INTELLIGENT CONTROL BASED FRT CAPABILITY OF NINE SWITCH GRID SIDE CONVERTER FED DFIG SYSTEM

M. Nirmala, Dr. K. Baskaran
Research Scholar, Anna university, Tamilnadu, India,
Government college of technology, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu, India
m.nirmala.gct@gmail.com, 9894524985

Abstract—The large-scale integration of wind power in today’s power system, the main provocation for wind turbine to give Fault Ride-Through (FRT) capability. To meet the present grid codes, wind turbine should sustain the grid voltage by the reactive power control. The main shortcoming of conventional FRT capability of DFIG with rotor crowbar system would absorb reactive power from grid during grid fault. The proposed work is an Adaptive Neural Network (ANN) intelligent controller based FRT capability of Dual output Grid Side Nine Switch Converter (GSNSC) fed Doubly Fed Induction Generator (DFIG) during LLLG grid faults. The conventional Grid Side Six Switch Converter (GSSSC) are replaced by Dual Output converter (DOC). The DOC can provide six autonomous output terminals with the help of additional three switches. The upper output terminals are connected to the grid while, the bottom output terminals are connected to neutral side of stator windings to provide FRT capability to the DFIG. The impact performance of the ANN based controller is then compared with that of fuzzy based controller and conventional PI controller. Simulation results of 1.5-MW WECS are conceded out in Matlab/Simulink.

Keywords—Wind energy conversion system (WECS), Doubly fed induction generator (DFIG), Grid Side Nine Switch Converter (GSNSC), Grid Side Six Switch Converter (GSSSC), Adaptive Neural Network (ANN), Fuzzy Logic Controller (FLC).

I. INTRODUCTION

Now a day’s, the worldwide research area is sustainable, efficient and Green power renewable energy [1–2]. Wind power is the most rapidly growing one in the world among various renewable energy sources. The wind is random and intermittent, and the lack of efficient control. The doubly fed induction generator (DFIG) based wind turbines more widely used in large wind farms. There are several advantage such as the increasing number of WECS connected to the grid are converter with reduced power rating and capability to provide power at constant voltage and frequency even as the rotor speed varies and reduced costs and losses, improved efficiency, easy power factor correction compared with fixed speed generator[3].

In the DFIG, stator windings are directly connected to the power grid and via the AC-DC-AC converter, the rotor is connected to the power grid in which converter rating about 20–30% of the DFIG rated capacity that supplies the exciting current of the DFIG only. The AC-DC-AC converter consists Rotor Side Converter (RSC), Grid Side Converter (GSC) and DC Link capacitor. But the stability of grid-connected DFIG is effected by the controller of the converter operation[4,5].

FRT requires DFIG to stay online for a definite time during voltage dips for preventing excess generated power loss and a subsequent drop of system frequency. The prescribed length of time before the unit is allowed to disconnect if voltage is not restored depends on the magnitude of the initial value of voltage sag. Depends on Grid code. Voltage sags are calculated at the point of common coupling of a wind power plant or at generator terminals. The various requirements are concerned rely type of fault and protection systems used in the grid. Time-voltage diagrams (‘FRT envelopes’) are used to describe the exact conditions allowing or prohibiting disconnection. FRT envelope examples from various grid codes[6] are illustrated in Fig.1.

Fig. 1. FRT Envelopes from various grid codes

There are several approaches to apply for the FRT capability of the DFIG wind turbine. A bypass resistor has been used to enhance the FRT capability[7] While many papers can be found in the literature look into different ways for reactive power compensation in WECS during fault events by mainly connecting a flexible AC
transmission system (FACTS) device such as static synchronous compensator (STATCOM) to the PCC [8-10], a few publications considered the compensation of active power as well [11,12].

However, during faults the partially rated converters shall be capable of riding-through the transient currents and voltages. During a fault incident, the voltage drops to zero and the active power generation is reduced leading to rapid increase in the rotor current in an attempt to compensate the active power by the rotor side converter (RSC). Hence, the converter increases the rotor voltage which leads to an overvoltage in the dc link [13], [14]. When the crowbar is engaged, the DFIG behaves like an induction machine since the rotor winding is short-circuited by shunt resistors and the RSC is disabled [15]. The drawback of crowbar applications is obviously that the DFIG consumes reactive power and might worsen the grid voltage during faults [16]. Other approaches focus on limiting the rotor currents by employing the dynamic series braking resistor in coordination with the crowbar [16], [17].

