

Small Wind Turbines & Wind Diesel Systems



Renewable Generation and Grid Integration

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Outline of Lectures

20 July: Part 1: Hybrid Systems

Part 2: Basics on Grid Integration of Renewable Generation

26 July: Part 1: Basics on Grid Integration of Renewable Generation

Part 2: Examples of International High Penetration Studies

27 July: Part 1: Capability of Ancillary Services from RES

Part 2: Outlook- Overall energy systems aspects

Contents



Part 1: Small Wind Turbines

Part 2: Wind-Diesel Systems

Typical Markets for Small Wind Turbines (< 50 kW)

- ” Remote Homes
- ” Telecommunications
- ” Village/ Rural Electrification
- ” Water Pumping
- ” Oil Well Pumping
- ” Refrigeration
- ” Desalination

“ World Bank projects in:

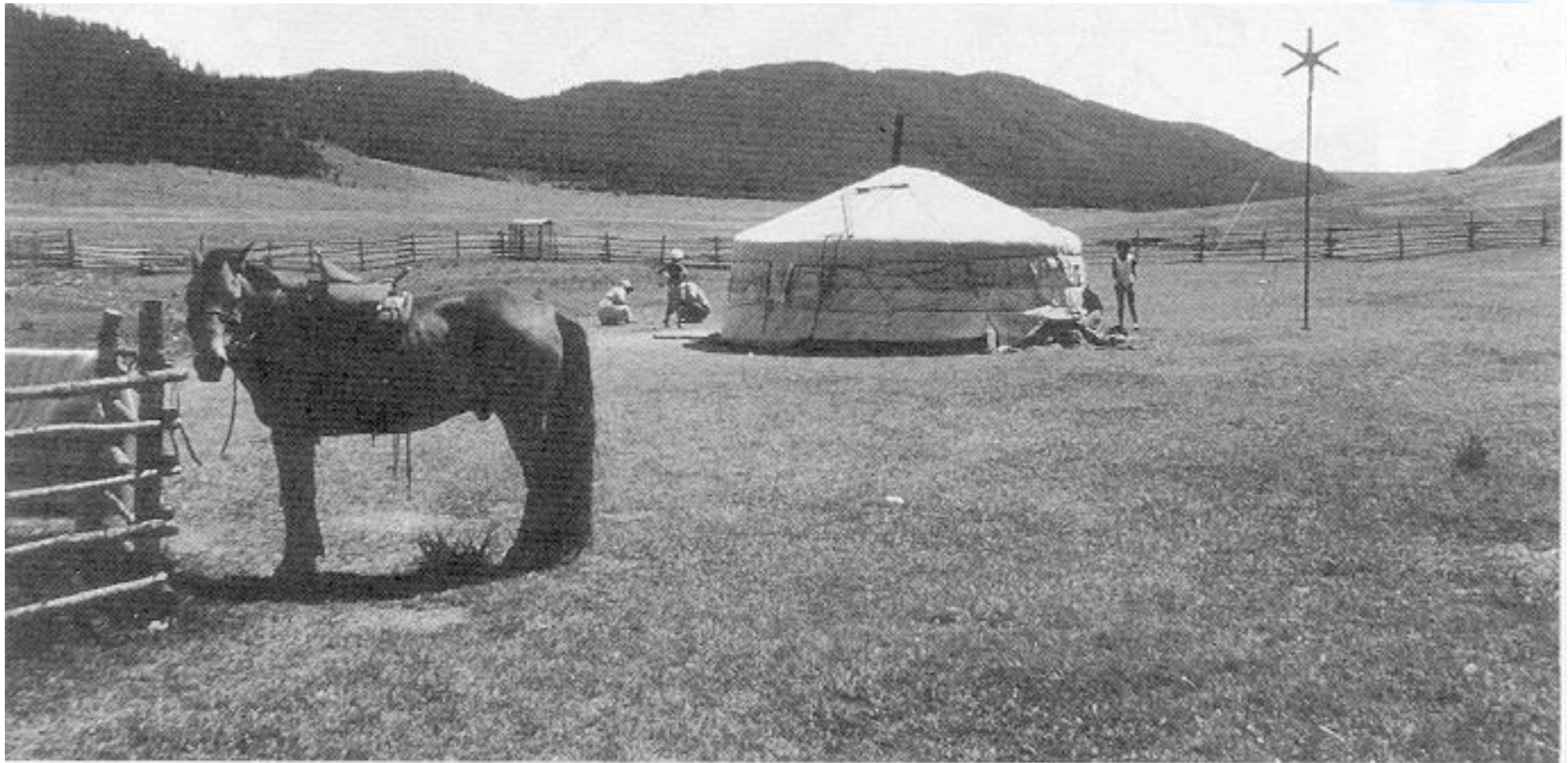
“ Brazil;

“ Russia;

“ Indonesia;

“ China;

“ Mexico ...





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Features of Small Turbines for Power Generation

- “ Larger tower, compared to turbine size;
- “ Mainly variable speed, direct driven systems (no gearbox) for 2 to 10 kW; direct driven systems are also under development for turbines between 10 to 50 kW (Reason: High rotor speed well suitable for direct driven systems);



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“ Low Cost Alternatives:

- “ Alternators are very popular
(Advantage: cheaper, long life time);
- “ Induction motor (washing machine);

“ Advanced Alternatives:

- “ AC generators (very seldom DC);
- “ Permanent magnet generators;

