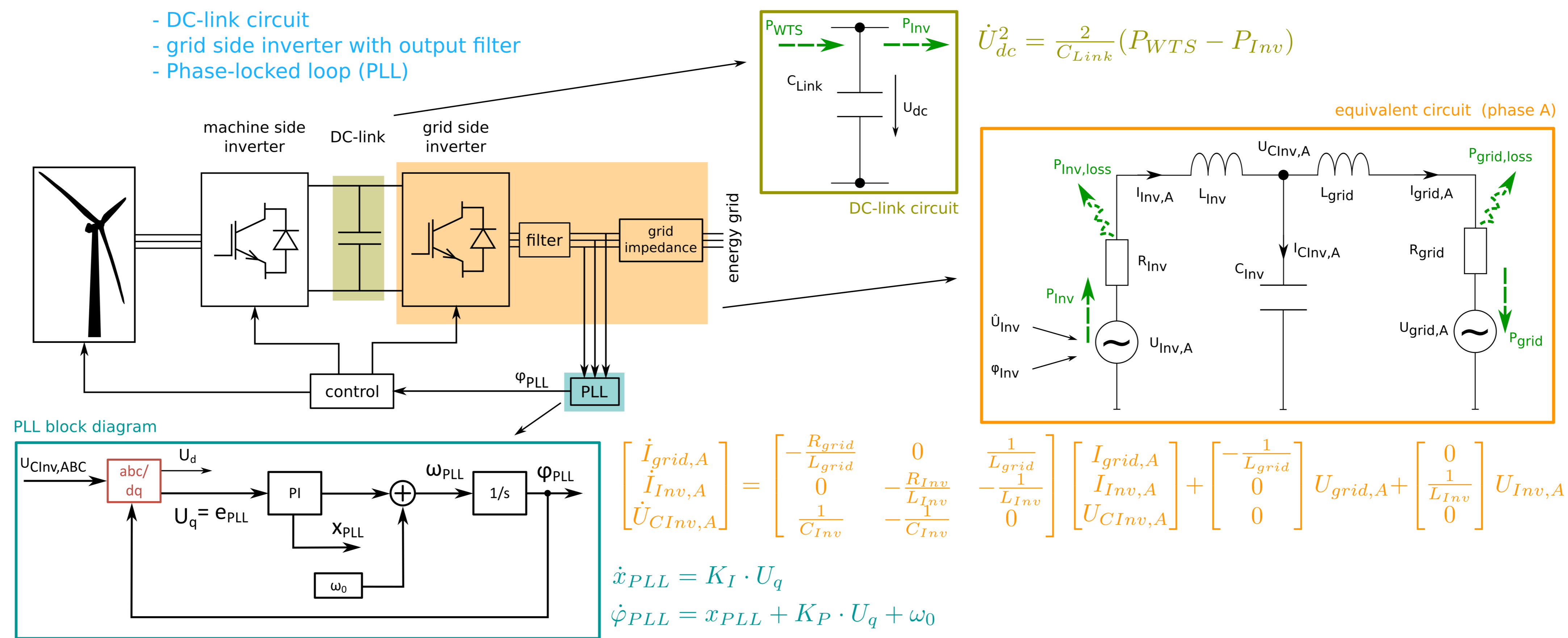


Lyapunov-Based Control for Grid Side Inverters of Wind Turbine Systems

System Description and Modelling

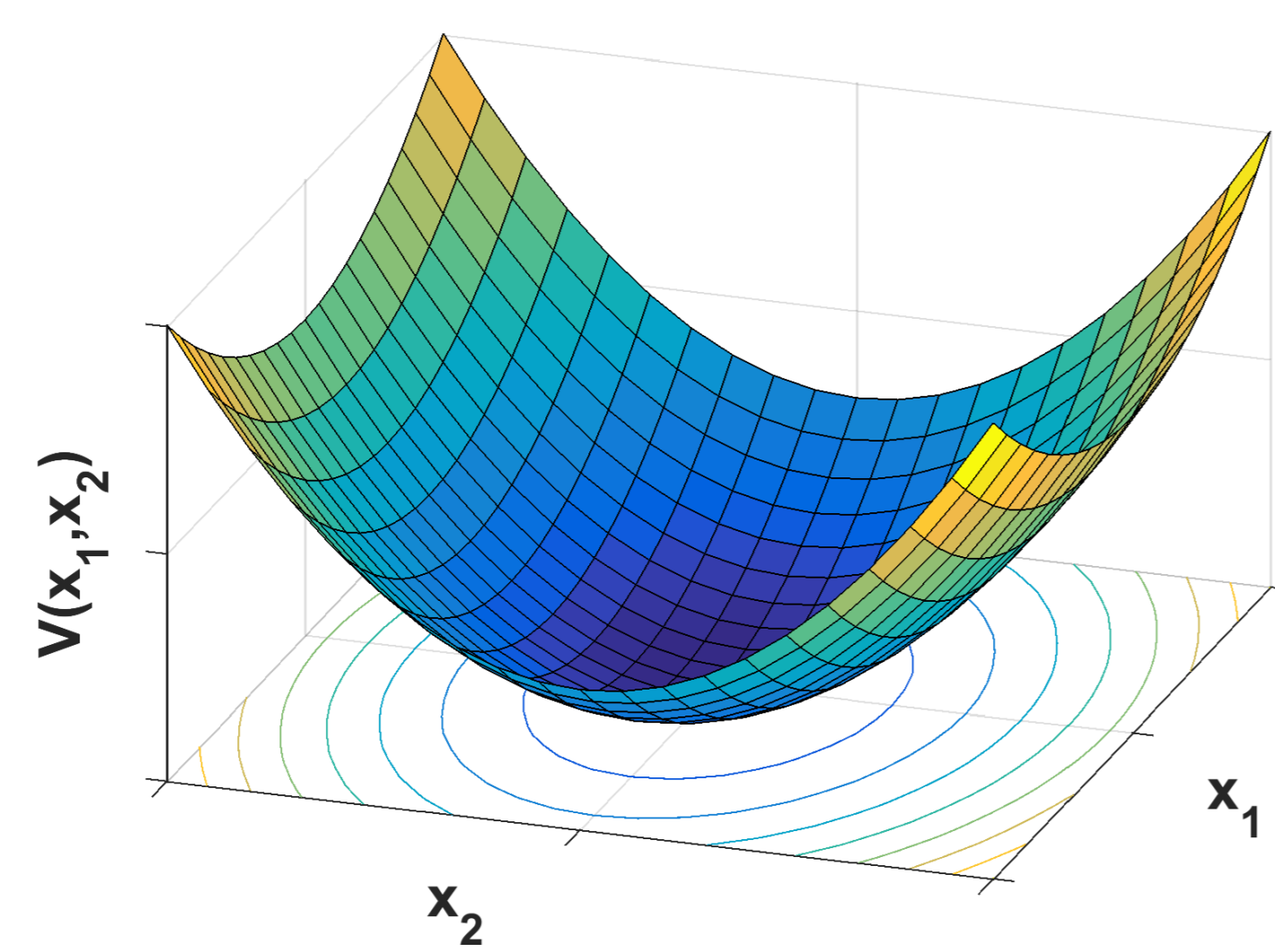
Wind Turbine System with full scale back-to-back converter, consisting of:

- DC-link circuit
- grid side inverter with output filter
- Phase-locked loop (PLL)



Lyapunov Stability Theory

Basic idea: stable operating point is characterized by an energy minimum



Lyapunov function represents energy of the system: $V(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n E(x_i)$

Stability condition: $\dot{V}(x) = \dot{x}^T \cdot \frac{\partial V(x)}{\partial x} \stackrel{!}{<} 0$

Objective: trajectories $x(t)$ tend towards an energy minimum

Application to grid side inverter: $x = [I_{grid,ABC} \ I_{Inv,ABC} \ U_{CInv,ABC} \ U_{dc} - 1100]^T$