To achieve FRT operation in wind system with recent grid codes using a ANN based fault-tolerant configuration of DFIG using a Grid Side Nine-Switch Converter (GSNSC) is proposed as is shown in Fig.2. An appropriate control algorithm for the control of a nine-switch converter is developed to maintain the stator flux. The reactive current support in line with recent grid code requirements during the grid fault conditions[18], an ANN based reactive power controller is developed to share reactive current between GSNSC and RSC during any kind of grid fault.

II. MODELING OF SIX TERMINAL STATOR OF DFIG

A. Grid Side Nine Switch Converter

The circuit of the Rotor Side Converter and Grid side Nine switch converter are shown in Fig.3. The stator windings are directly connected to grid and the rotor windings are connected to the RSC (switches Q1–Q6). The RSC in the proposed configuration shares the dc link capacitor (C) with additional switches of the Grid Side Nine Switch converter (switches T1–T9) instead of traditional Grid side converter which has only six switches. The upper output of the GSNSC is connected to grid via interfacing inductor while, the lower output is connected to the neutral side of the stator windings of the DFIG. The lower three switches Of GSNSC (T3, T6, and T9) are short circuited to form the star-point of the stator windings during the normal operation while, the upper 6 switches (T1,T2, T4,T5, T7 and T8) are controlled as a conventional six switch GSC to regulate the dc-link voltage. Dc link voltage is controlled by using Dynamic Braking Resistor.

During the grid faults, the voltage value falls to below 0.9 p.u in grid. The lower three switches (T3, T6, and T9) also start switching to generate the compensating voltages on the neutral side of the stator winding to maintain pre-fault voltage across it. This operation of generating the compensating voltages on the neutral side of the stator winding is termed here as Neutral Side Converter (NSC) operation. During voltage sag, the NSC will take up part of the active power generated by DFIG and forces it to the dc link, hence, dc-link voltage tends to increase if any preventive measures are not taken. DFIG with six stator terminal is modeled by using rotor reference frame [19].

The voltage and flux equations of stator and rotor of DFIG with the six terminal stator in rotor reference frame can be written as follows:

Using the d-axis and q-axis component of stator voltage of grid side \( u_{ds} \) and \( u_{qs} \) and neutral side of the stator voltages \( u_{dn} \) and \( u_{qn} \), the stator voltage equation is written as

\[
\begin{align*}
    u_{ds} - u_{dn} &= R_s i_{ds} + \frac{d\psi_{ds}}{dt} - \omega \psi_{qs} \quad (1) \\
    u_{qs} - u_{qn} &= R_s i_{qs} + \frac{d\psi_{qs}}{dt} - \omega \psi_{ds} \quad (2)
\end{align*}
\]

Where the variables \( i_{ds} \) and \( i_{qs} \) represent the stator currents, while \( R_s, \psi_{ds}, \psi_{qs}, \omega \) represents stator resistance, the d and q axis component of stator flux and supply frequency. The d-axis and q-axis component of rotor voltage of DFIG can be written as

Fig. 2. ANN based fault tolerant configuration of DFIG

Fig. 3. New Structure of AC-DC-AC Converter of DFIG
Where the variables $i_{dr}$ and $i_{qr}$ represent the rotor currents, while $R_r$, $\psi_{dr}$, $\psi_{qr}$ and $\omega_r$ represents rotor resistance, the d and q axis component of rotor flux and rotor angular frequency. The d –axis and q-axis component of stator flux can be calculated as:

$$\psi_{sd} = (L_m L_{sd} + L_m L_{rd}) + L_s i_{ds}$$  \hspace{1cm} (5)

$$\psi_{sq} = L_s i_{qs} + (L_m L_{sq} + L_m L_{rq})$$  \hspace{1cm} (6)

$$\psi_{rd} = (L_m L_{ds} + L_m L_{rd}) + L_r i_{dr}$$  \hspace{1cm} (7)

$$\psi_{rq} = L_r i_{qr} + (L_m L_{qs} + L_m L_{qr})$$  \hspace{1cm} (8)

