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Research Article

Enhanced Direct Torque Control for DFIM-Based Wind Turbines: Voltage Dip Resilience and Crowbar Protection Elimination

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Abstract

This paper explores wind energy control systems, with a special emphasis on the implementation of Enhanced Direct Torque Control (DTC) in wind turbines that use Doubly Fed Induction Machines (DFIM). The main goals are to improve the turbines' ability to withstand voltage fluctuations in the power grid and remove the need for crowbar protection by including an LCL filter. The study highlights the crucial importance of Enhanced DTC in ensuring the steady functioning of turbines under demanding grid circumstances, including as voltage swings. The use of an LCL filter is crucial in reducing high-frequency elements, thereby minimizing the effects of voltage dips. Furthermore, the research emphasizes the enhanced control structure produced via the removal of crowbar protection, eventually enhancing the dependability of the system. Finally, the proposed work enhances the optimization of wind turbines that use DFIM technology by using sophisticated control algorithms. This adds to improving the efficiency and sustainability of wind energy production.

Keywords— wind energy control strategies, Enhanced Direct Torque Control, Doubly Fed Induction Machine, LCL filter, voltage dips, crowbar protection, control architecture, wind turbine optimization.

I. Introduction

Enhanced DTC is a significant development in the realm of variable-speed wind turbines, especially those that use DFIM technology [1]. Wind power has been used for mechanical labor for many years, with windmills acting as the predecessors of contemporary wind turbines. The early windmills were simple and basic constructions, mainly used for the purposes of grinding grain or pumping water. The conception of the first electricity-generating wind turbine by Scottish engineer James Blyth occurred in the late 19th century [2]. Nevertheless, the economic feasibility of wind power was restricted at that period owing to the prevalence of traditional energy sources [3]. The true paradigm shift for wind energy happened in the latter half of the 20th century, propelled by a burgeoning environmental awareness and a mounting need for renewable energy sources. The advancement of technology, together with favorable government policy, stimulated the growth of large wind farms [4]. The selection of generator technology during this time significantly influenced the performance and efficiency of wind turbines.

The DFIM emerged as a notable option in the late 20th century as a substitute for the traditional fixed-speed induction generators [5]. DFIM-based wind turbines have greatly enhanced efficiency by enabling variable-speed operation. The fundamental principle of DFIM involves the use of two distinct sets of windings inside the rotor—a stationary winding linked to the electrical grid and a flexible winding linked to an inverter [6]. During the first implementation of DFIM technology, traditional control techniques such as vector control and field-oriented control were often used. Nevertheless, these techniques were constrained by their limited ability to accurately manage torque and flow. As a

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result, researchers began investigating more advanced control tactics. The pursuit of improved control methods led to the development of the idea of DTC.

DTC, first developed in the 1980s for Induction Motors (IM), represented a significant change in motor control systems. DTC, in contrast to conventional control techniques, directly governs torque and flow without requiring coordinate transformations [7]. This approach provided enhanced speed and power responsiveness, decreased susceptibility to changes in parameters, and enhanced overall operational efficiency. The use of DTC in DFIM-based wind turbines posed both difficulties and prospects. The distinctive characteristics of wind as an energy source, marked by its unpredictability and intermittency, necessitated a control technique that could rapidly adjust to changing circumstances [8]. Researchers have sought to improve the standard DTC because to its limitations in reducing torque and flux fluctuations [9]. An important milestone in the advancement of DTC for DFIM-based wind turbines was the implementation of Enhanced Direct Torque Control. This innovation was designed to rectify the limitations of traditional DTC, providing enhanced performance, efficiency, and reliability. Enhanced DTC include sophisticated algorithms for controlling torque and flux, predictive controls, and the integration of extra sensors to improve feedback.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Liu, Ni, and colleagues studied power system oscillations in large-scale power electronic-based renewable energy power plants [10]. To synthesize power system oscillations in renewable energy integration, a thorough literature analysis was undertaken, focusing on power electronic-based power plants. The study examined the causes of power system oscillations and how they affect large-scale renewable energy projects. The study's reliance on published information and lack of field experiment validation were limitations. Andre, Thommessen, and Christoph M. Hackl [11] proposed a hybrid control method for DFIM wind energy conversion systems. VSM and feedforward torque control are used in this method. The hybrid solution was tested by creating a control algorithm, adding VSM and feedforward torque control, and simulating it. The requirement for experimental validation and the consideration of dynamic circumstances in real-world wind energy conversion systems were constraints. Velpula, Srikanth, and others [12] examined how DFIM controller settings affect Subsynchronous Resonance (SSR) characteristics in wind energy conversion systems with series capacitor compensation. They examined how these variables influenced certain traits. Mathematical modeling, simulations, and sensitivity analysis were performed to identify SSR-affecting controller settings. Limitations included the requirement for experimental validation and the inclusion of several wind variables in SSR assessments.

