Open Access Journal

Journal of Sustainable Research in Engineering 1 (3) 2014, 10-16

Journal homepage: www.jkuat-sri.com/ojs/index.php/sri/index

Transient Stability Analysis of the Kenyan Power System With Different Wind Generation Technologies

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Abstract Electrical power generation from wind is achieved using a number of generator technologies. The main technologies are the Squirrel Cage Induction Generators (SCIG) and Doubly Fed Induction Generators (DFIGs). In this paper, the effect of wind farms employing these two technologies on the transient stability of a power systems was investigated. The effect of these two was compared with the conventional synchronous generators. Simulations were carried out to demonstrate and compare the transient performance of Kenyan power system with the two wind generator technologies and the synchronous generators during a three phase fault. The three cases were analyzed separately to establish which one of then will least impact the Kenyan Power system. The location and the capacity of the wind farm was informed by the proposed Lake Turkana Wind Power project which is expected to add 300 MW of power to the Kenyan grid. The system was established and all the analysis carried out in the power system analysis tool DIgSILENT PowerFactory. The results show that DFIG based wind farm will impact the system less compared to the one based on SCIG. The best response was however achieved if the wind farm was replaced with an equivalent synchronous generator.

Keywords Synchronous generators, Doubly-Fed Induction Generators (DFIG), Transient stability, settling time, wind farm.

1. Introduction

Renewable energy technologies are becoming a point of focus in the world today due to depletion of fossil fuels and environmental concerns, among other reasons.

Wind power generation as a renewable resource is one of the fastest growing electricity generating technologies and features in energy plans across the world, both in the developed and the developing world. According to the World Wind Energy Association over, 282 GW of capacity is now installed worldwide with China for instance having over 75 GW installed capacity [1]. Some countries have high penetration levels like Denmark which meets about 29% of its power demand from wind. It is also evident that the installed wind energy capacity has been increasing significantly around the world in the recent past. Wind power's rapid expansion has been driven by a combination of its environmental benefits, various state and federal policies and incentives, and improving cost-competitiveness with other traditional generation technologies [2], [3]. Kenya currently has an energy capacity deficit whereby at peak demand there is insufficient generation to meet consumer demand. In addition, demand is growing at 8% per year [4]. The country is suffering from chronic power shortages abated only by expensive diesel generated power. The vast majority of Kenya's electric power capacity is based on hydropower, the rest of the country's power requirements is supplied by geothermal and thermal power plants. The over reliance on hydropower means that supply is often unreliable, especially during the dry seasons [4]. The Kenyan government through the Energy Act of 2006 emphasizes on the need to encourage development of renewable energy resources of which wind is one of these technologies. Through this act, the Ministry of Energy is mandated with the task of promoting the development of appropriate local capacity for the manu-

facture, installation, maintenance and operation of basic renewable technologies such as wind [5]. Integration of large quantities of wind power can however present some challenges and this may affect system stability especially in weak power grids.

2. Generation Technologies

Induction generators are the most commonly used generators in wind turbines because they are cheap and widely available [6]. Two kinds of induction generators are normally used in wind turbines, namely:

1) Squirrel Cage Induction Generators (SCIGs).
2) Doubly Fed Induction Generator (DFIGs).

The operational characteristics of these two kinds of technologies is described in the following paragraphs.

2.1. Squirrel Cage Induction Generators

Wind turbines based on this technology are directly coupled to the grid as shown in Figure 1 below.

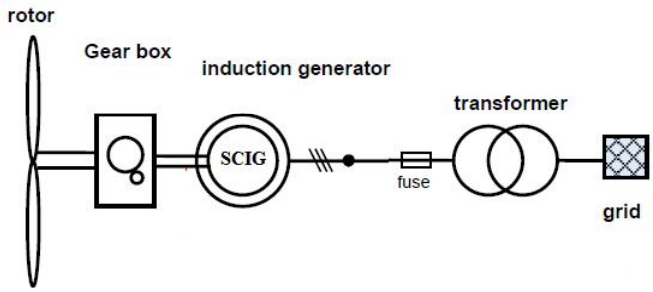

Fig. 1. Grid connected Squirrel Cage Induction Generator.