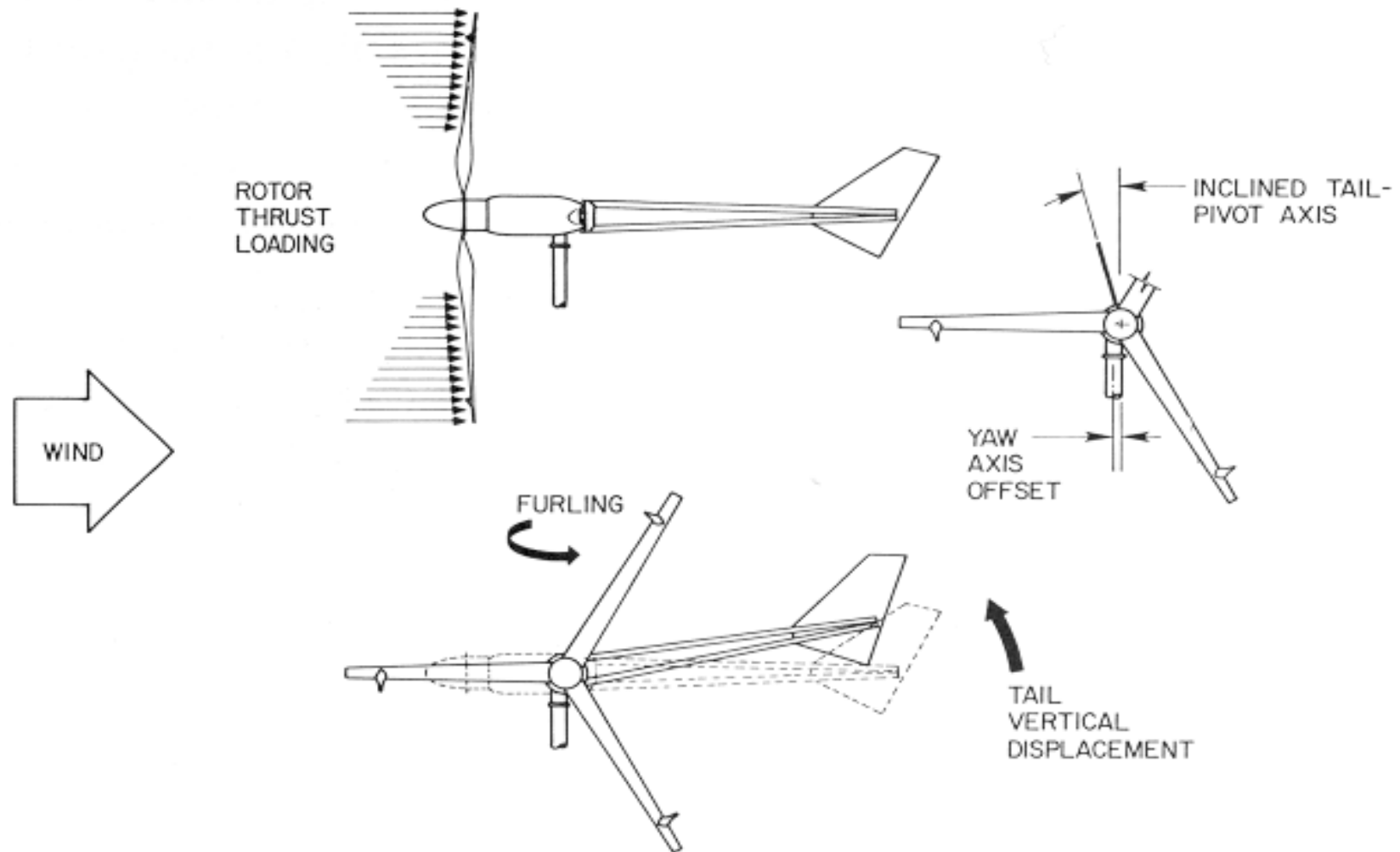
Power regulation

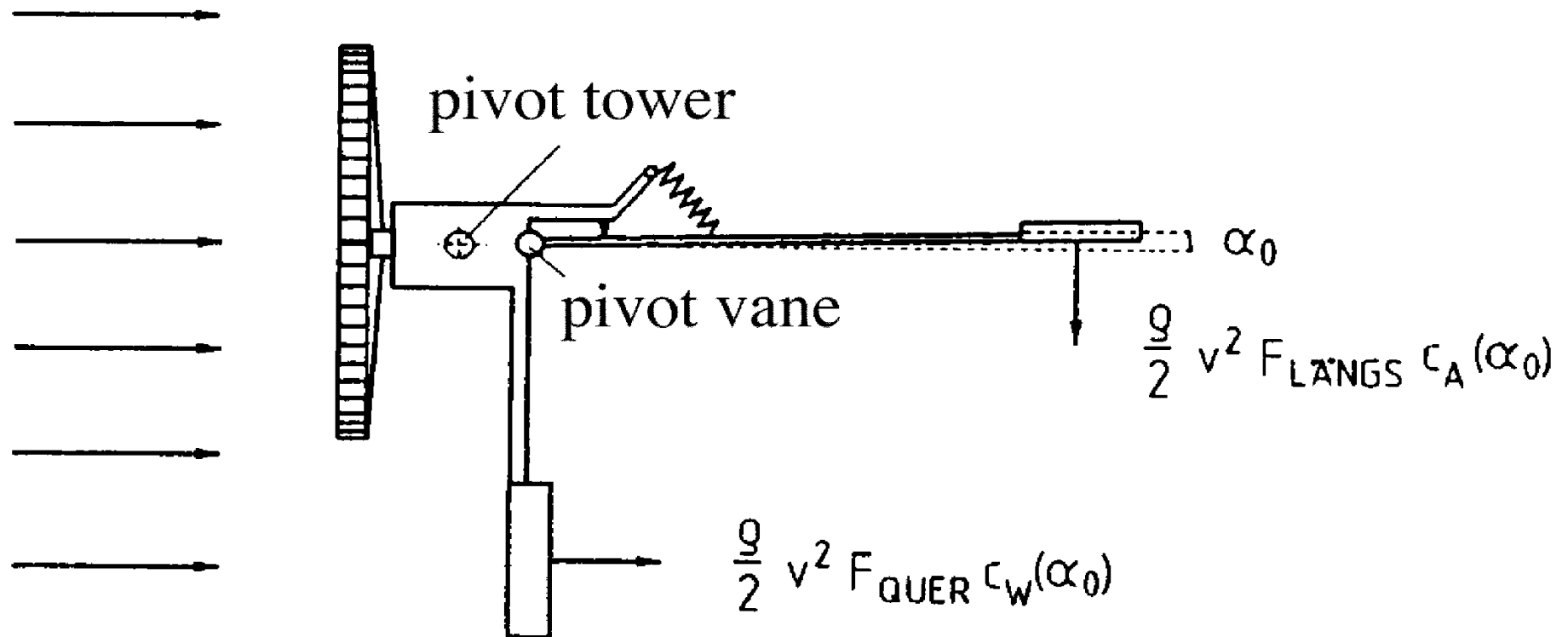
- ” Yaw (~ 10 %);
- ” Stall (~ 8 %);
- ” No Control (~ 14 %);
- ” Pitch (~ 35 %);
- ” Tilt (~ 33 %)