Iwański et al. proposed a DFIM-based DC voltage generator with reduced torque and output voltage oscillations [13]. The method included generator model development, controller settings adjustment, and performance simulations. The limited experimental validation and rigorous testing under various operational conditions were limitations. Semsar, Mohammad Reza, and others [14] proposed a variable-speed pump-storage power plant drive and thermal model design. Modeling the power plant's drive and thermal components and simulating dynamic responses under various operating conditions was the method. Limitations included experimental data validation and practical application challenges. Hackl, Christoph, and Andre Thommessen studied nonlinear induction machine feedforward torque management [15]. This study considered stator and rotor copper losses, current, and voltage limits. The feedforward torque control strategy was developed and evaluated using mathematical models, optimization methods, and simulations. The limited experimental validation and requirement to account for natural operating conditions were limitations.

Bahlouli, Hakima, Abdellah Mansouri, and Mohamed Bouhamida compared robust rotor-side converter (RSC) control for DFIG-based wind turbines [16]. Study conditions included grid frequency and voltage fluctuations. The procedure included developing control mechanisms, performing simulations, and comparing their durability under varied grid conditions. The requirement for experimental validation and practical implementation assessment were constraintsNguyen, Van Cuong, Mariana Netto, and Gilney Damm [17] experimented with DFIG-based wind turbine control utilizing a modified Conditional Servo-compensator. Simulations were used to evaluate the enhanced control method in addition to planning and execution. The lack of experimental validation and the requirement for comprehensive wind testing were limitations.

Kumari, Rupesh, and Thanga Raj Chelliah designed a redundant variable-speed hydro generator control system [18]. Simulations and redundant control methods were created to test how well they improve system dependability. Further experimental validation and practical application challenges were limited. Bounar, Naamane, and others [19] proposed DFIG-based fixed-time fuzzy adaptive wind turbine control. The method included building a fixed-time fuzzy adaptive controller, simulating it, and comparing its performance. Other disadvantages were the need to account for real-world wind changes and insufficient experimental validation. A damping controller for Static Synchronous Series Compensator (SSSC) mitigation in a large-rated asynchronous hydro unit was studied for small signal stability by Mohale, Vijay, Thanga Raj Chelliah, and Yogesh V. Hote [20]. The damping controller was optimized using computer simulations, mathematical modeling, and stability analysis. The requirement for experimental validation and practical implementation assessment were constraints.

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM MODEL

This paper presents a complex wind energy generating system that emphasizes efficiency, control, and power quality. The use of a doubly fed induction generator, together with a rotor-side converter, capacitor, DC source, and an LCL filter, exemplifies a comprehensive method for using wind energy and smoothly integrating it into the electrical grid. The system's capacity to adjust to changing wind conditions, together with the accurate control offered by the converters and the stability guaranteed by the LCL filter, makes it a strong and dependable alternative for sustainable energy production. As we progress towards a more environmentally friendly and enduring future, these sophisticated systems play a crucial role in using the potential of nature to fulfill our increasing energy demands.

Figure 1 depicts a thorough wind energy producing system that includes an LCL filter. The main components are a wind turbine, gearbox, DFIM, RSC, capacitor, DC source, load or stator-side converter, LCL filter, and the final load. Every every component plays a vital part in effectively capturing wind energy and transforming it into useful electrical power. The core component of the system is the wind turbine, which is designed to harness the kinetic energy of the wind and transform it into mechanical energy. The rotational motion is then transferred via a gearbox, which is responsible for modifying the speed ratio between the rotor and the generator. The gearbox plays a vital role in maintaining the generator's ideal speed range, hence increasing energy conversion. The DFIM, also known as the doubly fed induction generator, plays a crucial role in the process of conversion. The system is comprised of a stator and rotor, wherein the rotor is equipped with an independent power converter known as the RSC. The use of this dual-converter arrangement enables the generator to operate at different speeds, so improving its efficiency and granting more precise regulation of the produced power. The rotor-side converter allows for the efficient exchange of power between the generator and the grid, allowing for the smooth integration of wind energy into the electrical system.

The RSC is linked to a capacitor, which functions as an energy storage component and assists in mitigating voltage variations. This capacitor guarantees a steady and uniform power production, effectively resolving the sporadic characteristics of wind energy. In addition, the DC source plays a role in sustaining the required voltage levels in the system, hence improving its overall dependability. A converter is used on the load or stator side to control the power flow into the grid. This converter plays a crucial role in adjusting the produced electricity to meet the specific needs of the grid, guaranteeing compatibility and effective integration. The inclusion of an LCL filter in the system is significant, since it functions as a converter filter, suppressing harmonics and reducing possible power quality problems. The LCL filter is composed of inductors (L), capacitors (C), and resistors (R), which provide a low-impedance route for high-frequency elements and improve the overall stability of the system. The load at the conclusion of the system serves as the destination for the produced electrical power. The nature of this load may vary between residential and industrial applications, contingent upon the size and intended use of the wind energy producing equipment. Ensuring a dependable and uninterrupted electrical supply to the end user is achieved by the effective transfer of power from the wind turbine, using a combination of components, converters, and the LCL filter.