The slip, and hence the rotor speed of a Squirrel Cage Induction Generator varies with the amount of power generated. These rotor speed variations are, however, very small, approximately 1 to 2 per cent. Therefore, this type of wind turbine is normally referred to as a constant speed or fixed speed turbine. A Squirrel Cage Induction Generator always consumes reactive power. In most cases, this is undesirable, particularly in the case of large turbines and weak grids. Reactive power consumption of the Squirrel Cage Induction Generator is nearly always partly or fully compensated by capacitors in order to achieve a power factor close to one [7].
The equivalent circuit of the SCIG used in DIgSILENT is shown in Figure 2
The model is characterized by the stator winding resistance Rs, the stator leakage reactance X_s, the magnetizing reactance X_m, the rotor impedance Z_{rot}, the stator terminal voltage U, and ring voltage of the rotor U_r.
The dynamic model of the induction generator uses the steady state parameters defined in the equivalent diagram depicted in Figure 2. DIgSILENT provides a $d-q$ model,

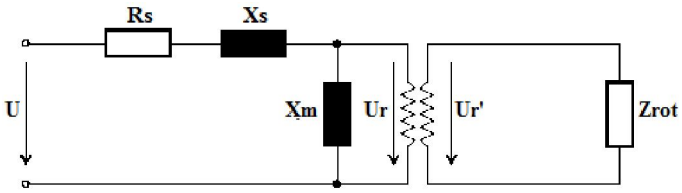

Fig. 2. Equivalent circuit of a squirrel cage induction generator.

expressed in the rotor reference frame:

$$u_s = R_s i_s + j\omega_{syn}\psi_s + \frac{d\psi_s}{dt}$$
$$0 = R_r i_r + j(\omega_{syn} - \omega_r)\psi_r + \frac{d\psi_r}{dt} \quad (1)$$

where u, i, and ψ are space vectors for the voltage, current and flux, respectively. ω_{syn} is the synchronous speed, while ω_r is the angular speed of the rotor. As the rotor is short-circuited in the Squirrel-Cage Induction Generator, the rotor voltage is set to zero. The generator inertia is specified in the form of an acceleration time constant in the induction generator type.
The dynamic model of the induction generator is completed by the mechanical equation [8]:

$$J\dot{\omega}_r = T_e - T_m \quad (2)$$

where J is generator inertia, T_e is the electrical torque, T_m is the mechanical torque. The mechanical equation can be rated to the nominal torque:

$$T_n = \frac{P_n}{[\omega_n(1-s_n)]} \quad (3)$$

and thus the acceleration time constant T_{ag} can be expressed as:

$$T_{ag} = \frac{J(1-s_n)\omega_n^2}{P_n} \quad (4)$$

where ω_n is the nominal electrical frequency of the network, P_n is the nominal power and s_n is the nominal slip.

2.2. Doubly-Fed Induction Generator (DFIG)

The DFIG is a wound rotor type of an induction machine whose three phase rotor terminals are connected to back-to-back PWM power converters. The power converters are then connected to the grid. The stator terminals are connected directly to the grid. This is illustrated in Figure 3.

In contrast to a conventional, Squirrel Cage Induction Generator, the electrical power of a doubly-fed induction machine is independent from the speed. Therefore, it is possible to realize a variable speed wind generator allowing for adjustment of the mechanical speed to the wind speed and hence operating the turbine at the aerodynamically optimal point for a certain wind speed range

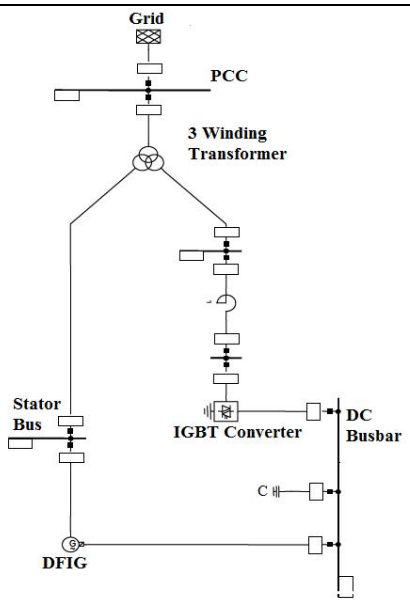

Fig. 3. Grid connection of Doubly Fed Induction Generator.

