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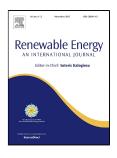
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PII:	S0960-1481(17)30774-7
DOI:	10.1016/j.renene.2017.08.020
Reference:	RENE 9118
To appear in:	Renewable Energy
Received Date:	18 April 2017
Revised Date:	04 August 2017
Accepted Date:	08 August 2017

Please cite this article as: Mahyar Gholizadeh, Ashknaz Oraee, Sajjad Tohidi, Hashem Oraee, Richard A. McMahon, An analytical study for low voltage ride through of the brushless doubly-fed induction generator during asymmetrical voltage dips, *Renewable Energy* (2017), doi: 10.1016/j. renene.2017.08.020

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An analytical study for low voltage ride through of the brushless doubly-fed induction generator during asymmetrical voltage dips

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Abstract: The Brushless Doubly-fed Induction Generator (BDFIG) has high potential for wind energy systems, especially for offshore applications where minimum maintenance is vital. The machine low voltage ride through (LVRT) capability in the light of current grid code requirements was investigated using a precise dynamic model. This is particularly important for future multi- MW BDFIGs.

This paper shows the necessity for improvements of the BDFIG LVRT capability with presenting a comprehensive analytical study during asymmetrical voltage dips. Analytical studies are conducted to extract a more precise equivalent circuit model of the BDFIG used for analyzing machine dynamic behavior under various fault conditions. In addition, a comparison between different voltage dips is performed to identify critical operating points for LVRT assessment. The results of the study are verified by coupled-circuit model, simulated in MATLAB/Simulink for a BDFIG prototype.

Index Terms: Brushless doubly fed induction generator (BDFIG), ride-through, coupled circuit model, asymmetrical voltage dips.

NOMENCLATURE

23	Vectors and Symbols	
	Ι, Γ, λ	Current, Voltage, Flux linkage
	R,L,M	Resistance, Self, Mutual inductance
	t, f, ω	Time, frequency, angular speed
	RW, PW,CW	Rotor, Power, control windings
	p,N	The number of Pole pairs, nested loops
	M_{1r}, M_{2r}	Mutual inductance of PW,CW and rotor
	R'_{2}, L'_{2}	Transient resistance, inductance of CW
	EMF.MMF	Electro, Magneto Motive Force
	σ	damping coefficient of PW flux
	Ph-G	Phase to ground voltage dip
	Ph- Ph - G	Phase to Phase to Ground voltage dip
	Ph-Ph	Phase to Phase voltage dip
	Р	Voltage dip level
24 Superscripts		
	1,2	PW, CW reference frame
	*	Conjugation operator
25	Subscripts	
	1,2,r	PW, CW, rotor
	p, n, z	Positive, negative and zero sequence
	Pre, f	Refer to pre-fault, during fault value of variable
26		1 2 2

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27 **1. INTRODUCTION**

28 Renewable energy technologies offer the promise of abundant energy gathered from self-renewing resources such as the sun, 29 wind and biomass [1]. Among these, wind energy guarantees low pollution and operational costs and most of the installed wind 30 turbines are doubly-fed induction generators (DFIG) [2]. Using a DFIG and a fractionally rated power electronics converter 31 gives variable speed operation with a low cost drive train. As energy policy organizations have allocated a considerable quota of 32 wind energy generation to offshore wind farms [3], the absence of slip rings and brushes in the brushless DFIG (BDFIG) is an

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