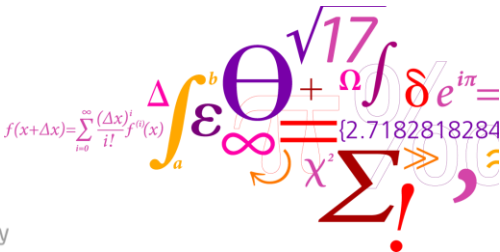


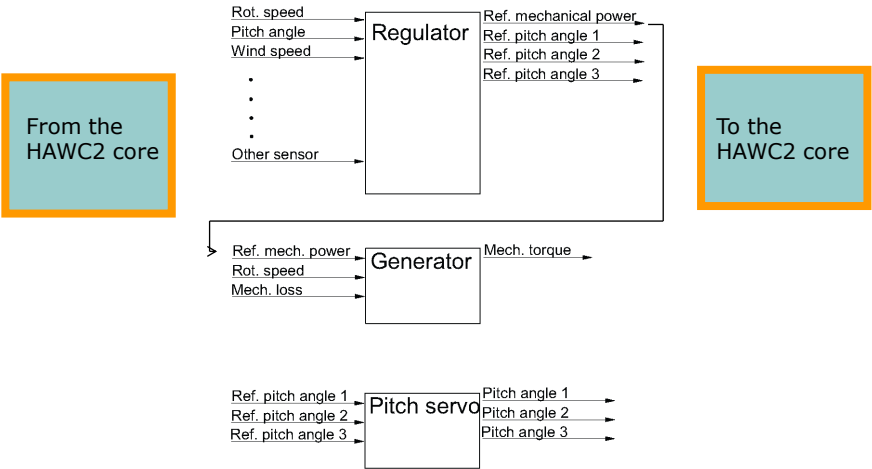
HAWC2 Course

Lesson 3: Control interface

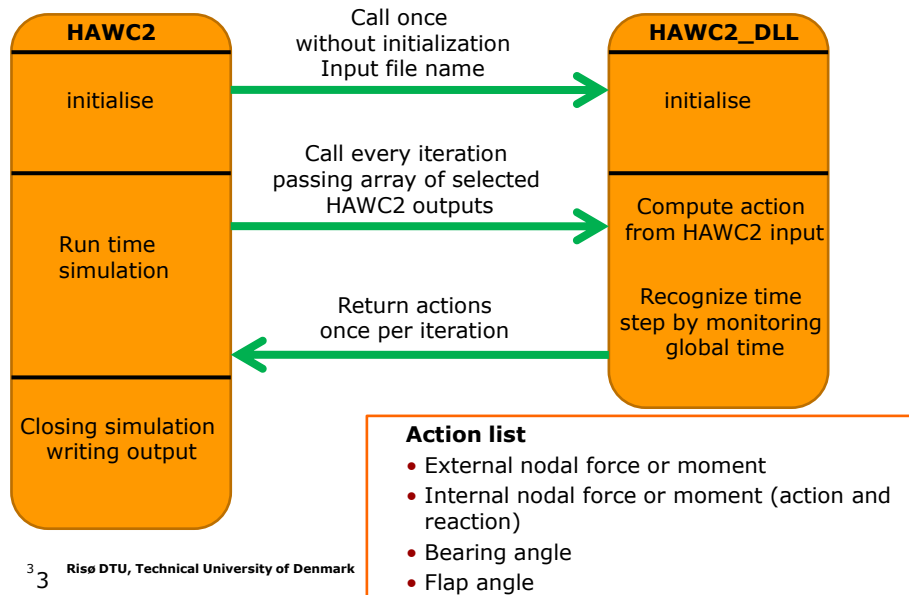


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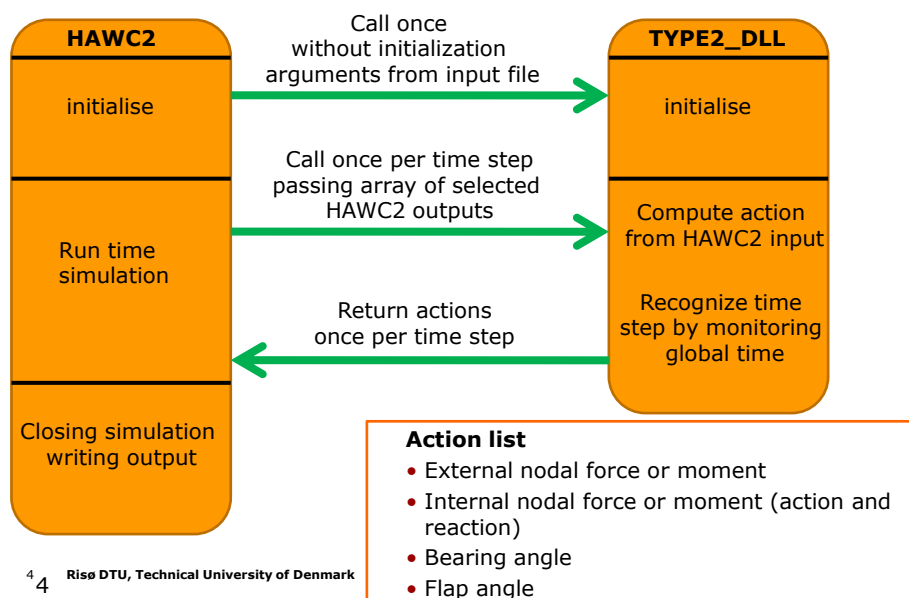
Control through external DLL's



HAWC2_DLL interface



TYPE2_DLL interface

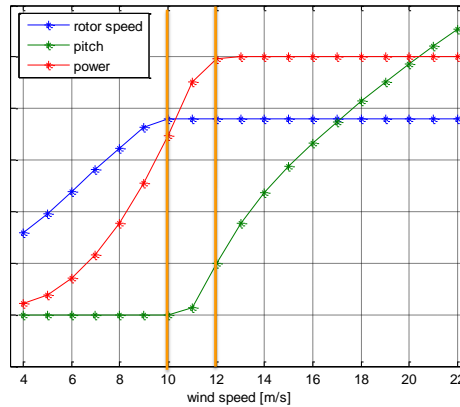


Pitch control with variable speed

Objectives: Optimize power production below rated wsp, limit power and loads at high wsp.

Region

1. Variable speed, opt. power tracking.
2. Constant speed.
3. Power limitation



1

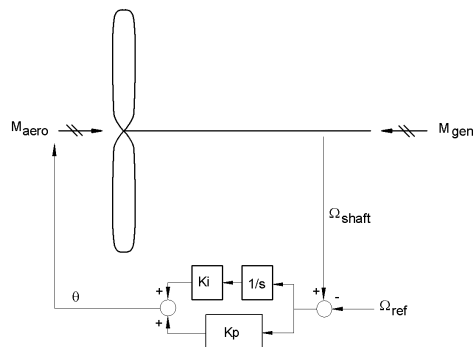
2

3

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Control

Pitch control at high wind speeds



Two different generator strategies:

- Constant power: Good power quality – decent drive train loads
- Constant torque: Good drive train loads – decent power quality

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Control

The derivation of good controller constants



The 1 DOF model

$$I\ddot{\varphi} = M_{aero} - M_{gen}$$

The generator torque

$$M_{gen} = M_0 = \frac{P_0}{\Omega_0}$$

"The aerodynamic model"

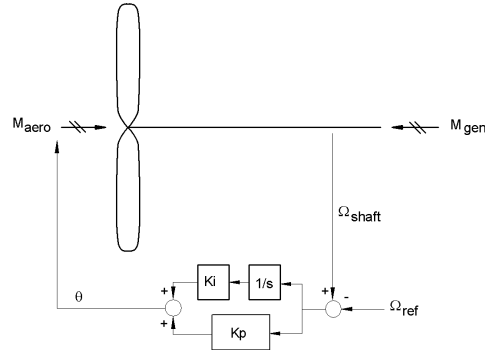
$$M_{aero} = \frac{1}{\Omega} P(V, \theta) \approx \frac{P_0}{\Omega_0} + \frac{1}{\Omega_0} \frac{\partial P}{\partial \theta} (\theta - \theta_0)$$