[9]. The DFIG equivalent circuit is similar to that of a conventional generator except that the rotor circuit includes the power converters. The Doubly-Fed Induction Generator (DFIG) model in DIgSILENT equivalent circuit is as illustrated in the Figure 4

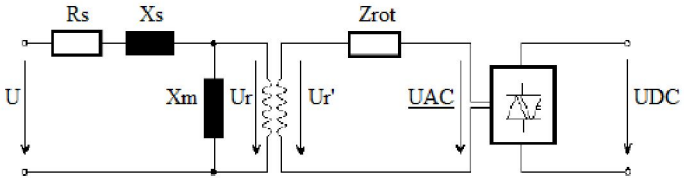

Fig. 4. Equivalent circuit model of DFIG

Where:
U is the stator terminal voltage.
Ur The slip ring voltage of the rotor.
UAC The ac rotor slip ring voltage.
UDC The dc voltage on the DC bus of the converter.
Rs Is the stator resistance.
Xs The stator reactance.
Zrot The impedance of the rotor circuit.

The Doubly-Fed Induction Generator (DFIG) model shown in figure 4 extends the usual Squirrel Cage Induction Generator by a PWM rotor side converter in series with the rotor impedance Zrot. The PWM converter inserted in the rotor circuit allows for a flexible and fast control of the machine by modifying the magnitude and phase angle of the generator's AC voltage output UAC on the rotor side. This is done by modifying the modulation factor PWM. Based on the power balance between the AC and DC side of the converter, the DC voltage and DC current can then be calculated. The AC-DC relationship of the PWM converter is as follows (the AC voltage is expressed as line-to-line voltage):

$$U_{ACr} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}}.PWM_r.U_{DC}$$
$$U_{ACi} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}}.PWM_i.U_{DC} \quad (5)$$

where PWM_r and PWM_i are the real and imaginary components of the modulation factor, respectively. U_{ACr} and U_{ACi} are the real and imaginary components of the AC voltage. It is assumed that a standard bridge consisting of six transistors builds the converter and that an ideal sinusoidal pulse width modulation is applied. The relationship between AC and DC currents can be found by assuming that the PWM converter is loss free:

$$P_{AC} = Re(U_{AC}I^*_{AC}) = U_{DC}I_{DC} = P_{DC} \quad (6)$$

During time domain simulations, the converter is controlled through the pulse width modulation factors PWM_d and PWM_q, which define the ratio between DC-voltage and the AC-voltage at the slip rings. The model equations of the doubly fed machine can be derived from the normal squirrel cage induction machine equations by modifying the rotor-voltage equations:

$$\underline{u}_s = \underline{R}_s\underline{i}_s + j\frac{\omega_{syn}}{\omega_n}\underline{\psi}_s + \frac{1}{\omega_n}\frac{d\underline{\psi}_s}{dt}$$
$$u_r e^{-j(\omega_{syn}-\omega_r)t} = \underline{R}_r\underline{i}_r + j\frac{(\omega_{syn}-\omega_r)}{\omega_n}\underline{\psi}_r + \frac{1}{\omega_n}\frac{d\underline{\psi}_r}{dt} \quad (7)$$

The per unit rotor voltage that appears in the above equation is related to the DC- voltage as follows:

$$\underline{u}_{rd} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}}.PWM_d.\frac{U_{DC}}{U_{rnom}} \quad (8)$$
$$\underline{u}_{rq} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}}.PWM_q.\frac{U_{DC}}{U_{rnom}}$$

where U_{rnom} is the nominal rotor voltage.

3. Case Study

3.1. Test Power System Model

The one line diagram of the Kenyan power system shown in figure 5 was drawn in DIgSILENT power factory. This network is drawn with 44 buses in accordance to the most currently available data. In this network, only the 220 kV buses and 132 kV buses were represented. The few 11 kV buses are generation buses (PV buses). The Kenyan Power system has an Installed capacity of about 1800 MW. The proposed Lake Turkana Wind Project (LTWP) which aims at providing 300 MW of wind power to the system was also modelled and included in the system. In the first scenario, a wind farm based on the SCIG technology was modelled. Secondly this wind farm was replaced by an equivalent DFIG based wind farm. Also a 300 MW synchronous generator was modelled in place of the wind farm in the third scenario. To investigate