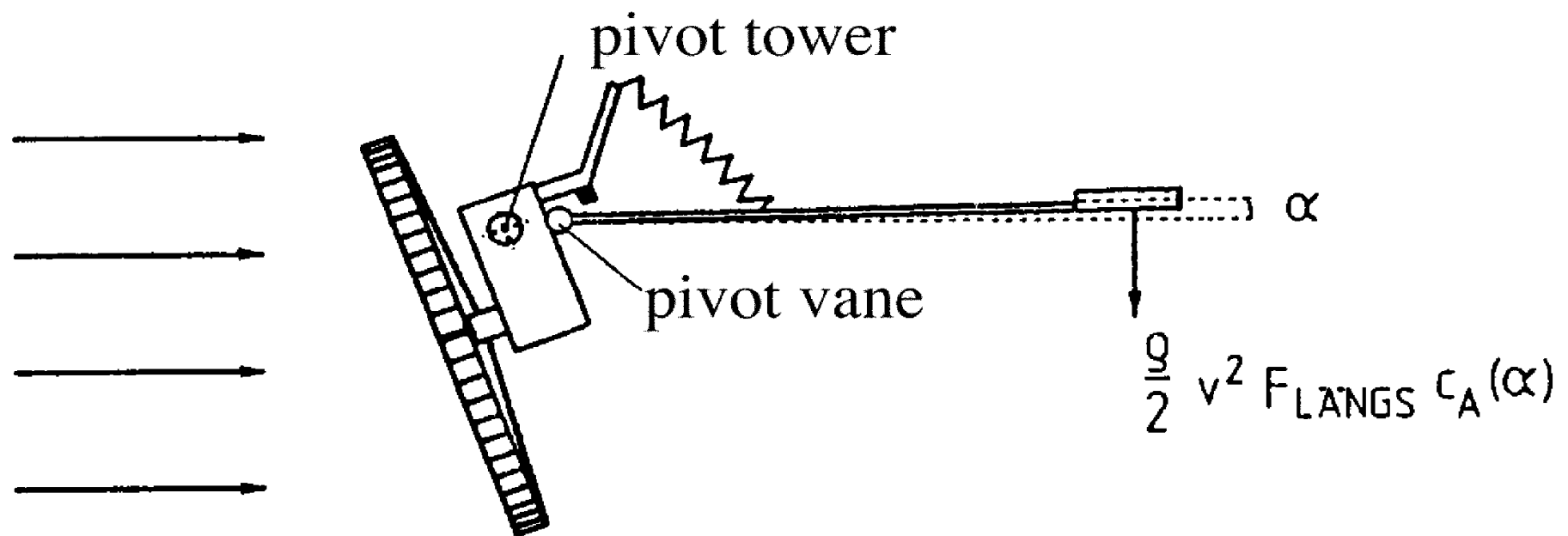
Yaw/ Horizontal Furling



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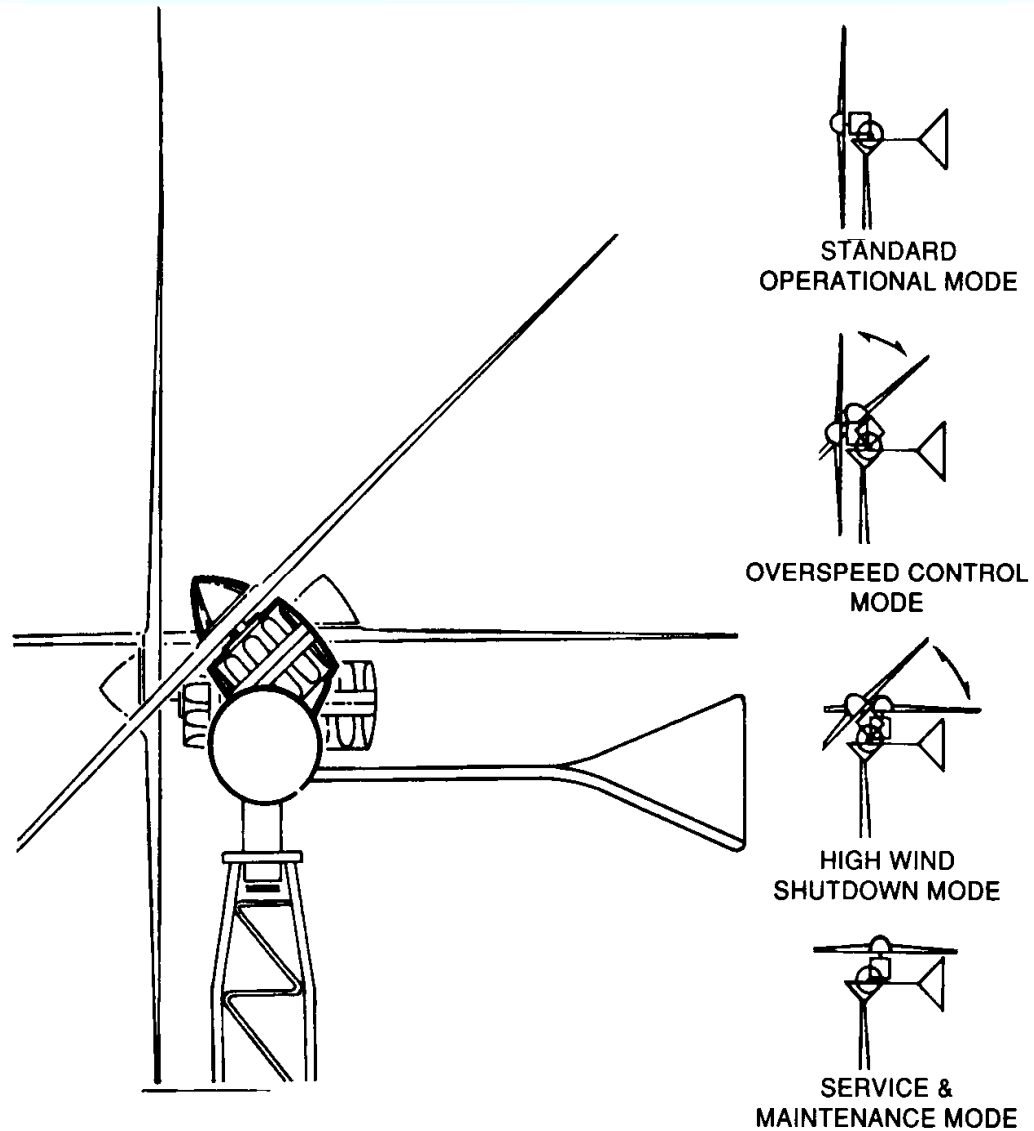




