

Faculty of Engineering - Power Department

Coupling and Decoupling Secondary d-q Currents based Brushless Doubly-Fed Reluctance Machine

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Topics

- Brushless Doubly Fed Reluctance machine (BDFRM) construction and behaviours
- Vector Control of BDFRM
- Flux Oriented Control of BDFRM
- Maximum Torque Per Ampere Inverter MTPAI

Mathematical Expression and block diagram of BDFR Machine





Feature and Classification of BDFR Machine

Feature:

- 1. Higher efficiency and simpler control as compared to the BDFIM such as wound rotor which is closely relevant in design to BDFRM machine
- 2. Higher reliability and free maintenance owing to its brushless structure compared with others slip ring recovery machines
- 3. BDFRM capability to operate in different mode as:
- □ conventional induction machine by simply shorting the secondary winding even such action protect the control side in the case of inverter failure.
- A second feature is that when the secondary winding is fed with DC voltage, the machine behaves like synchronous-machine.
- □ Finally, when partially coupled with a converter, BDFRM acts in a manner similar to any conventional doubly exited induction machine that is commonly used for wind power conversion and its association with electronics with each case accordingly.

Classification:

BDFRM is classified as closely related with the brushless doubly fed induction machine (BDFIM).

BDFRM- Fundamentals

BDFRM

Configuration Brushless doubly fed Reluctance machine.

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Silense rotor of BDFRM

- Unwounded multi layer axial lamination stack
- Use to provide power flow through the machine side by exaltation the primary and secondary winding through the rotating prime mover





Coupling aspect in voltage and flux Oriented control

$$T_{evc} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{p_r \lambda_{md} i_{sq}}{r_{foc}} - \frac{3}{2} p_r \lambda_{mq} i_{sd}$$

$$T_{efoc} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{L_m}{L_p} p_r \lambda_{md} i_{sq} = \frac{3}{2} p_r \lambda_m i_{sq} = \frac{3}{2} p_r \lambda_p i_{pq}$$

$$P_{pvc} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{T_{evc}}{p_r} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{\omega_p \lambda_{md} i_{sq}}{p_{pfoc}} - \frac{3}{2} \omega_p \lambda_{mq} i_{sd}$$

$$P_{efoc} = \frac{3}{2} \omega_p \lambda_m i_{sq} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{L_m}{L_p} \omega_p \lambda_p i_{sq}$$

$$Q_{pvc} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{\omega_p \left(\frac{\lambda_p^2}{L_p} isq - \lambda_{md} i_{sd}\right)}{Q_{pfoc}} - \frac{3}{2} \omega_p \lambda_{mq} i_{sq}$$

$$Q_{efoc} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{\omega_p \lambda_p}{L_p} (\lambda_p - L_m i_{sd}) = \frac{3}{2} \omega_p \lambda_p i_{pd}$$

$$\omega_{rm} = \frac{\omega_p + \omega_s}{p_r} \leftrightarrow \ \omega_r = \omega_{rm} p_r = \omega_p + \omega_s$$

Voltage Oriented Control (Voltage Control)



Flux Oriented Control (FOC)



The results :



Coupling behavior under VC algorithm



Actual performance of BDFRM based dSPACE application



Conclusion and feature work

- Evaluating control algorithms of VC and FOC gives a clear advantage for the Flux oriented control algorithm over Voltage oriented Control to enable it to tracking changes in the speed with a bit of inherited decupling.
- The effect of **MTPAI** to achieve the control side stable under sudden change, by Enabling reactive current I_{sd} to have big role in torque production when I_{sd} minimizing to zero.
- The most important feature for the BDFRM machine simple dealing partially with the converter and good response fore VC & FOC control algorithms dealing with the active P and reactive Q power control.
- The compatibility of **dSPACE** Application to provide the suitable and accuracy result in practice.

Thank you for your attention!