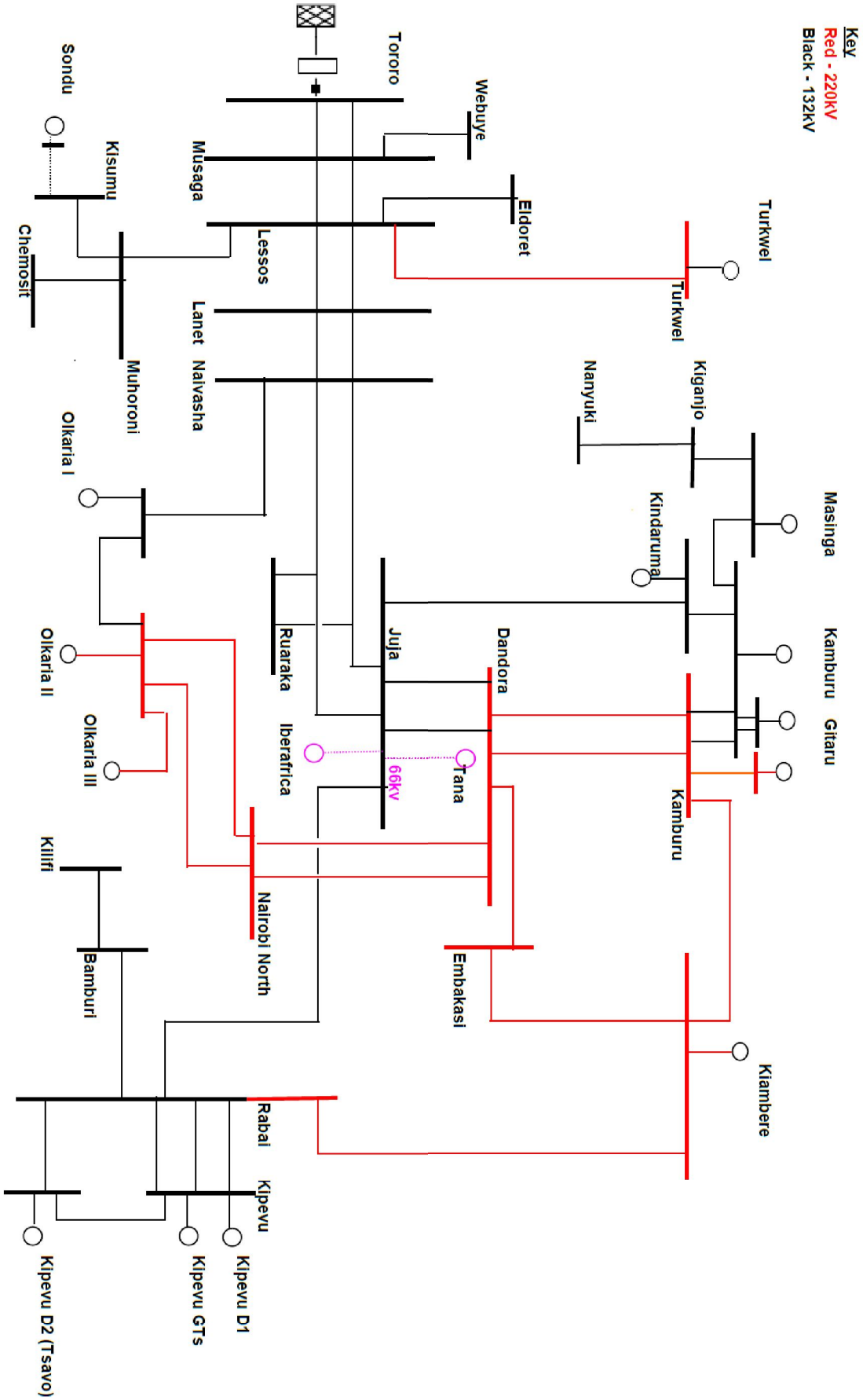

Fig. 5. Kenyan Power System Transmission Network

and compare the impact of these three scenarios, the transient response of the system to a fault with each technology was monitored separately. An assumption was made that wind speed is constant and the wind turbines were producing their maximum rated power. It is also assumed that all the 300 MW is injected at once. A three phase short circuit was applied on one of the Dandora to Nairobi North 220 kV double circuit transmission line at 50% distance. The fault was cleared by tripping the line at both ends. This was repeated in both cases (i.e. with each technology). Analysis on each of the above cases was carried out separately. The post fault behaviour of different generators in the system was observed considering different parameters such as the active power, reactive power, terminal voltage and the rotor angle of these generators. The action of the excitation control was not considered in this study.