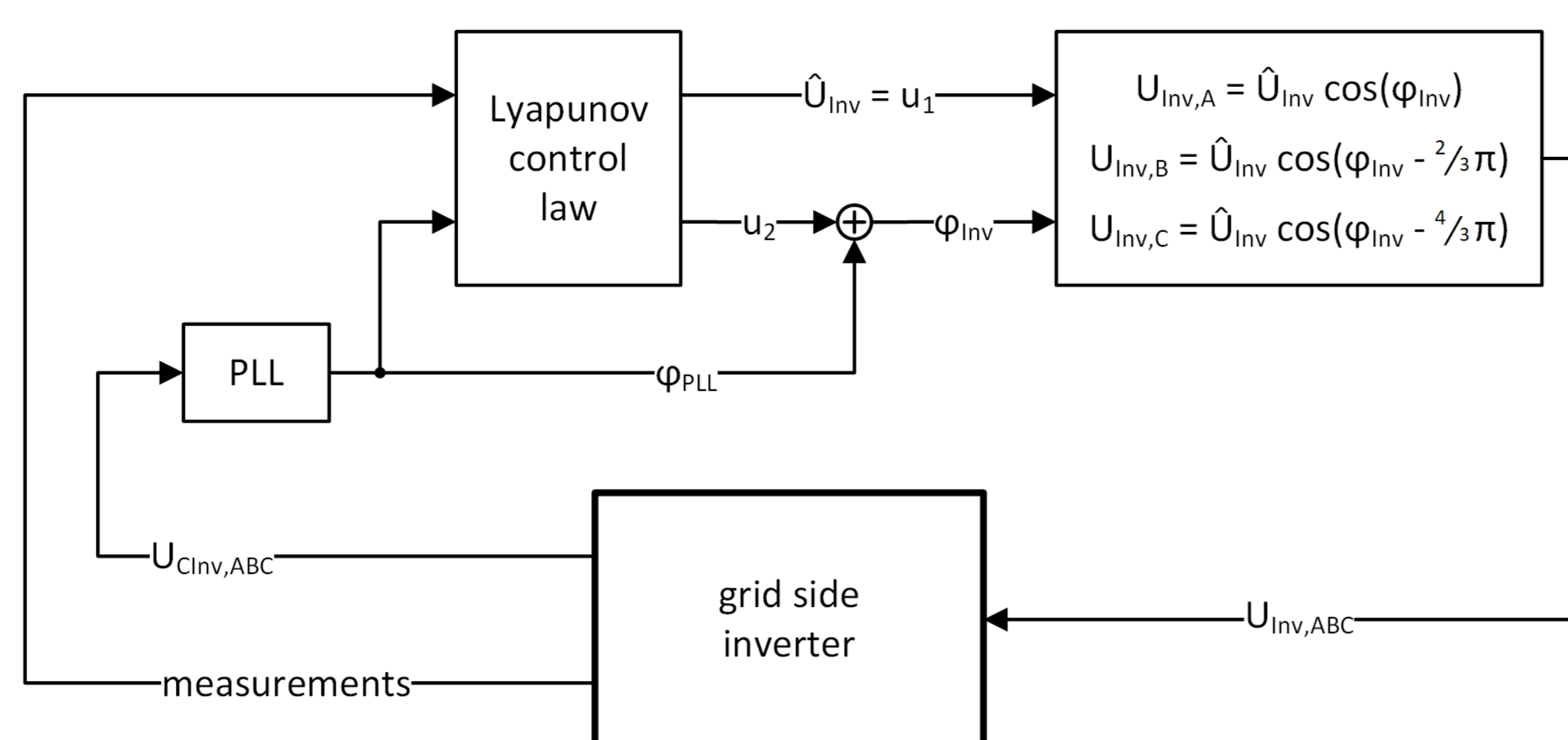
choose quadratic Lyapunov function: $V(x) = x^T R x$