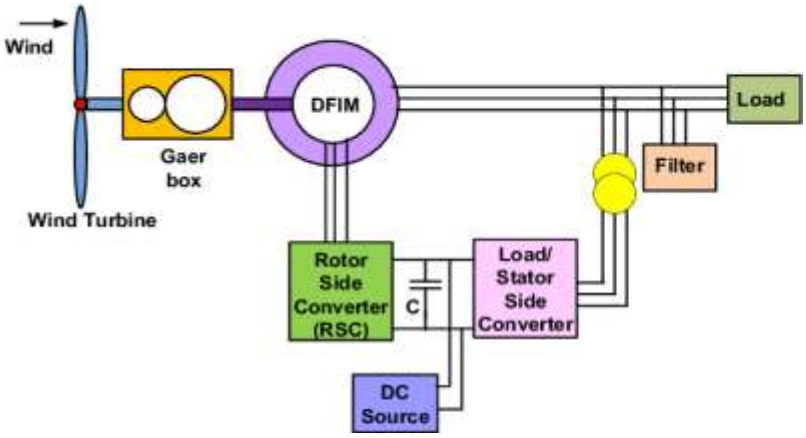

Fig. 1. Wind energy generation system using LCL filter.

A. DFIM

The Doubly Fed Induction Machine (DFIM) is essential for improving the efficiency of wind power production systems. DFIMs are often used in wind turbines because they may enable variable speed operation, increase efficiency, and improve interoperability with the power grid. The functioning of DFIM in a wind energy generating system comprises complex processes that may be understood by thoroughly analyzing its main components and mathematical equations. The primary function of a Doubly Fed Induction Machine (DFIM) in a wind turbine is to convert the kinetic energy from the wind into mechanical energy by using the rotor blades. The turbine's rotor, which is connected to the hub, is propelled by the wind, resulting in the rotation of the shaft. The rotor is coupled to the stator windings, which are interconnected with the electrical grid. The stator produces a magnetic field that rotates, causing voltage to be induced in the windings of the rotor. Nevertheless, the distinguishing feature of the DFIM is the inclusion of an additional set of windings in the rotor, which enables the ability to operate at different speeds and enhances control. The rotor windings of the Doubly Fed Induction Machine (DFIM) are linked to an external power converter, enabling the transfer of electricity between the rotor and the electrical grid. The RSC, often known as a converter, allows for the manipulation of the rotor voltage and frequency, hence offering a method to regulate the machine's speed. The control strategy includes the regulation of the current and voltage of the rotor, the optimization of power flow, and the maintenance of stability within the wind energy producing system. In order to further explore the mathematical features of DFIM operation, we may analyze the equations that regulate its performance. The dynamic equations for the DFIM may be represented by the following equations. The equation for the Stator Voltage is as follows:

$$Vs = R_s i_s + j\omega L_s i_s + p\lambda_s$$

In this context, Vs is the voltage applied to the stator, Rs is the resistance of the stator, i_s represents the current flowing through the stator, ω represents the angular velocity, Ls represents the inductance of the stator, p represents the differential operator, and λs represents the flux in the stator. The Rotor Voltage Equation is expressed as follows:

$$V_r = R_r i_r + j_\omega L_r i_r + p\lambda_r$$

The equation consists of many variables: V_r represents the voltage applied to the rotor, R_r represents the resistance of the rotor, i_r represents the current flowing through the rotor, ω represents the angular velocity, Lr represents the inductance of the rotor, p represents the differential operator, and λr represents the flux of the rotor. The equation for electromagnetic torque is as follows:

$$T_e = 1.5\, p(\lambda_s i_r - \lambda_r i_s)$$

The electromagnetic torque refers to the twisting force generated by the interaction between an electric current and a magnetic field. Te is an essential quantity that signifies the torque generated by the machine. The power generating capabilities of the DFIM may be determined by considering the product of stator and rotor flux, since it is directly proportional to it. The power equations are as follows:

$$Ps = Vsiscos(\theta s) \;\; and\; Pr = Vrircos(\theta r)$$

In this context, Ps and Pr denote the power of the stator and rotor, respectively. θs and θr indicate the power factor angles for the stator and rotor, while cos refers to the cosine function. The equations demonstrate the complex interaction between electrical and mechanical factors in the DFIM. The stator and rotor currents, together with the electromagnetic torque, play a crucial role in determining the overall performance of the machine. Control techniques use these equations to maximize power generation, maintain stability, and guarantee compliance with the electrical system. Furthermore, the RSC plays a crucial function in the control system by modifying the voltage and frequency of the rotor to enhance the efficiency of the DFIM. The control algorithm employs feedback mechanisms to constantly monitor and regulate the rotor current and voltage, guaranteeing optimal efficiency of the machine in different wind conditions.