3.2. Transient Stability Indices

One way of telling the severity of a system fault is looking at how long it takes for the system to regain its initial state of operation. This is indicated by the settling time. This can only be realized if a fault is cleared before reaching the critical clearing time. In this work its evident that in all the three scenarios the system had not reached its critical clearing time when the fault was cleared. This is because in all the three scenarios the system was able to regain its normal operation after some time. If the critical clearing time (CCT) was exceeded then the system losses stability and will not regain its normal pre fault operation. A system which takes less time to settle is said to be more stable and vice versa. This is the indicator that was used in this study.

4. Results and Discussions

Simulations were carried out to compare the transient response of the active power, reactive power, rotor angle and voltage magnitude with the LTWP wind farm for the two technologies (*DFIG and SCIG*) and the synchronous generator. For the purposes of this paper the active power, reactive power, rotor angle and voltage magnitude after a fault of the Gitaru and Turkwell generation stations were considered.

Figures 6 and 7 compares the active power response of Gitaru and Turkwell power stations respectively. Looking at the curves for Turkwell power station, it can be seen that after a disturbance which occurred after 2 seconds the settling times are about 25 seconds for SCIG, 15 seconds for DFIG and 6 seconds for synchronous generators integration.

Figures 8 and 9 are looking at the reactive power response of Gitaru and Turkwell power stations respectively. Looking at Gitaru power station ,it can be seen that in the case of synchronous generator integration it takes about only 1 second to settle after a fault, for DFIG

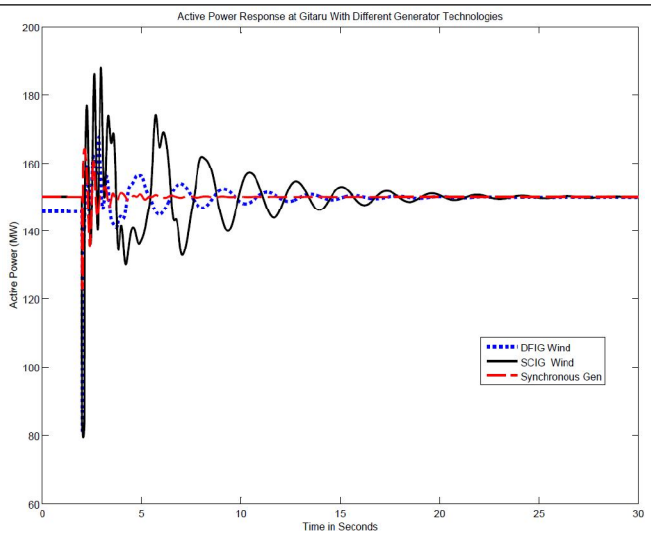

Fig. 6. Active power of Gitaru Station for both technologies.

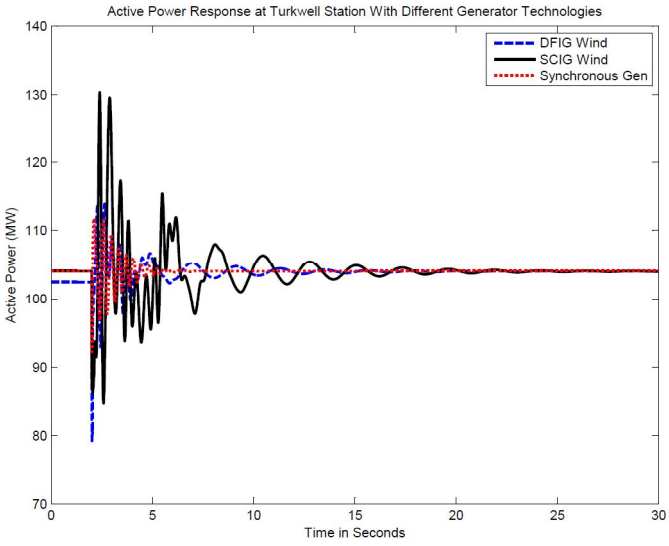

Fig. 7. Active power of Turkwell Station for both technologies.

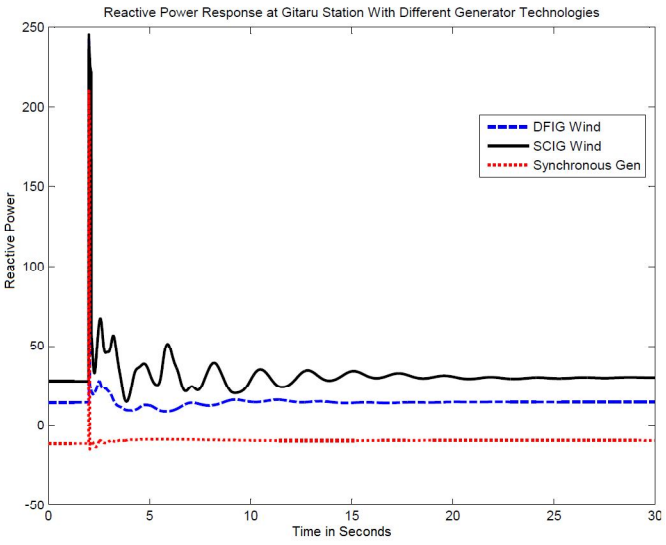

Fig. 8. Reactive power of Gitaru station for both technologies.