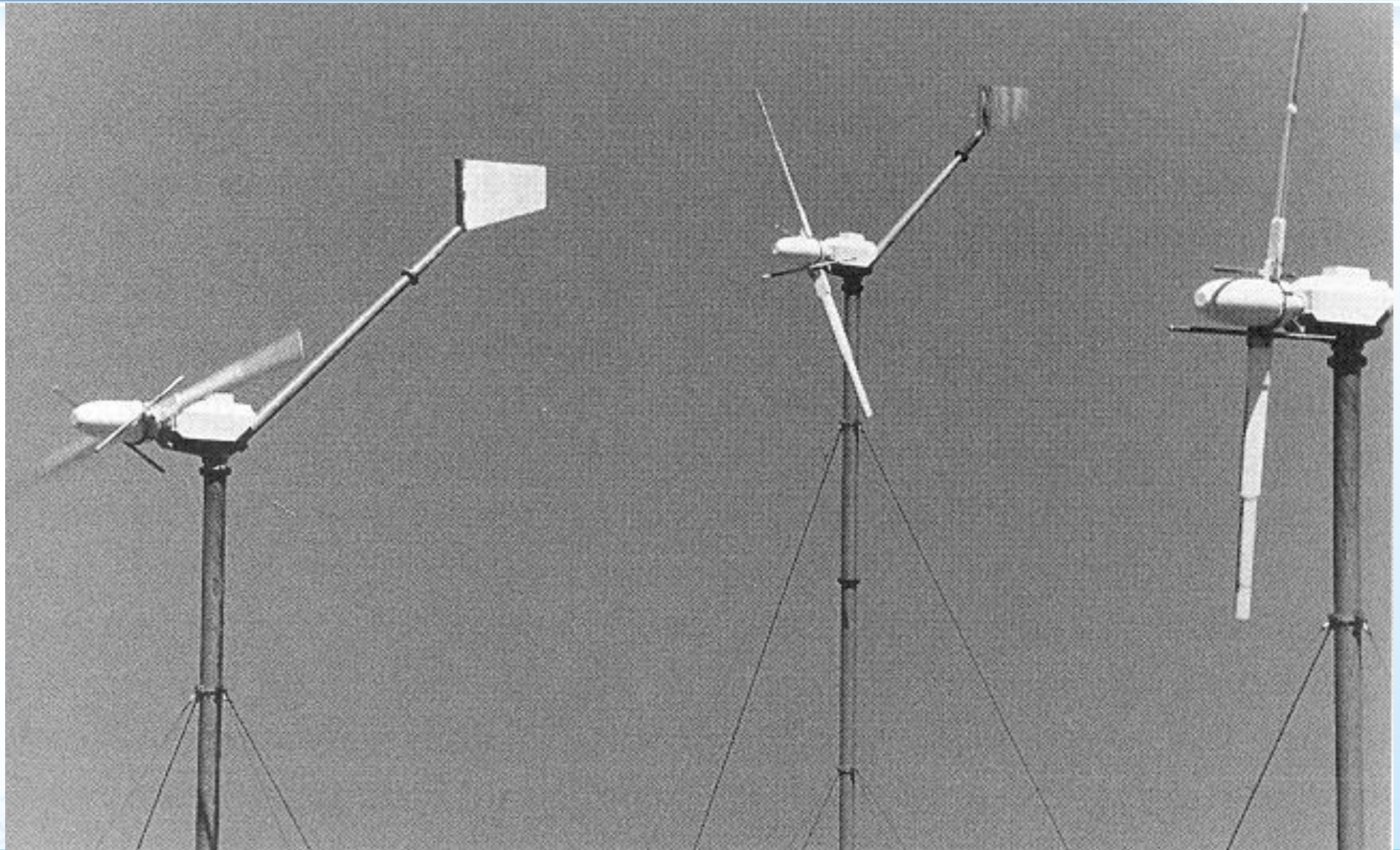
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Tilt/ Vertical Furling