B. LCL filter

The LCL filter, seen in Figure 2, is an essential element of a wind energy generating system, serving a critical function in ensuring the system operates efficiently and reliably. The main purpose of this device is to reduce the effects of harmonics and high-frequency elements that occur when wind energy is converted into electrical power. In order to fully understand the intricate workings of the LCL filter, it is necessary to dig into the complexities of its design and operation. The LCL filter, consisting of an inductor (L), capacitor (C), and inductor (L), functions as a low-pass filter inside the system. The design incorporates meticulous analysis of several factors to get maximum performance. The selection of inductors and capacitors is done intentionally to establish a resonance point that corresponds precisely to the frequency of the unwanted harmonics. The resonance point is crucial because it enables the filter to efficiently reduce the undesired high-frequency components. Comprehending the behavior of the LCL filter requires a thorough comprehension of the underlying mathematical equations that control its functioning. The impedance of the LCL filter may be represented as a frequency-dependent function, where the resonance frequency is indicated by the angular frequency (ω). The resonance frequency is dictated by the magnitudes of the inductors (L) and capacitors (C) present in the filter. The impedance equation for the LCL filter is a multifaceted function that incorporates the resistive, inductive, and capacitive elements.

$$Z(\omega) = R + j\left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right)$$

Here, $Z(\omega)$ represents the impedance, R is the resistance, L is the inductance, C is the capacitance, and ω is the angular frequency. The resonance frequency (ωr) can be calculated using the formula:

$$\omega r = \frac{1}{sqrt\ (LC)}$$

The impedance of the LCL filter is lowest at the resonance frequency, enabling efficient diversion of high-frequency harmonics to the ground. Nevertheless, due to the limited range of frequencies that the LCL filter can handle, it is crucial to meticulously adjust it to accurately target the frequencies produced during the wind energy conversion process. The behavior of the LCL filter is influenced by the inclusion of damping ratios (ζ) to describe its response. The damping ratio has a significant impact on the filter's transient response and plays a critical role in ensuring the stability of the system. The damping ratio is determined by the quantities of resistance, inductance, and capacitance and may be mathematically represented as:

$$\zeta = \frac{R}{2}\sqrt{\frac{C}{L}}$$

Ensuring an optimal equilibrium between the damping ratio and resonance frequency is crucial in order to avoid over-damping or under-damping, both of which may result in unfavorable outcomes such as high voltage distortion or system instability. The functioning of the LCL filter may be further clarified by examining its current and voltage equations, in addition to considering impedance issues. The current flowing through the filter, denoted as I_LCL, is determined by the voltage across the filter, V_LCL, as well as the impedance. This relationship may be mathematically expressed using a differential equation:

$$\frac{Ldi_{LCL}}{dt} + Ri_{LCL} + \frac{1}{C}\int i_{LCL}dt = V_{LCL}$$

This equation represents the interaction between inductive and capacitive components, resistance, and the applied voltage. By solving this differential equation, one may get a deeper understanding of the transient and steady-state characteristics of the LCL filter's current. The voltage across the LCL filter (V_LCL) is determined by the current and impedance and may be mathematically represented as:

$$V_{LCL} = \frac{Ldi_{LCL}}{dt} + Ri_{LCL} + \frac{1}{C}\int i_L C_L dt$$

The equations illustrate the intricate interconnections inside the LCL filter, underscoring the need of accurate calibration and design to guarantee the filter adequately suppresses high-frequency elements while preserving system stability. The LCL filter has a significant influence on the total wind energy producing system. The capacity to suppress harmonics guarantees adherence to grid rules and standards, hence avoiding the introduction of undesirable disruptions into the electrical system. Additionally, the LCL filter enhances the durability and dependability of power electronics components by mitigating strain on converters and transformers. In order to fully comprehend the functioning of the LCL filter, it is crucial to examine its role in grid synchronization. The filter facilitates the synchronization of the wind turbine generator and the grid by manipulating the current waveform and reducing voltage aberrations. The synchronization process utilizes sophisticated control algorithms that use the properties of the LCL filter to facilitate smooth integration of wind power into the grid.

Control algorithms are crucial in enhancing the performance of the LCL filter. Proportional-Integral (PI) controllers are often used to manage the current flowing through the filter and ensure the proper synchronization is maintained. The control method utilizes feedback mechanisms to constantly monitor system characteristics, making necessary adjustments to the present reference in order to maintain the filter's operation within its specified bounds. The output (u(t)) of the PI controller is decided by the error (e(t)), which represents the difference between the reference current (i_ref) and the actual current (i_LCL).

$$u(t) = K_p e(t) + K_i \int e(t)dt$$

In this context, Kp represents the proportional gain and Ki represents the integral gain. The controller output is used to modulate the converter switches, therefore affecting the current flowing through the LCL filter. Accurate adjustment of the PI controller is crucial for attaining the intended dynamic response and guaranteeing stability in the face of changing operating circumstances. The LCL filter's influence on system stability include its function in attenuating oscillations. The filter naturally exhibits damping properties as a result of its resistive components. Nevertheless, unique system dynamics may need the use of supplementary damping. Supplementary damping may be added to the wind energy generating system by using damping resistors or active damping methods. This additional damping improves the stability of the LCL filter. The transient response of the LCL filter is a crucial feature of its functioning, especially when there are grid disturbances or abrupt changes in operating circumstances. The filter's reaction to sudden occurrences is determined by its inherent frequency and damping coefficient. To analyze the transient behavior, one must take into account the temporal constants of the filter, which are determined by the values of inductance, capacitance, and resistance. The temporal constant (τ) of the LCL filter may be mathematically represented as:

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R}$$

A decreased time constant leads to an accelerated transient reaction, which is advantageous for swiftly changing circumstances. Nevertheless, it is crucial to achieve a harmonious equilibrium, as an extremely diminutive time constant might result in heightened voltage strains and probable instability within the system. The functioning of the LCL filter is closely interconnected with the control architecture of the wind energy producing system. Efficient energy collection and system optimization require the integration of the LCL filter with other components, including pitch control systems and maximum power point tracking algorithms, via coordinated control schemes. The relevance of the LCL filter in wind energy integration is highlighted by its function in preserving grid voltage quality and providing fault ride-through capabilities.

