerical analysis and power electronics.