The controller

$$\theta = \theta_I + \theta_p$$

$$\theta_I = \int K_I (\Omega - \Omega_{ref}) dt = K_I \varphi, \quad \Omega_{ref} \equiv \Omega_0$$

$$\theta_p = K_p (\Omega - \Omega_{ref}) = K_p \dot{\varphi}$$



Tuning of control parameters



Insertion of the aerodynamic terms

$$I\ddot{\varphi} = M_{aero} - M_{gen} = \frac{P_0}{\Omega_0} + \frac{1}{\Omega_0} \frac{\partial P}{\partial \theta} (K_I \varphi + K_p \dot{\varphi}) - \frac{P_0}{\Omega_0}$$

Rewritten into standard form

$$I\ddot{\varphi} + D\dot{\varphi} + K\varphi = 0$$

$$I = I_{rotor} + n^2 I_{gen} \quad D = -\frac{1}{\Omega_0} \frac{\partial P}{\partial \theta} K_p \quad K = -\frac{1}{\Omega_0} \frac{\partial P}{\partial \theta} K_I$$

Natural frequency and damping

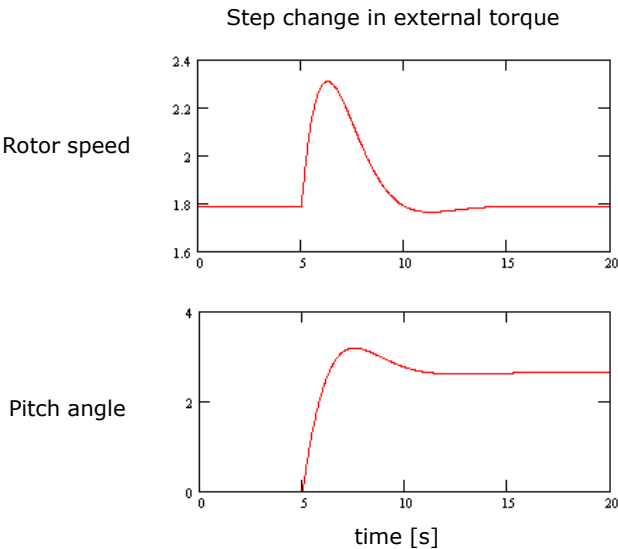
$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{K}{I}} \quad \zeta = \frac{D}{2I\omega_0} \quad \omega_d = \omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}$$

The constants are now given as function of desired control frequency and damping

$$K_I = \frac{\Omega_0 I \omega_0^2}{-\frac{\partial P}{\partial \theta}} \quad K_p = \frac{2\zeta K_I}{\omega_0}$$