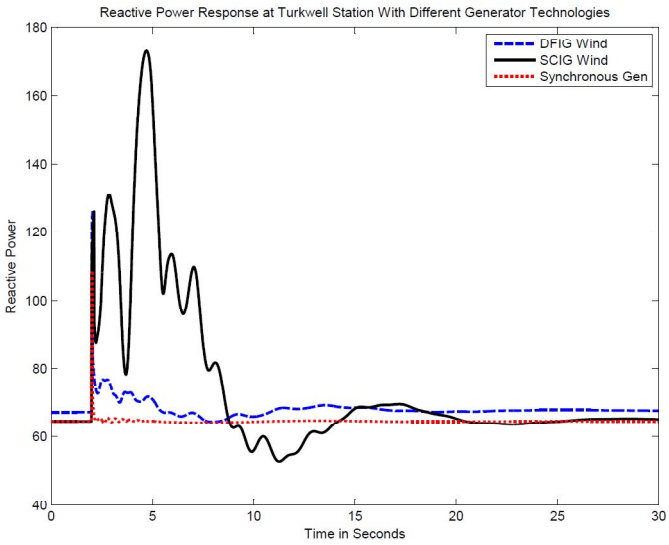

Fig. 9. Reactive power of Turkwell for both technologies.

wind power integration Gitaru power station will have settled after about 10 seconds while it takes up to about 21 seconds for the same station to regain its normal operation when the system has SCIG based wind farm.

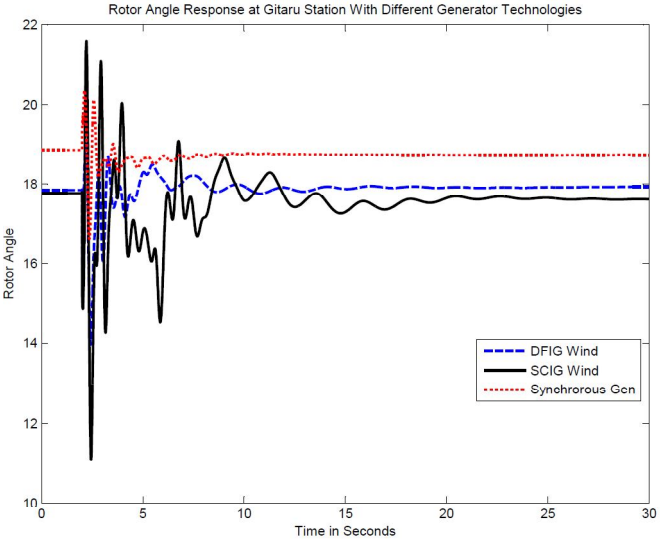

Fig. 10. Rotor angle of Gitaru station for both wind farms.

It can be seen from Figures 10 and 11 that the time it takes for the rotor angle response for the two power station is significantly reduced in the case of synchronous integration while the DFIG wind farm takes less time to settle as compared to the SCIG based wind farm.
From Figures 12 and 13, it can be seen that with the inclusion of wind power from SCIG based wind farm, the voltage magnitude takes a longer time to settle after the fault. This is when compared to the case where the wind farm is replaced with an equivalent DFIG technology and the synchronous generator.
Similar results were also obtained when different generators were considered.