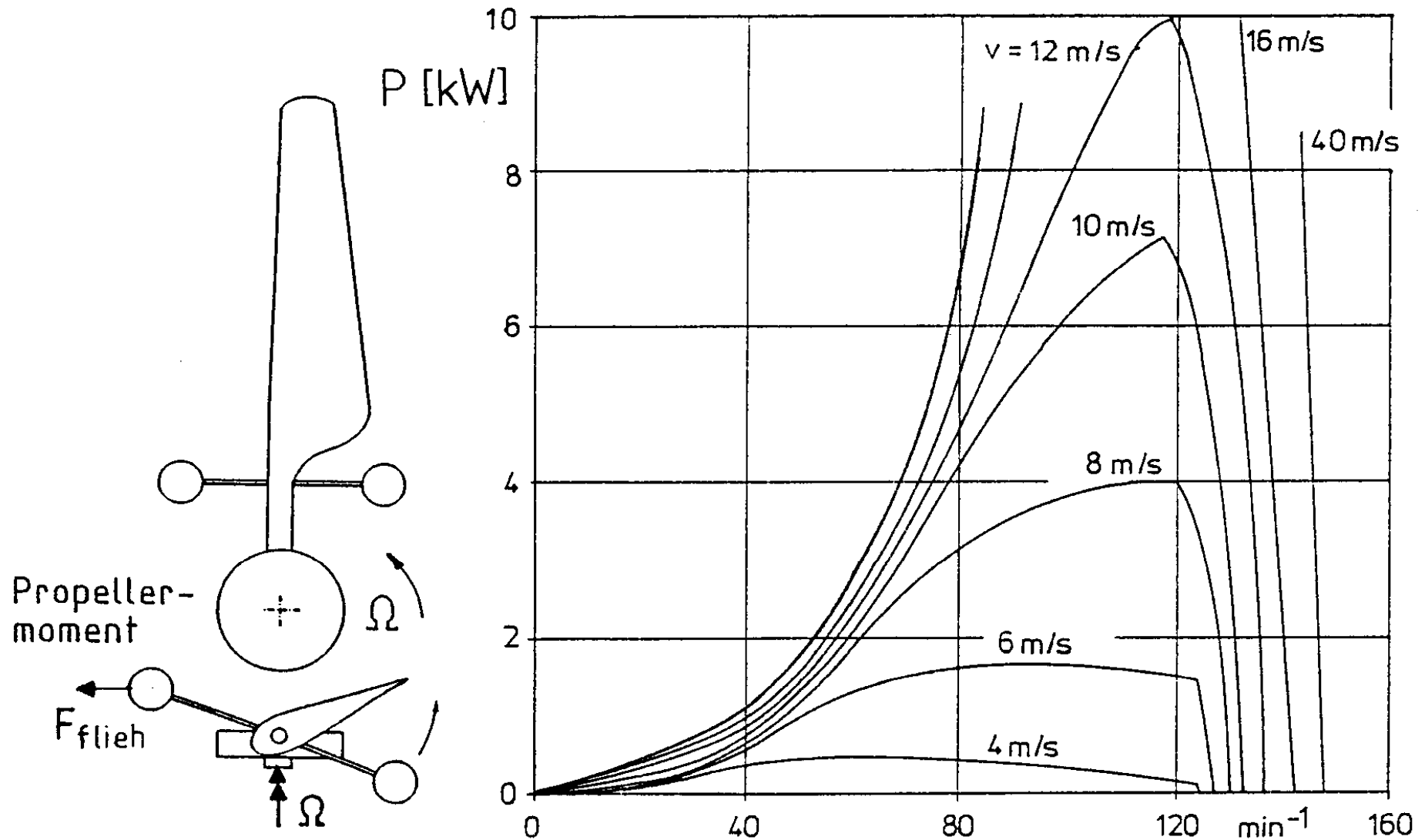


Pitch Control





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” Often very bad aerodynamic design for small blades, e.g.

” 455 kW/ m² for Bonus 600 kW

” 260 kW/ m² for Bergey 10 kW;

**Good research in this area is done by the
University of New South Wales, Newcastle,
Australia**

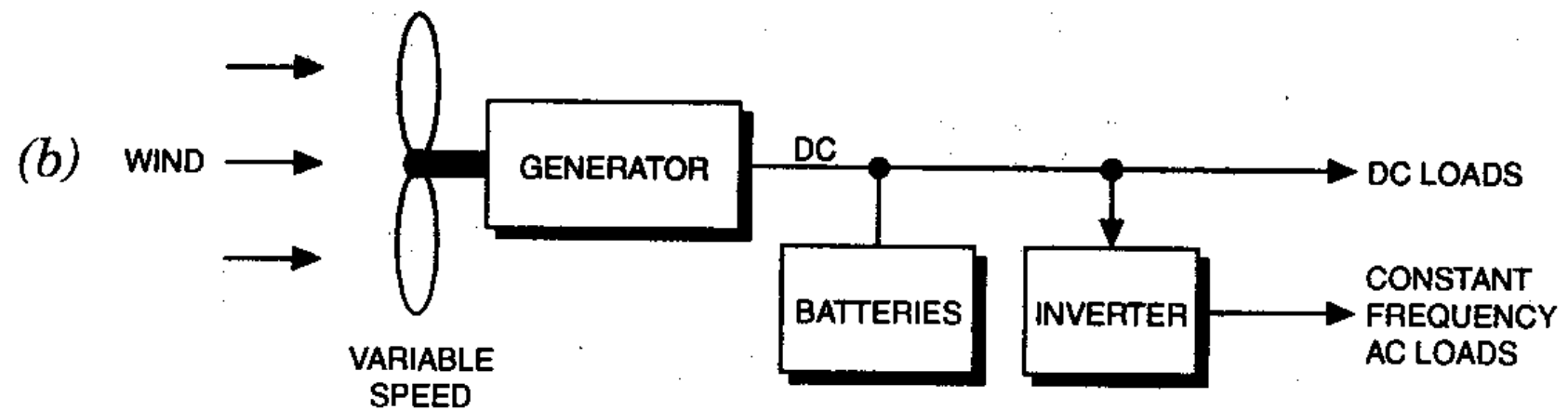
- “ Low maintenance costs is the key, however, it is often very difficult to achieve;
- “ Also, very difficult and risky to climb up a large tower to repair/ maintain a small wind turbine;



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Grid Connection I



Induction Generator

- “ Easy to synchronize with the network;
- “ Cheap and easy;
- “ BUT: Requires reactive power, hence a reactive power source needed!
- “ Voltage different to regulate;

Synchronous Generator

- “ Reactive power generation possible;
- “ Easy to control;
- “ BUT: Must be synchronized in frequency, phase and current;

DC Generator

- “ Direct connection to battery possible
(Battery charger);
- “ No synchronisation required;
- “ Low efficiency;
- “ Repair of DC generator can get very expensive;

Battery & Inverter

- ” Power output can be regulated;
- ” Easy to synchronize;
- ” Can supply reactive power;
- ” Expensive;
- ” Control might be difficult;
- ” Lifetime of Battery limited.