$L_s$, $L_r$ and $L_m$ represent the self-inductance of stator, self-inductance of rotor and mutual inductances referred to stator winding, respectively. The basic expressions for the electromagnetic torque developed in DFIG and stator reactive power in terms of rotor variables by aligning the d-axis of the reference frame to the air-gap flux, can be written as

$$T_e = \frac{(\psi_{sd} L_{sq} - \psi_{sq} L_{sd})}{L_s}$$  \hspace{1cm} (9)

$$Q_s = \frac{(\psi_{rd} L_{rq} - \psi_{rq} L_{rd})}{L_s}$$  \hspace{1cm} (10)

The equation (9) and (10) state that, the electromagnetic torque developed is directly proportional to the q-axis rotor current while the stator reactive power is directly proportional to the d-axis rotor current. The decoupled control of $i_{dr}$ and $i_{qr}$, the active power (or electromagnetic torque) and the stator reactive power can be controlled independently by RSC.

III. CONTROL STRATEGIES OF DFIG

A. Normal Mode operation of AC-DC converter at RSC Control:

The electromagnetic torque and hence active power produced by DFIG is proportional to $i_{qr}$ can be regulated by controlling $\psi_{dr}$. The reactive power produced by DFIG is proportional to $i_{dr}$ regulated by controlling $\psi_{dr}$. The detailed control diagram of RSC is shown in Fig. 4. The q-axis command quantity of rotor current $i_{qr}$ is calculated from the $T_e$* generated using a PI controller over the rotor speed. Using maximum power point Tracking (MPPT) algorithm, the speed command signal $\omega_r$ is produced. The d-axis command quantity of rotor current $i_{dr}$ is generated using a PI controller over reactive power supplied by the DFIG. The rotor command current $i_{dr}$ is endorsed to confine any value within the limits in order to take out the maximum power from WT while it is limited to ensure RSC current is within the safe limit in the normal mode of operation. The command rotor currents $i_{dr,*}$ and $i_{qr,*}$ are tracked using decoupled PI current control by regulating $\psi_{dr}$ and $\psi_{dr}$ as per (5-8). The command RSC voltage signal is compared with a high frequency carrier wave using a sinusoidal pulse width modulation (SPWM) technique which produce gating signal for RSC.

B. Fault Mode operation at RSC Control:

The main aim of RSC control is toggled to provide full reactive current within safe value which is obtained by dipping stator active current lower the safe limit. This leads very high rotor speed which developed mechanical stress in wind turbine. The wind turbine mechanical stress is reduced by as follows:

C. Normal mode operation of GSNSC Converter:

The object of the GSC is to regulate the dc-link voltage to its reference value irrespective of direction of rotor power flow and its circuit is shown in Fig. 5. Using synchronous reference frame, the voltage balance equation across interfacing inductor (L) with internal resistance(R) can be written as

$$u_{d_dGSC} = R_i + \frac{L_i}{\Delta t} - \omega L_i + u_{dg}$$  \hspace{1cm} (11)

$$u_{q_dGSC} = R_i + \frac{L_i}{\Delta t} - \omega L_i + u_{ag}$$  \hspace{1cm} (12)

The GSC supplies or absorbs the active and reactive power can be written as

$$P = \frac{3}{2} u_{dg} u_{dg}$$  \hspace{1cm} (13)
By controlling the signal $u_{dGSC}$, active power can be regulated whereas by controlling the signal $u_{qGSC}$, the reactive power can be regulated. The Grid side $d$-axis command current signal $i_{dqG}$ is generated using PI controller over average dc-link voltage and the Grid side $q$-axis command current signal $i_{dqG}$ is set equal to zero.

Fig. 5. Grid Side Converter Control circuit

By employing decoupled current control as per equation (13) and (14), the GSC generates the reference voltage $u_{GSC}$ in order to control GSC current to its reference value is computed. During normal operation (no fault) the voltage to be injected by GSC the second output at neutral side of the stator winding is zero. Hence, in the normal mode of operation, the Neutral side converter controller is inactive and the reference voltage to be generated by the GSNSC converter $u_{GSC}$ is kept equal to zero. For the phase-A output is obtained [19] by following switching technique shown in Table I. By proper design of the modulating signal, the problem of short circuit is avoided by using two modulating signals which are in phase with each other.