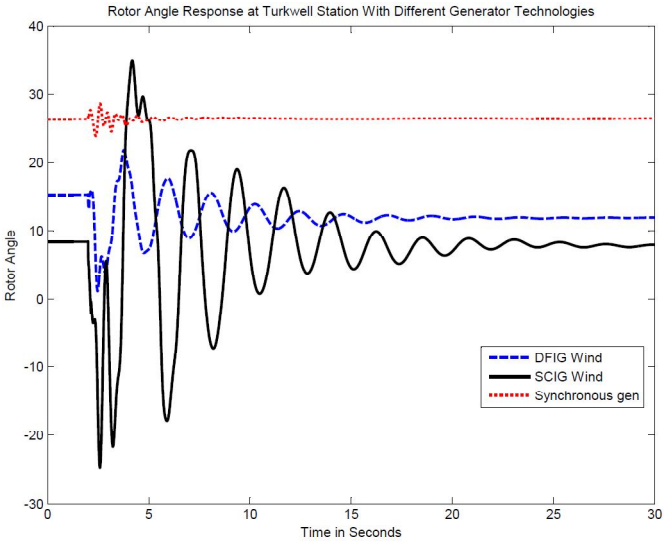

Fig. 11. Rotor angle of Turkwell for both wind farms.

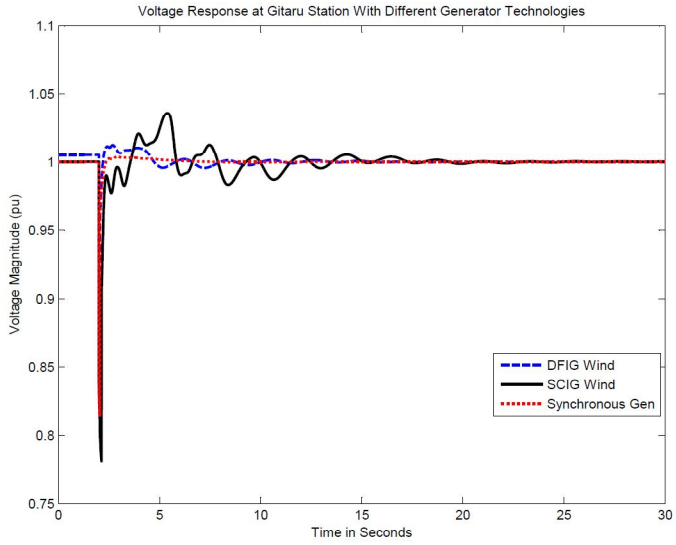

Fig. 12. Voltage response of Gitaru for both wind farms.

5. Conclusions

This paper investigated an efficient method of comparing impact of wind power from the two commonly used technologies and the conventional synchronous generator on transient stability performance of a power system. The Kenyan power system modeled using the currently available data was used in this study. The performance of the system was observed when each of the two technologies were integrated each at a time and the final case where the equivalent synchronous generator replaced the wind farms. The impact of power from wind considering two generator technologies was investigated one at a time. The results show that out of the two wind generation technologies, DFIG based wind power integration has a better response as compared to the SCIG based wind farm. This was evident from the fact that it took less time to settle after a fault as compared to SCIG. However synchronous generators give the best result as compared

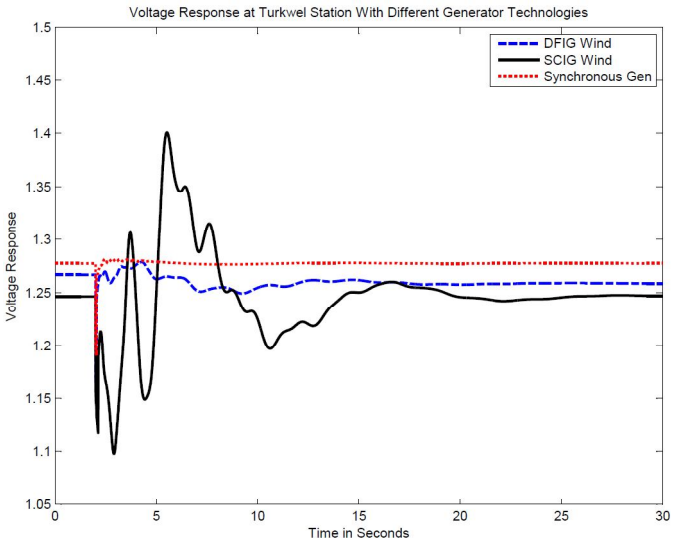

Fig. 13. Voltage response of Turkwell for both wind farms.

with wind power from any of the two wind generators (i.e. SCIG or DFIG). This results agree with other published works for instance in Ch Eping et al [10]. The findings in this paper provide useful information for the power system planning, especially the stakeholders in the Kenyan power system who are considering integrating this large wind farm into the system.

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to acknowledge the Pan African University, Institute Of Basic Sciences, Innovation and Technology for funding and facilitating the study.

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