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Part 1: Small Wind Turbines

Part 2: Wind-Diesel Systems

Wind Diesel Systems

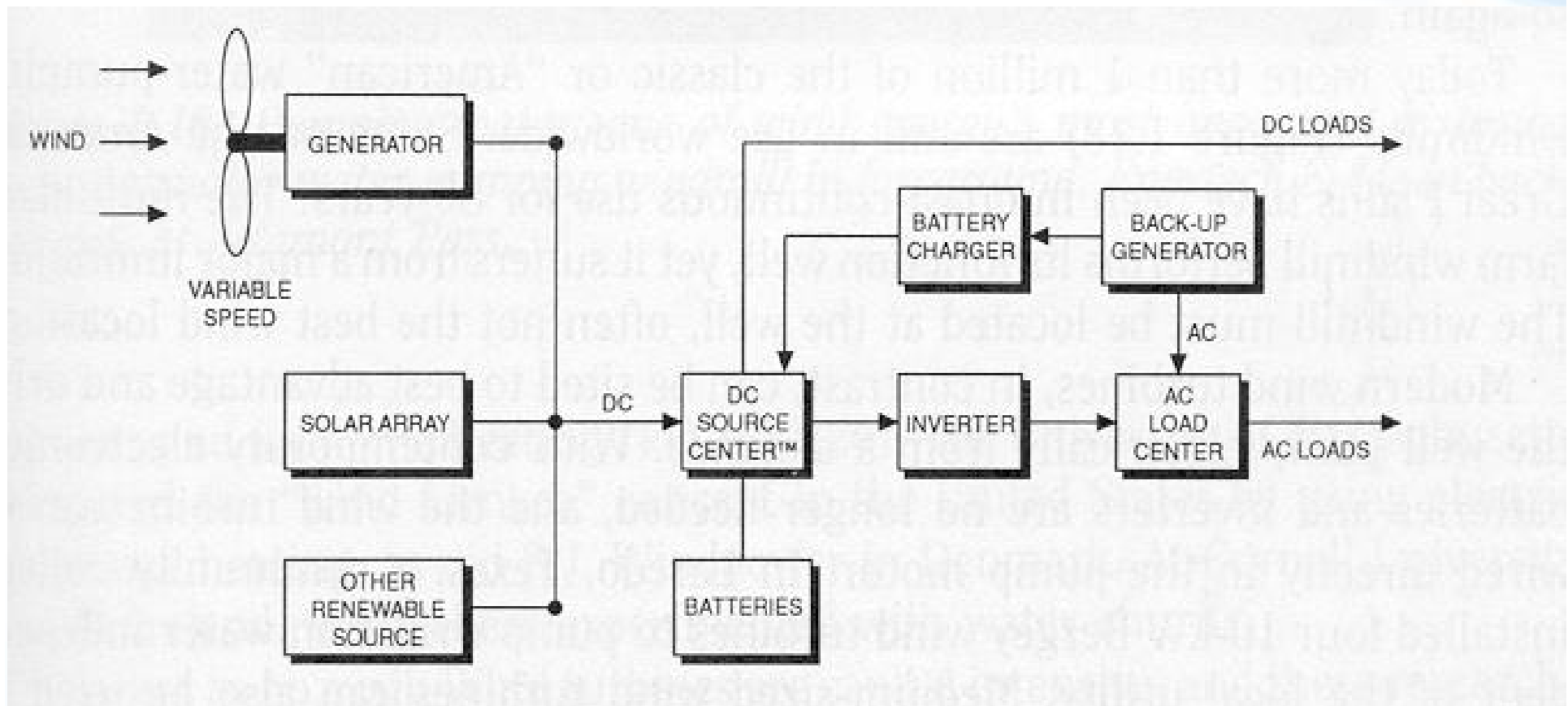
- “ In many remote locations in the world, power generation with diesel generators is the common;
- “ Fuel prices, however, are often very expensive: In Australia/China, fuel costs per kWh can reach up to 20 Uscents;
- “ Wind power can be used as fuel saver!

- “ Different design concepts possible, from very basic to extremely complicated;
- “ Costs versus reliability, power quality, lifetime of diesel generator & battery, redundancy of equipment.
- “ Larger number of different concept are in use.

- “ Diesel: Cascade Design;
- “ Battery: Short term storage up to 5-10 minutes;
Short lifetime due to large number of cycles,
Extra building, Air-condition ?, Environmental
problematic;

“ Important: Define Max, Min and average load

Wind-Diesel-Battery Systems



System 1: Wind / Diesel Controlled by Frequency (Droop Mode)

- “ The grid frequency is used as a measure for loadsharing between the WTG and the diesel genset;
- “ If the load increases, speed of diesel drops and frequency decreases;
- “ If diesel power output is less than 50 % than wind turbine would sense a rise and would start to pitch (reduce output), hence increase load on the diesel generator

” Advantages

- ” WTG can be installed without communication link;
- ” Minimum load on diesel genset is ensured;

” Disadvantages

- ” Wind speed fluctuations affect grid frequency
- ” Need to provide spinning reserve to balance wind speed fluctuations;
- ” Control dynamic problems occur during low load periods when the WTG power output must be decreased;

System II: Wind/ Diesel/ Battery System controlled by Frequency

- “ Battery as short term energy buffer;
- “ Oversupply of WTG used to recharge the battery;

” Advantages

- ” Higher Penetration possible
- ” Less use of diesel/ reduced diesel costs/ longer lifetime
- ” WTG can be installed without communication link;
- ” Increased stability in the network

” Disadvantages

- ” Higher investment and maintenance costs (Battery/ Inverter)
- ” Wind speed fluctuations affect grid frequency (but less)
- ” Control dynamic problems can occur during due to “Tower Shadow effect” and governor system and low load situations

System III: W/D/B with WTG Setpoint Control

- “ Diesel gensets are equipped with load share and speed control. The engine speed controller together with the engine governor control the speed of the engine to a setpoint of 50 HZ. Supported by load share system;
- “ The load share system distributes the load to the diesel gensets and the wind farm, WTG must except setpoints (Pitch), communication required

” Advantages

- ” Increased power quality
- ” Increased stability in the network

” Disadvantages

- ” Higher investment and maintenance costs (Communication link)
- ” Wind speed fluctuations affect grid frequency (but less less)

System IV: W/ D (B/ Flywheel) with Variable Speed WTG

- ” Wind Turbine as Flywheel;**
- ” Converter (Battery) as short term energy buffer;**
- ” Power Factor control;**
- ” Better Integration into Control System**

” Advantages

- ” Very Higher Penetration possible (even 100%)
- ” Much better power quality;
- ” Log lifetime of diesel genset
- ” High stability in the network

” Disadvantages

- ” Communication Link Required
- ” Price!