### TABLE I SWITCHING CONTROL OF PHASE–A OF GSNSC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GSNSC outputs</th>
<th>T1</th>
<th>T2</th>
<th>T3</th>
<th>Phase-A connected to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Both outputs</td>
<td>high</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>+Vdc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both outputs</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>high</td>
<td>0V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second o/p</td>
<td>high</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>high</td>
<td>+Vdc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First output</td>
<td>high</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>high</td>
<td>Short circuit the Vdc</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hence the first modulating signal constantly above that of the second modulating terminal by adding offsets to both the references. The control signals can be obtained by using reference signals as follows:

$$u_{GSC}^{*} = u_{GSC}^{*} + [1 - \max (u_{GSC}^{*})]$$

$$u_{NSC}^{*} = u_{NSC}^{*} + [1 + \min (u_{NSC}^{*})]$$

The three-phase PWM generators PWM-I and PWM-II are generates the two different sets of six PWM signals by using control signals $u_{GSC}^{*}$ and $u_{NSC}^{*}$. However, in a GSNSC converter, the middle three switches are shared by both controller from which gate pulses are generated by using logical EXOR operation of PWM signals corresponding to lower three switches by PWM-I and upper three switches by PWM-II. During normal mode, the switches T3, T6 and T9 switches are ON, and these create the stator windings on neutral side to form the star point.

### E. Nine-Switch Converter Control During Fault Mode:

If the grid voltage $V_g$ is $0.5 < V_g < 0.9 \text{ p.u.}$, then the $q$-axis stator reference current for the GSC is equal to $(0.675 - 0.75V_g)$ or else the current is equal to $-0.3$. The objective of the neutral side converter control is to keep the pre-fault voltage across the stator winding for the proper functioning of the RSC control during fault condition. The injected compensating voltage is calculated by subtracting the pre-fault voltage from total $dq$-component of stator voltage. When fault is detected, the pre-fault stator flux components are obtained by holding the samples of two cycle mean value using sample and hold circuit as shown in Fig.6.
IV. PROPOSED ANN BASED CONTROLLER

The main action of PI controller consider only instantaneous value of error and not for derivative of the error. The PI controller increases the maximum overshoot of the system and also leads to unstable under stator flux variation. During the grid fault condition, the neutral side converter controls the variation of the stator flux by means of conventional PI controller. The input of the PI controller is error signal obtained by comparison of the stator flux value in both regular mode and fault mode of operation of DFIG. The controller reduces the steady state error and provides the output signal for the production of the gating signal to PWM II generator for the operation of NSC. During the fault, the transient change in stator flux, there is a change in increase and decrease error value, the PI controller cannot response immediately. The dc link voltage (Vdc) and stator reactive power also variable during fault mode of operation of DFIG. The PI controller response is not adequate during the variation of DFIG.

To improve the performance of the system, in Fig.4., Fig.5. and Fig.6 PI controllers are replaced with ANN based controller. The most popular method of training is the back propagation (BP) algorithm used in feed forward Multilayer Neural Networks (MNN)\cite{20}.

In the proposed work, the input-output data are essential for neural network which is trained in off-line. The data set is sufficiently loaded to achieve stable operation by using Levenberg-Marquardt back propagation learning algorithm\cite{21} as shown in Fig.7. The main advantage of algorithm is compared to other method, it occupies less memory space and also most admired supervised learning rule for feed forward networks especially suitable for multi-layer. Frequently input data is obtainable to the neural network. For each input, an error is calculated by the output of the neural network is compared with the target output. The neural network back propagates the error and adjust the weights such that the error reduces with every epochs and the neural network output gets almost target output. The main objective of this algorithm is to reduce the Mean Square Error(MSE) as shown in Fig.6.