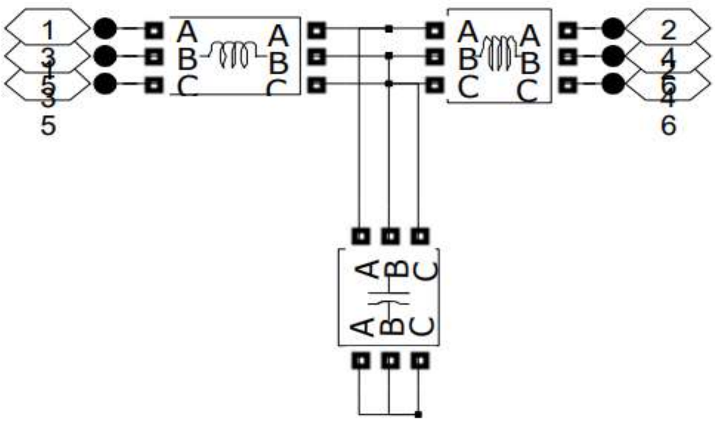

Fig. 2. LCL filter.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Figure 3 displays the all-encompassing Simulink model of the proposed system, offering a full representation of the whole system architecture. This comprehensive model incorporates several subsystems and components, highlighting the interconnections and interdependencies within the system. The components involved are likely to be varied, including aspects such as converters, controllers, and feedback systems. The objective of this picture is to provide a comprehensive perspective, enabling engineers and researchers to comprehend the overall structure of the proposed system at a macro-level. Within the Simulink environment, every block in this model corresponds to a distinct function or subsystem, which together contribute to the overall functioning of the system. The interconnections among these blocks illustrate the transmission of signals and information, emphasizing the dynamic exchanges between distinct components.

Figure 4 depicts the intended stator voltage waveform, which is engineered to be a sinusoidal wave with a frequency of 1 Hz and an amplitude of 1.2. The stator voltage is an essential quantity in the functioning of an electric machine, especially in the case of an induction motor or a synchronous machine. The use of sinusoidal stator voltage is a popular option in motor control applications because of its simplicity and compliance with the inherent properties of electric machines. The amplitude of 1.2 represents the maximum value of the voltage, highlighting the intensity of the electrical potential delivered to the stator windings. The suggested waveform is crucial for powering the motor and creating the magnetic field required for producing torque.

Figure 5 illustrates the suggested torque response as a high-frequency sine wave, spanning from -0.2 to -0.05, lasting for a length of 1 second. Torque is a vital performance measure in electric devices, indicating the rotational force produced by the motor. The torque response's high-frequency nature indicates rapid fluctuations in the torque production over a short period of time. The presence of negative values suggests a reversal in the direction of torque at certain periods, which may be indicative of changes in the control strategy or external variables impacting the mechanical load of the motor. The torque response is fundamental in understanding the motor's ability to respond to control commands and external disturbances, and the proposed waveform provides insights into the transient behavior of the motor's torque production.