Other Systems

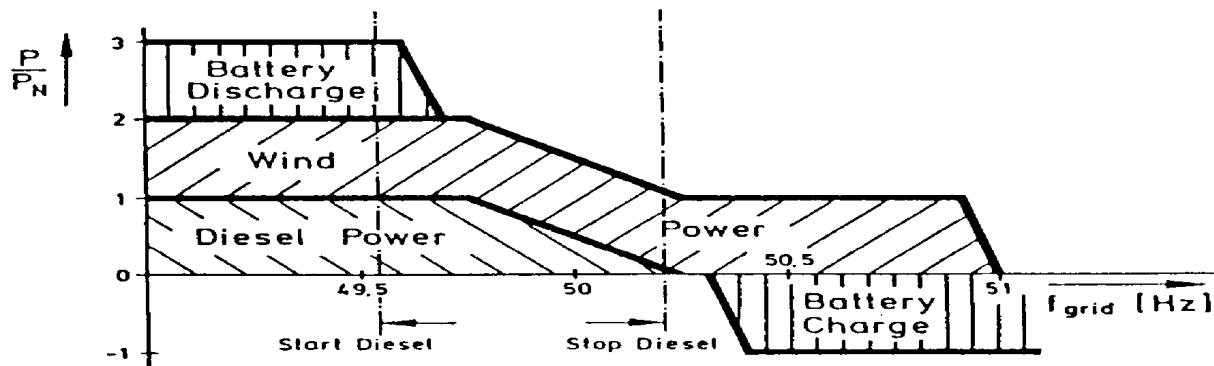
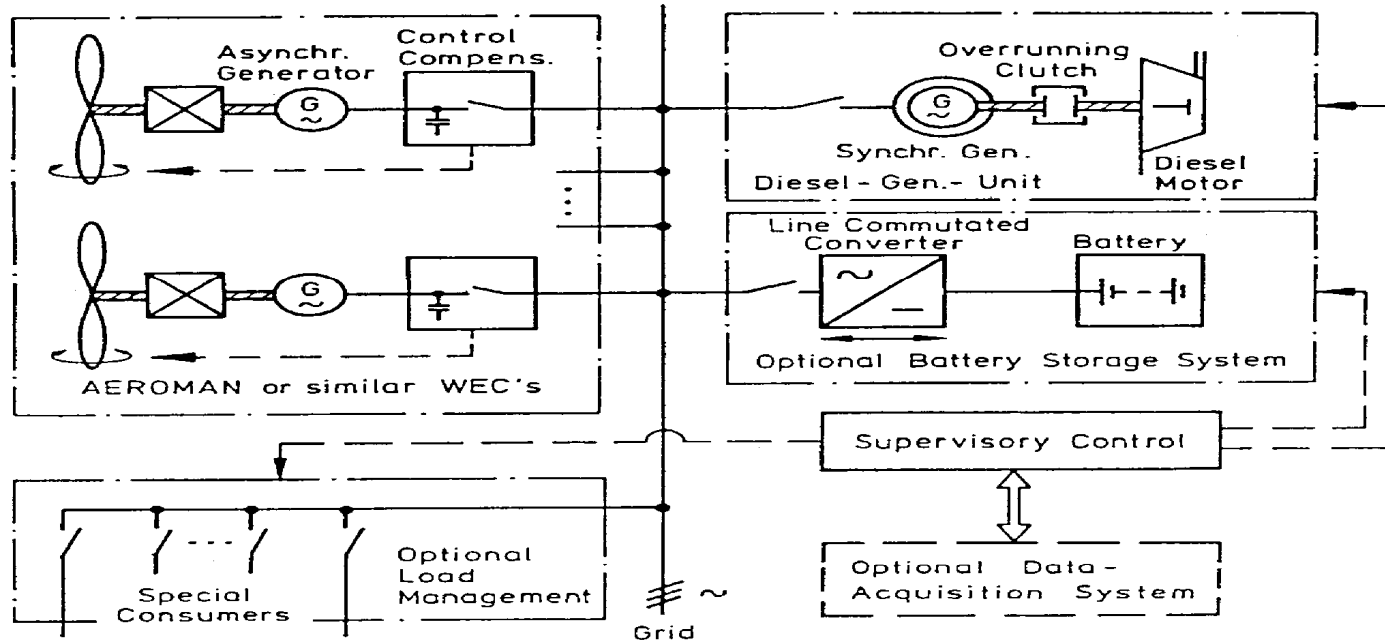
” “Our system in Mongolia”

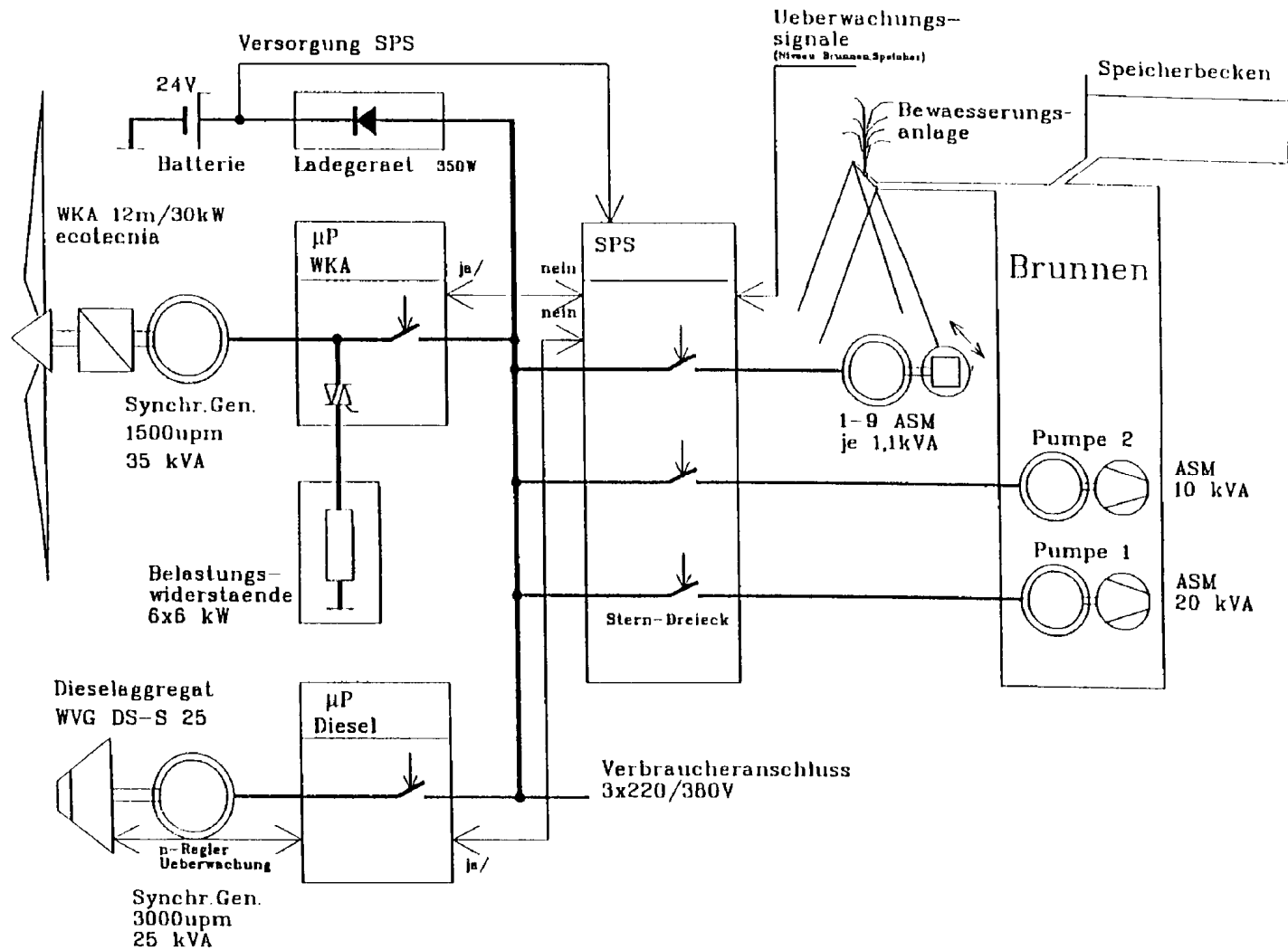
” Pitchwind/ ÅF (no Battery)