V. SIMULATION AND RESULTS

The main problem of Grid Side six switch inverter based DFIG is increase in stator flux during grid fault condition, the post fault voltage results in high current in the WECS system. To overcome this shortcoming, a Grid Side Nine Switch Inverter has been used to maintain the pre-fault voltage across the stator winding during grid faults. The value of the proposed DFIG wind turbine configuration and its control to complete fault lenient operation is validated, an extensive simulation study is carried out in MATLAB. The detailed model of DFIG with six-terminal stator and the nine switch Grid side power electronics converters are developed using SIMULINK and Sim Power Systems tool-boxes. The real operating conditions is represented that the DFIG wind turbine is connected to a 120 kV grid through a (575 V-Yg/25) kV step-up transformer 25 kV–30 km, a transmission line and 25 kV /120 kV-Yg another step-up transformer. The wind turbine specifications and machine parameters used are tabulated in Table II.

![Flow chart for Levenberg – Marquardt algorithm](image)

TABLE II  DFIG AND WIND TURBINE PARAMETERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominal output power</td>
<td>1.5MW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rated Wind Speed</td>
<td>15m/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Range</td>
<td>6-30m/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nominal line-line voltage (Vrms)</td>
<td>575 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nominal frequency (fnom)</td>
<td>60 Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stator resistance (rs)</td>
<td>0.0023pu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stator inductance (Ls)</td>
<td>0.18pu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rotor resistance (rr)</td>
<td>0.0016pu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rotor inductance (Lr)</td>
<td>0.16pu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mutual inductance (Lm)</td>
<td>2.9 pu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of poles</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inertia constant (H)</td>
<td>0.685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friction factor (F)</td>
<td>0.01 pu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A. CONVENTIONAL PI CONTROL BASED NINE SWITCH INVERTER FED DFIG

The performance of the proposed fault-tolerant DFIG configuration is evaluated under LLLG faults at 25kV bus and the corresponding results are shown in Figs. 11–12. To prove the compatibility of the proposed configuration with recent grid codes for the effective fault ride through, faults are emulated for the duration of 100ms. All of the results are represented in per unit for a wind speed of 12 m/s. The system is under steady state before the simulation time of 0.3 s.

Fig. 7. Grid Fault, NSC injected voltage and stator Flux for PI controller based Nine switch inverter fed DFIG during LLLG fault

Fig. 8. Grid Voltage, stator voltage and current, Rotor voltage and current, dc link voltage, rotor speed for PI controller based Nine switch inverter fed DFIG during LLLG fault

Fig. 7. represents that, the stator flux value in DFIG is increased beyond the 1 p.u due to presence of dc component during LLLG fault even the NSC injected increased beyond the 1 p.u due which is slightly distorted in conventional PI controller based Nine switch inverter fed DFIG. Fig.8 illustrates that the stator and rotor voltage and current are more distorted.

B. FUZZY PI CONTROL BASED NINE SWITCH INVERTER FED DFIG

Fig. 9. NSC injected voltage and stator Flux for Fuzzy PI controller based Nine switch inverter fed DFIG during LLLG fault

Fig. 10. Grid Voltage, stator voltage and current, Rotor voltage and current, dc link voltage, rotor speed for Fuzzy PI controller based Nine switch inverter fed DFIG during LLLG fault
Fig. 9 and Figure 10 shows the dynamic response of the DFIG based WECS under LLLG fault conditions when provided with the proposed fuzzy logic controllers as compared with the conventional PI controllers of optimal gains. It can be observed that the stator flux is limited within p.u and voltage injected at the neutral side of stator winding is transient free operation compared to conventional controller, but the d axis and q axis quantities of stator flux waveforms are irregular, not a pure sinusoidal waveform. Even though the stator and rotor currents are limited to a safe value below the transient current, there is distortion during transient period as shown in Fig.10.

From Fig.11, it can be observed that during the voltage sag period and the instants after clearance of the fault, there are some small fluctuations in active and reactive power but the system recovers to its good stability state. The NSC injects 1 MW active power and 1MVAR reactive power. By inspection of the dynamic response, it can be realized that the dynamic response of the DFIG based wind system when provided with the fuzzy logic controllers has maximum percentage overshoot lower than that experienced by the PI controllers.

The fuzzy logic controllers improve the system damping after the first overshoot in comparison with that of the PI controllers. It also yields a much faster response that allows the system to reach the steady state after 0.42s, while in the PI technique it reaches the steady state after 0.45 s. Also the stator flux is limited within the value of p.u and NSC injects p.u voltage during fault period.