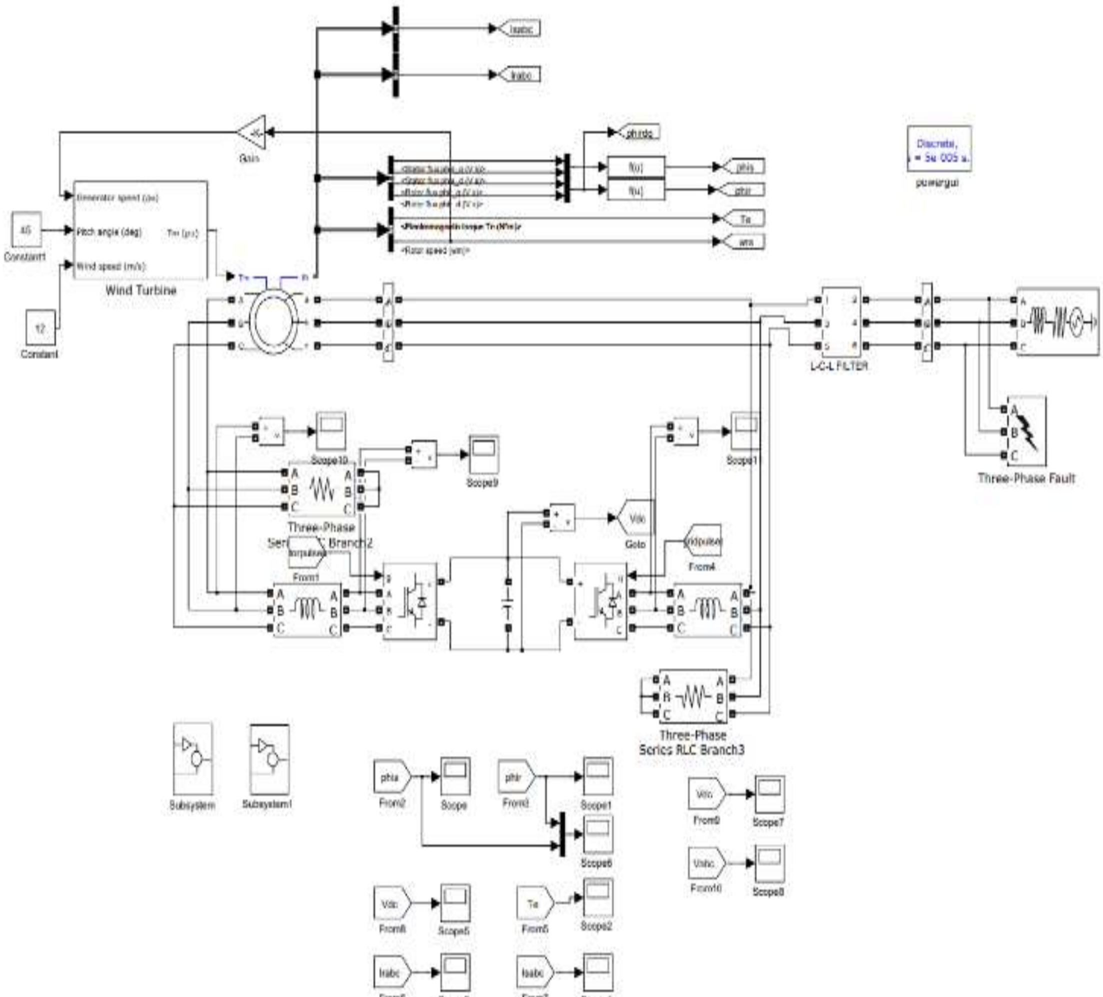

Fig. 3. Overall Simulink model of proposed system.

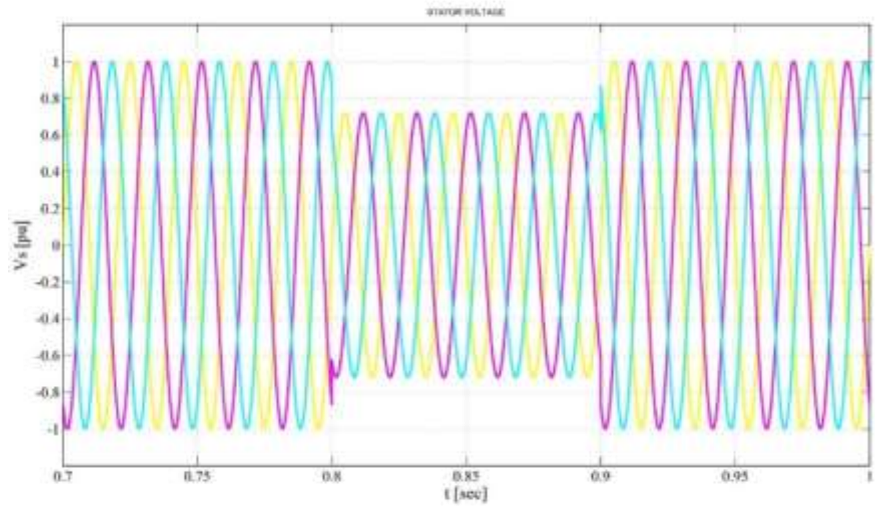

Fig. 4. Proposed Stator voltage.

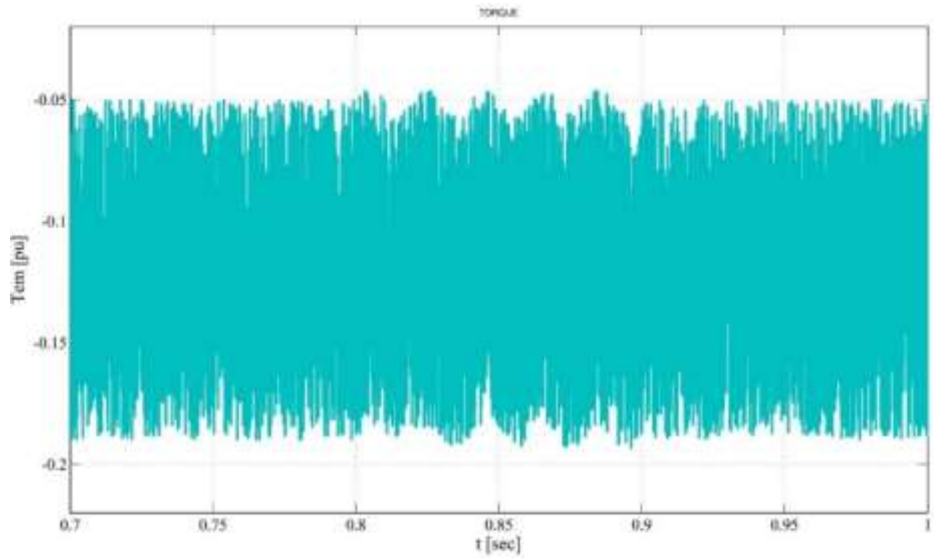

Fig. 5. Proposed Torque Response.