” “Australia System”: Battery at each house



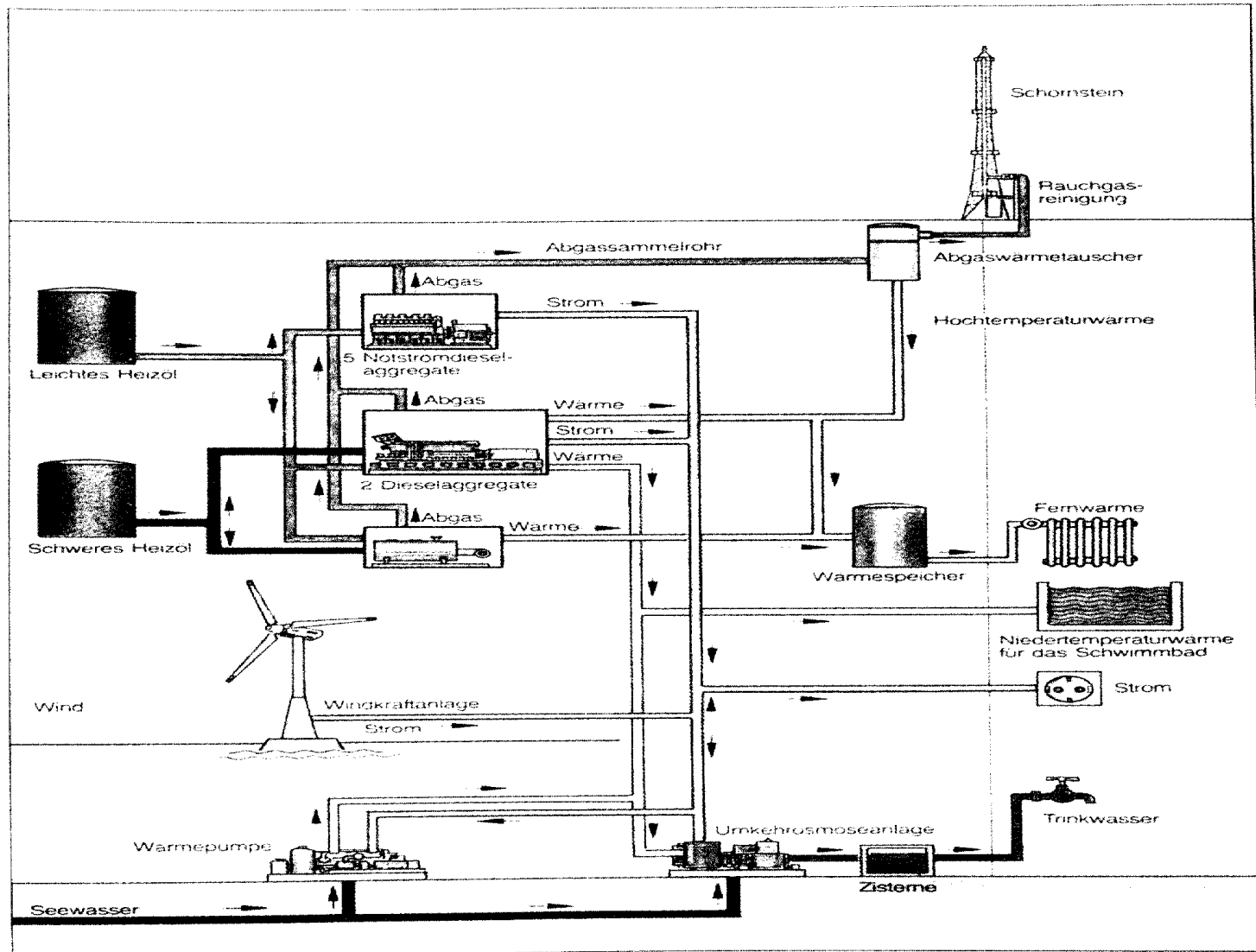
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- ” 14 MW Diesel,
- ” 2.4 MW Wind Farm;
- ” During low load and high wind periods
wind power penetration of up to 75 %

- “ Three 20/ 25 kW wind turbines
(can be removed very fast);
- “ Generates about 200,000 kWh per year;
- “ Saves about 50,000 Liters (one liter about 0.5 US\$)

“ 800 people,

“ 1. Step: 1 E30 (230 kW, supplies 20 % of the local electricity, saves 175.000 liter of diesel)

” 2. Step:

” two more E30 (230 kW);

” aim: 70 % of electricity;

” 3. Step:

**” Short term supply: Two Flywheels
(5 kWh, can supply up to 300 kW);**

” Aim: 100 % supply out of wind/ flywheel system!

- “ 4 x 1200 kW Diesel;
- “ Load: 850 kW - 2700 kW;
- “ 3 x 250 kW (Nordex, stall);
- “ Dump Load, four elements: 35-70-140-280 kW (0-525 kW);
- “ Nordex argues that dump load is faster than pitch;
- “ 85 % wind power penetration possible;
- “ Fuel cost savings per year: 250.000 US\$

King Island/ Australia

<http://www.kingislandrenewableenergy.com.au/>