C. ANN CONTROL BASED NINE SWITCH INVERTER FED DFIG

Fig.12 and Fig.13 shows that the dynamic response of the DFIG based WECS under LLLG fault conditions when provided with the proposed ANN controllers as compared with the Fuzzy PI controllers of optimal gains.

It can be observed that the stator flux is limited within p.u, and voltage injected at the neutral side of stator winding is transient free operation compared to conventional controller.

Fig. 12. Real power and reactive power injected to grid using ANN controller based Nine switch inverter fed DFIG during LLLG fault

Fig. 13. Grid Voltage, stator voltage and current, Rotor voltage and current, dc link voltage, rotor speed for ANN controller based Nine switch inverter fed DFIG during LLLG fault

It is observed that, using ANN controller the voltage injected at neutral side is pure sinusoidal waveform and DFIG injects 1.4 MW real power and 1.1 MVAR reactive power to grid.
The stator and rotor currents are limited to safe value within p.u below the transient current and there is no distortion during transient period as shown in Fig. 13. At Fig. 13, there are some small fluctuations in active and reactive power but the system recovers its good stability state. By inspection of the dynamic response, it can be realized that the dynamic response of the DFIG based wind system when provided with the ANN controllers has maximum percentage overshoot lower than that of experienced by the Fuzzy PI controllers. The ANN and fuzzy logic controllers improve the system damping after the first overshoot in comparison with that of the PI controllers. It also yields a much faster response that allows the system to reach the steady state after 0.415s, while in the PI technique it reaches the steady state after 0.45s. Also the stator flux is limited within the value of p.u while in the PI technique it reaches the steady state after 0.45. Thus, an adequate control should have optimized operating point by control of active power supplied by the wind and controlled interchange of reactive power between the generator and the grid where in general the fluctuation in voltage occurs. This distortions can be reduced by using ANN based stator flux controller, ANN based dc link voltage and ANN based Reactive power controller by reducing the Mean Squared Error. The real power and reactive power are injected during voltage dip for maintain the voltage profile. This paper proposed ANN based Fault tolerant control of nine switch converter based DFIG under LLLG fault and the improvement of voltage and current waveforms of stator and rotor quantities, real power and reactive power in injection , controlled stator flux within 1 p.u are shown in fig. 11 to fig. 13. The vector control with ANN based control is applied to DFIG in order to achieve the independent control of active and reactive power by decoupling the rotor current into quadrature ‘q’ and direct ‘d’ axis components[22]. The ANN controller with gains tuned with minimum steady state error, low overshoot and low ripples. The final results of the proposed controllers for DFIG show the superiority of the ANN versus the PI controller and Fuzzy based controller, which improves the time specification of the response in term of reducing steady state error, Integral Square Error(ISE) Integral of Absolute error(IAE) and smoother response and requires less time to reach steady state which makes this controller more robust to the variation in load and wide range of power other than the rest controllers.

Processing becomes simpler as computational complexity is reduced. The performance indices Integral of square of error(ISE) and Integral of Absolute Error(IAE), settling time of conventional PI , FLC based controllers and ANN controllers are shown in Table III and percentage of error reduction and settling time reduction in ANN based DFIG is shown in Table IV .

Thus, an adequate control should have optimized operating point by control of active power supplied by the wind and controlled interchange of reactive power between the generator and the grid where in general the fluctuation in voltage occurs. This distortions can be reduced by using ANN based stator flux controller, ANN based dc link voltage and ANN based Reactive power controller by reducing the Mean Squared Error. The real power and reactive power are injected during voltage dip for maintain the voltage profile. This paper proposed ANN based Fault tolerant control of nine switch converter based DFIG under LLLG fault and the improvement of voltage and current waveforms of stator and rotor quantities, real power and reactive power in injection , controlled stator flux within 1 p.u are shown in fig. 11 to fig. 13. The vector control with ANN based control is applied to DFIG in order to achieve the independent control of active and reactive power by decoupling the rotor current into quadrature ‘q’ and direct ‘d’ axis components[22]. The ANN controller with gains tuned with minimum steady state error, low overshoot and low ripples. The final results of the proposed controllers for DFIG show the superiority of the ANN versus the PI controller and Fuzzy based controller, which improves the time specification of the response in term of reducing steady state error, Integral Square Error(ISE) Integral of Absolute error(IAE) and smoother response and requires less time to reach steady state which makes this controller more robust to the variation in load and wide range of power other than the rest controllers.