Rule of thumb: $\omega_0 = 0.1 \text{ Hz}$ $\zeta = 0.7$

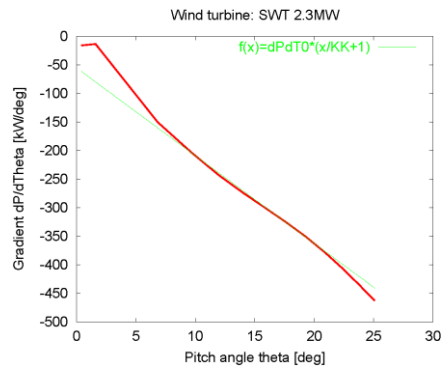
Response of system



Gain scheduling



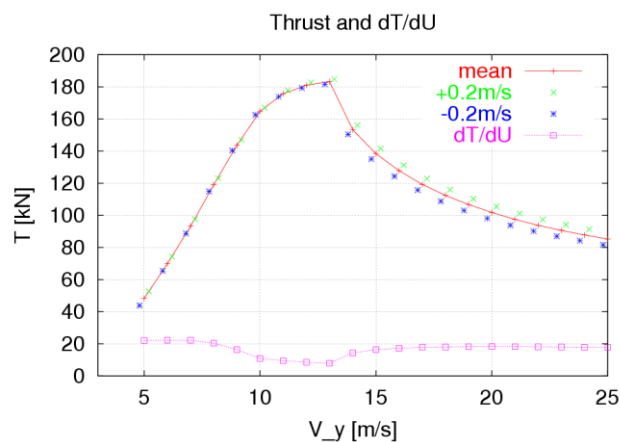
To ensure a similar response at different wind speeds.



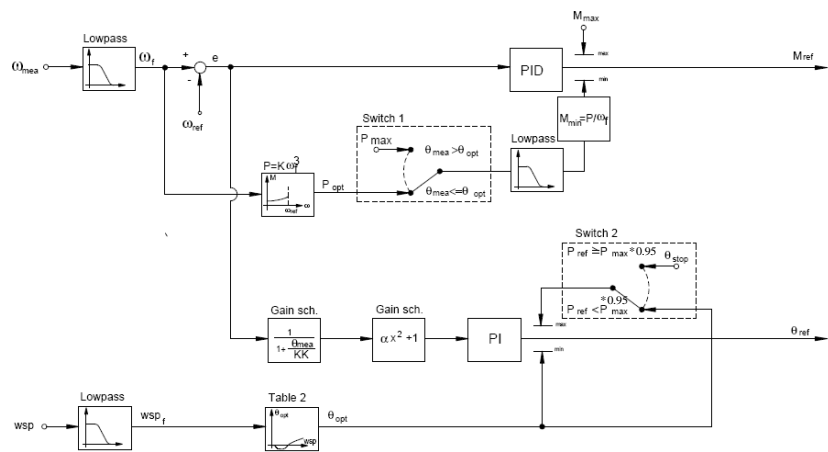
$$G(\theta)=\frac{1}{1+\frac{\theta}{KK}}$$

KK is the pitch angle where $dP/d\theta$ is $2 \cdot dP/d\theta_0$

Why is the control frequency so important?



Control diagram "Risø" controller



Additional parameters from control file

```

basic_3ba_input_ct10nl - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
1.267 // omega_ref [rad/s]
0.42 // omega_min [rad/s]
4.38 // kga_set [deg]
10.0 // rel_limit [-]
5000 // pmax (mech) [kw]
1 // const power (1) or constant torque (0)
1431 // Low speed K factor [kNm/(rad/s)^2], torque=K*omega^2, K=0.5*rho*A*Cp*R^3/lambda^3*0.8
0.4 0.7 // f0,ks1 [Hz],[-] 2' orderFilter variables
0.01 // tau_gen [s]
2 // ndata optipitch
0.0 0.0 // wsp [m/s] pitch [deg]
50.0 0.0 // tau_wsp [s]
5.0 // f0 [Hz]
0.1 // pitch stop angle [deg]
88
Ln 15, Col 35

```

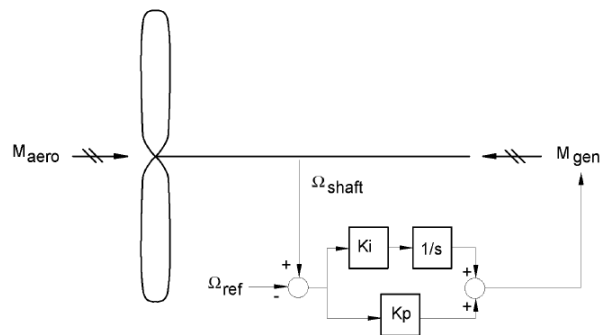
Optimal power tracking at low wind speeds:

$$P = \frac{1}{2} \rho A C_p U^3 = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \rho A C_p R^3}_{\text{Constant K}} \frac{\omega^3}{\lambda^3} \quad \lambda = \frac{\omega r}{U}$$

$$T = \frac{P}{\omega} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \rho A C_p R^3}{\lambda^3} \omega^2$$

In practise K is reduced with app 20% due to mech. losses and to ensure safe operation away from stall.