Referring to Figure 6, it displays the anticipated reactions of the stator and rotor fluxes. The stator flux is shown as a sinusoidal wave with a magnitude of 1.2, similar to the stator voltage waveform seen in Figure 4. This consistency is in accordance with the principles of motor functioning, whereby the stator flux is directly affected by the stator voltage. The rotor flux, however, has a slightly distinct pattern with a magnitude of 0.94 and includes a little sinusoidal variation between the time intervals of 0.8 and 0.9 seconds. The amplitude of 0.94 represents the magnitude of the magnetic flux in the rotor circuit, while the presence of a slight sine wave modulation indicates a dynamic adjustment or control action that impacts the rotor flux. Examining these reactions facilitates comprehension of the magnetic field dynamics inside the motor, providing significant observations into the motor's performance attributes under various operational circumstances. The alignment of the stator voltage waveform with the stator flux waveform strengthens the basic correlation between the applied voltage and the magnetic field produced in the stator. Ensuring synchronization is crucial for optimizing motor performance, as it guarantees that the magnetic field adheres to the required pattern for generating torque. The modulation of the rotor flux adds an extra level of intricacy, suggesting a purposeful modification or modulation to impact the magnetic field of the rotor. This modulation may be linked to sophisticated control systems, including field-oriented control, which require accurate regulation of the magnetic flux to enhance motor performance.

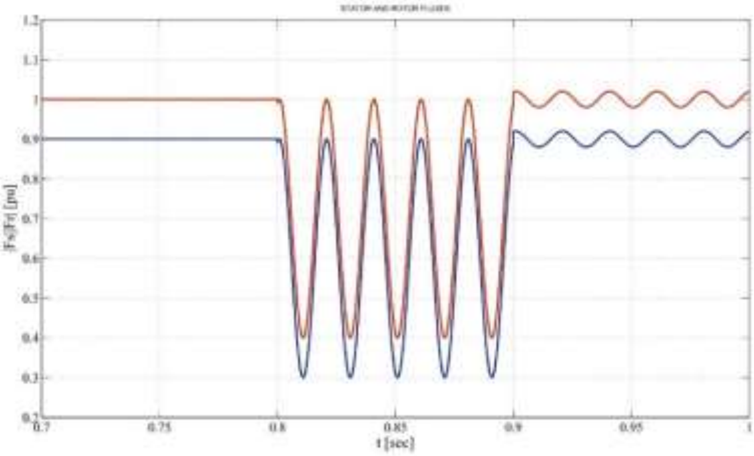

Fig. 6. Proposed Stator and rotor fluxes response.

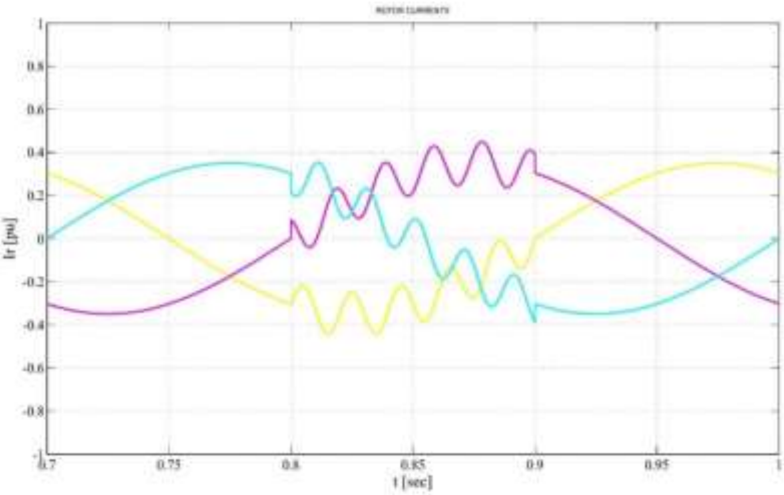

Fig. 7. Proposed Rotor currents.

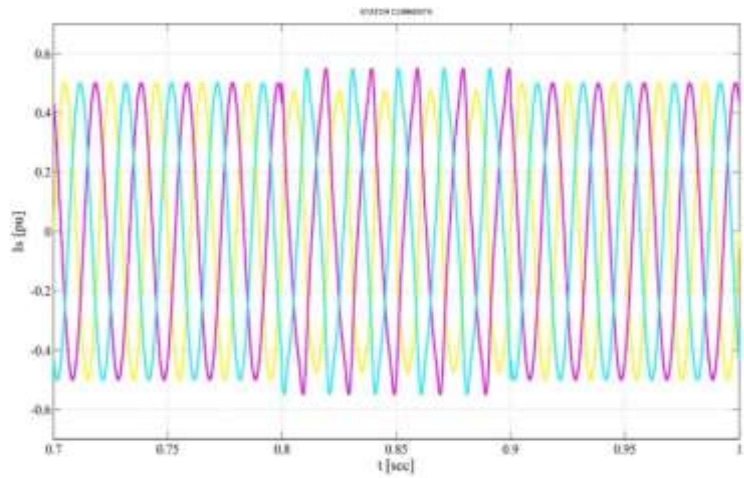

Fig. 8. Proposed Stator currents.