Thus, an adequate control should have optimized operating point by control of active power supplied by the wind and controlled interchange of reactive power between the generator and the grid where in general the fluctuation in voltage occurs. This distortions can be reduced by using ANN based stator flux controller, ANN based dc link voltage and ANN based Reactive power controller by reducing the Mean Squared Error. The real power and reactive power are injected during voltage dip for maintain the voltage profile. This paper proposed ANN based Fault tolerant control of nine switch converter based DFIG under LLLG fault and the improvement of voltage and current waveforms of stator and rotor quantities, real power and reactive power in injection , controlled stator flux within 1 p.u are shown in fig. 11 to fig. 13. The vector control with ANN based control is applied to DFIG in order to achieve the independent control of active and reactive power by decoupling the

\[\text{rotor current into quadrature ‘q’ and direct ‘d’ axis components[22]. The ANN controller with gains tuned with minimum steady state error, low overshoot and low ripples. The final results of the proposed controllers for DFIG show the superiority of the ANN versus the PI controller and Fuzzy based controller, which improves the time specification of the response in term of reducing steady state error, Integral Square Error(ISE) Integral of Absolute error(IAE) and smoother response and requires less time to reach steady state which makes this controller more robust to the variation in load and wide range of power other than the rest controllers.}\]
designated for DFIG has been connected to a variable speed wind turbine.

TABLE V Comparison of Real, Reactive power and Voltage injected into Grid between Fuzzy PI and ANN based DFIG

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters injected to GRID</th>
<th>Conventional PI controller based DFIG</th>
<th>Fuzzy PI based DFIG</th>
<th>ANN based DFIG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Real Power (MW)</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactive power (MVAR)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THD of injected voltage(%)</td>
<td>5.42</td>
<td>3.98</td>
<td>3.34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The grid-side and rotor-side converters reference voltages are optimization PI parameters. The comparative study between the two controllers shows that ANN is very effective on the stabilization of the system shown in Table III. The real and reactive power injected to grid during the LLLG fault is increased and distortion is reduced in ANN based intelligent control of Nine switch Grid side converter than conventional controller based Grid side converter as shown in Table V.

VI. CONCLUSION

One-third rating of the ANN based Grid Side Nine Switch converter fault-tolerant DFIG arrangement is proposed for novel FRT operation during LLLG fault. Moreover, the adequate control approaches for controlling stator flux and maintain the dc link voltage an injecting reactive power by the conventional PI based Dual Output Converter and ANN Intelligent controller based Nine switch Converter fed DFIG during steady-state and transient conditions are developed. The proposed ANN based fault-control DFIG in riding through the grid faults is evaluated through using simulation studies and effectiveness of ANN controller is evaluated by the measured value of ISE and IAE. The compensation and profit associated with the proposed ANN based configuration over other FRT techniques can be summarized as FRT, NSC injection voltage ,real and reactive power, economical solution with the use of three supplementary switches, without output filter. In the meantime, the model is simplified and the computation complexity is reduced.

REFERENCES

M. Nirmala received her B.E degree in Electrical and Electronics Engineering from Bharathiyar University, India in 2001 and M.E degree in Power Electronics and Drives from Anna University Chennai, India in 2006. She is currently working as Senior Grade Assistant Professor(SRG) in Kumaraguru College Of Technology, Coimbatore, India. Her Main research is in Power Quality improvements in Wind energy conversion system and her area of interest is applications Power Electronics, Renewable Energy sources, Smart Grid, Load side Management in Distribution.

Dr. K. Baskaran received his Bachelor of Engineering in Electrical and Electronics Engineering from the Annamalai University, India in 1989, Master of Engineering in Computer Science Engineering from Bharathiar University, India in 2002 and Ph. D degree from Anna University-Chennai, India in 2007. He is a member of IEEE and member of ISTE. He is Associate Professor in Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Government college of Technology, Coimbatore, India. His area of interest includes Adhoc networks, network security, electrical system control, power quality, smart grid etc.