determine control inputs \hat{U}_{Inv} and φ_{Inv} s.t. $\dot{V}(x) < 0$

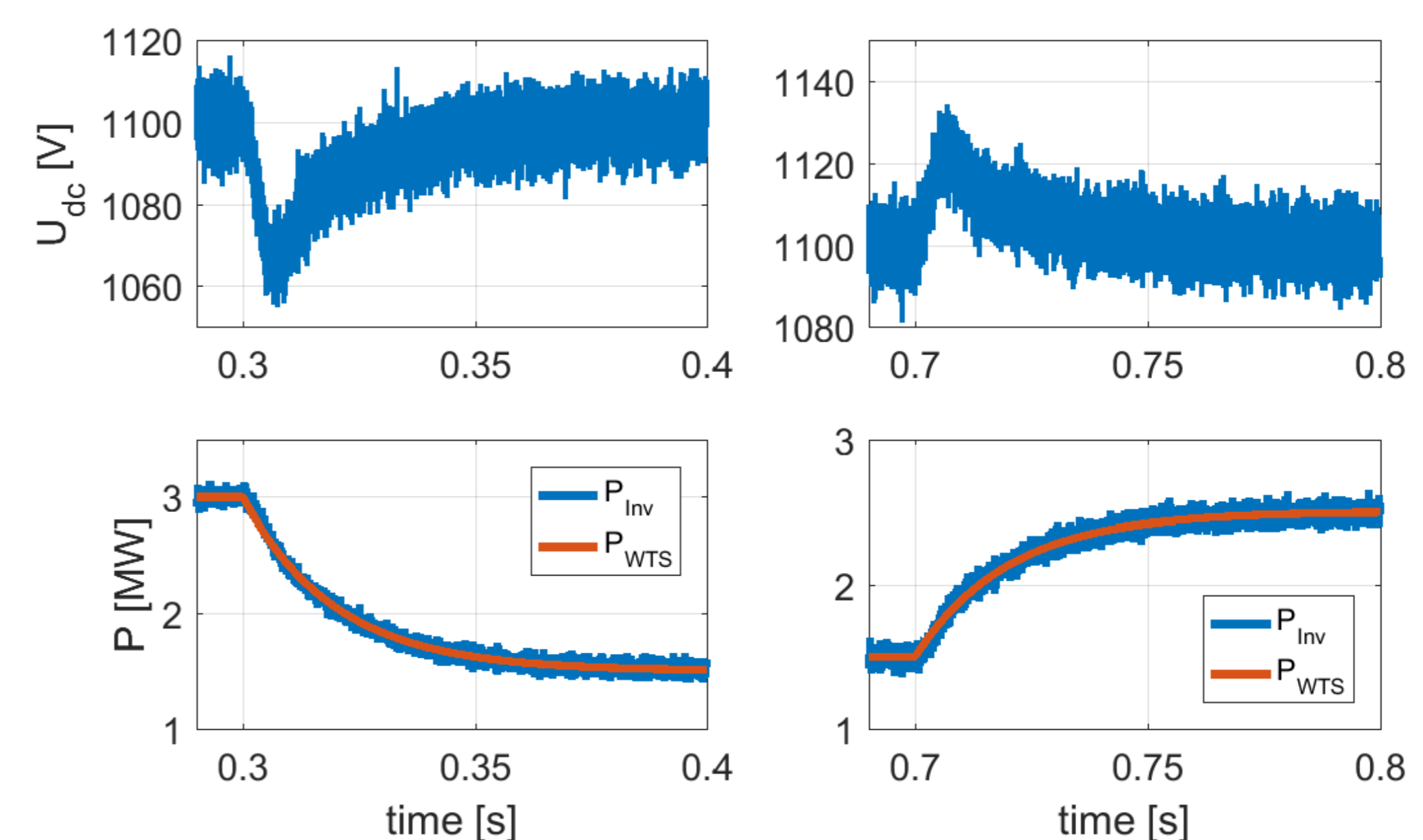
apply inverter voltage: $U_{Inv,A} = \hat{U}_{Inv} \cos(\underbrace{\varphi_{PLL} + u_2}_{\varphi_{Inv}})$

Controller and Simulation Results

Controller block diagram:



Simulation Results: DC-link voltage U_{dc} , excited by changes of wind turbine power P_{WTS}



A. Schöley^a, M. Gierschner^b, W. Drewelow^a, T. Jeinsch^a

^a IEF | INSTITUTE OF AUTOMATION, CONTROL ENGINEERING | University of Rostock, Germany

^b IEF | INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL POWER ENGINEERING | University of Rostock, Germany