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1 Introduction and motivation Soni

2 Controller design objectives

2.1 Advanced Controller

Wind turbine use closed-loop control (maximum energy capture over normal operation and less structural load) systems to continuously adjust their operations based on feedback. Figure 1, illustrates the advanced closed-loop control diagram of a wind turbine.

The torque controller optimizes power production below rated speed and maintain rated power above rated wind speed by adjusting generator torque (M_G) based on generator speed (Ω_G). Advance torque control uses a PI controller with anti-windup to regulate the generator torque based on the difference between the actual and reference generator speeds. Above rated wind speed, Pitch controller maintains the rated generator speed ($\Omega_{G,rated}$) by adjusting blade pitch angle (θ), which ensures the rated power is maintained. With increasing wind speed, the pitch angle increases to reduce power coefficient (c_p). Once the wind speed reaches the rated value, the generator torque is maintained at its rated value. The control is categorized into different regions, as detailed in Section 2.2.

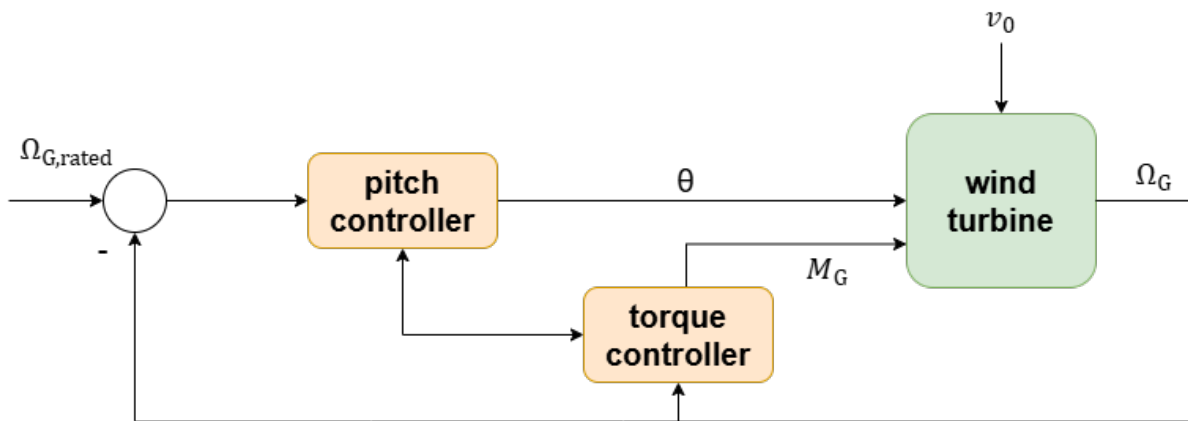


Figure 2.1 Advance Wind Turbine Controller

2.2 Control Region

Wind turbine operations are segmented into three primary regions based on varying wind speed. These regions are defined by the turbine power output relative to wind speed. These regions are detailed below and illustrated in Figure 2.

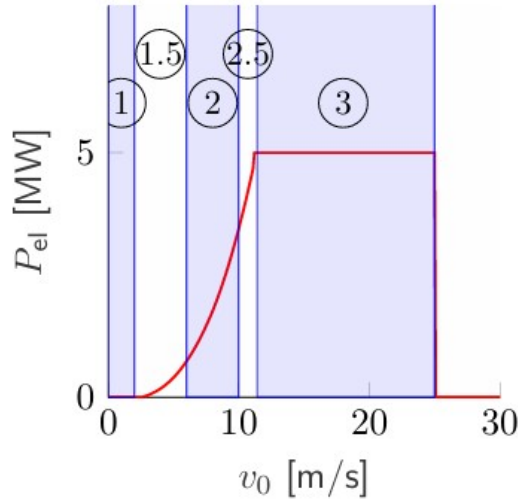


Figure 2.2 Wind turbine control regions

Region 1: When the wind speed is below the cut-in speed (v_{in}), the turbine does not generate any power and remains stationary.

Region 1.5: This phase indicates the shift to Region 2, where wind speeds are sufficient to accelerate rotor. The generator torque is carefully controlled to accelerate the transition to Region 2. While energy production has started, the power output remains relatively low. The goal is to quickly reach Region 2, where the turbine can operate more efficiently.

Region 2: Wind speeds are above the cut-in speed (v_{in}) but below the rated wind speed (v_{rated}). The primary objective is to maximize energy yield. To achieve this, the turbine operator at the optimal power coefficient ($c_{P,opt}$), which is determined by reaching the optimal tip speed ratio (λ_{opt}) and pitch angle (θ_{opt}). The control system ensures that the turbine maintains these optimal conditions by regulating the rotational speed through the torque controller. In this region, the generator torque is adjusted based on rotor speed, as shown in Equation 2.1.

$$M_G = \frac{1}{2} \rho R^5 \frac{P_{opt}}{\lambda_{opt}^3 r_{GB}^3} \Omega_G^2 \quad (2.1)$$

$$M_G = k \Omega_G^2 \quad (2.2)$$

Region 2.5: This phase represents a transition between Region 2 and Region 3. In this region, the wind speed is increasing, and the turbine is approaching its rated wind speed. The control system continues to optimize the generator torque to ensure a smooth transition. Energy production is higher compared to Region 2, but the turbine has not yet reached its maximum power output. The pitch controller begins to act to keep the thrust on the rotor as low as possible while aiming to reach the rated speed as quickly as possible.

Region 3: In this region, wind speeds have reached the rated wind speed, and the primary goal is to generate maximum power. The control goal is maintain rated power and generator speed as well as reduce structure loads. The torque controller maintains the generator torque at its rated value. The pitch controller actively adjusts the blade pitch angle to regulate the power and keep it within the turbine rated capacity.

2.3 Generator Torque controller Soni

2.4 Collective pitch controller CPC Julius

2.5 Tower Damper Felix

3 Further Things

3.1 Windfield Generation Felix

3.2 Storage model with scenario options Julius

3.3 tower stiffness calculation Julius

4 Controller tuning

4.1 steady states

4.2 DEL calculation thetaK Felix

4.3 theta min static Julius

0.5 deg

4.4 theta dynamic Julius

not worth it

5 Challenges and Teamwork

5.1 Generator speed and Region 2.5

5.2 Rated wind speed

5.3 Aerodynamics in FAST

6 Summary

6.1 Conclusion

7 Appendix