Figure 7 depicts the suggested rotor currents in the context of a wind energy producing system. The performance of the system, especially in variable speed wind turbines, is significantly influenced by the currents in the rotor. The shown sinusoidal waveform with a low frequency and an amplitude of 0.38 signifies the intended modulation of the currents in the rotor. The sine wave's low frequency corresponds to the fundamental frequency linked to the spinning of the wind turbine rotor. Modulation plays a vital role in attaining precise control over the wind turbine's speed and torque, allowing it to effectively harness energy from different wind conditions. The amplitude of 0.38 represents the extent of the fluctuation in rotor currents, and precise adjustment of this factor is crucial to achieve a harmonious equilibrium between energy harvesting and system stability. The graphic visually illustrates the controlled modulation of rotor currents, highlighting the complex engineering required in maximizing wind turbine performance.

The stator currents shown in Figure 8 illustrate the high-frequency sine wave modulation with an amplitude of 0.54, offering valuable insights. The stator currents play a crucial role in creating the electromagnetic field that is essential for converting mechanical energy into electrical power. The sine wave with a high frequency shown in this diagram represents the harmonics and other components that are generated as a result of the power conversion process. The magnitude of 0.54 represents the intensity of the stator current modulation, and its meticulous regulation is crucial for accomplishing effective power conversion while reducing inefficiencies. The diagram illustrates the ever-changing characteristics of stator currents, emphasizing the need for precise regulation of their frequency and amplitude to achieve maximum energy extraction and compliance with grid regulations.

Referring to Figure 9, the shown DC bus voltage showcases a steady value of 1260 along with a sinusoidal variation lasting from 0.8 to 0.9 seconds. The DC bus voltage is a crucial element in the functioning of the power electronics converters in the wind energy production system. The constant component of 1260 signifies the fundamental voltage level that is crucial for ensuring a consistent and uninterrupted power supply. The superimposed sine wave modulation adds a dynamic element to the DC bus voltage, representing the temporary nature of the wind energy conversion process. The sine wave modulation lasting from 0.8 to 0.9 seconds indicates a defined time period in which the system experiences deliberate changes, perhaps in reaction to grid circumstances or internal control mechanisms. The image presents a thorough representation of the DC bus voltage profile, providing significant understanding of the system's capacity to adjust to varying operating circumstances and maintain grid stability.

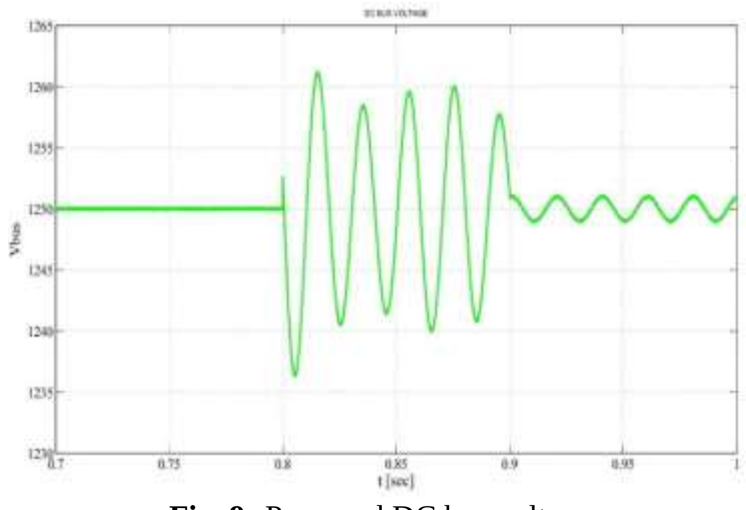

Fig. 9. Proposed DC bus voltage.

V. CONCLUSION

This paper presents a wind energy generation system that employs an LCL filter. The core component is a wind turbine that converts the motion energy of wind into mechanical energy. The gearbox amplifies the rotational velocity of the DFIG. The Doubly Fed Induction Generator (DFIG), including a rotor and stator, transforms mechanical energy into electrical energy. The RSC, or rotor-side converter, manages the transmission of electricity between the rotor and the grid, ensuring efficient operation at varying speeds. On the other hand, the stator-side converter regulates the power flow to the grid and ensures synchronization. A capacitor improves power generation by mitigating voltage fluctuations, leading to a more consistent electrical current. The DC supply provides power to the converters, while the LCL filter removes unwanted frequencies, hence enhancing the electrical signal's quality. The load represents either the end-user or the electrical grid, both of which get reliable and clean electricity from this complex system. The integrated arrangement efficiently converts wind energy into a usable electrical form, highlighting the importance of each component in the process.

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