Operation at intermediate wind speeds

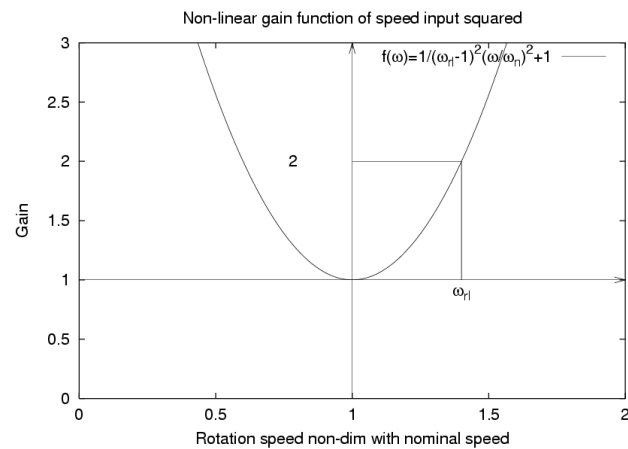


$$M_{aero} = M_{a0}$$

$$M_{gen} = K_{pg} (\Omega - \Omega_{ref}) + \int K_{Ig} (\Omega - \Omega_{ref}) dt = K_{pg} \dot{\varphi} + K_{Ig} \varphi$$

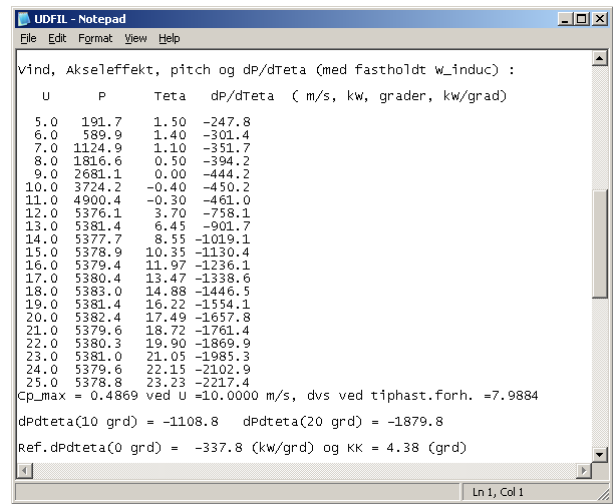
$$K_{Ig} = I \omega_0^2, \quad K_{pg} = \frac{2 \zeta K_{Ig}}{\omega_0}$$

Non-linear gain



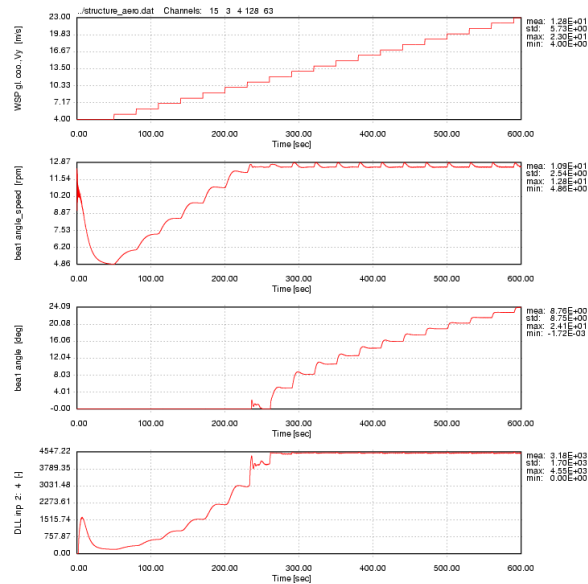
Gain function used with special low frequent towers (floating turbines etc.)
Parameter is non-dim rotor speed where gain equals 2.0

Calculated results from small WT4 BEM code



These results can also be obtained using the small matlab script
RunWT4_v3.m

Response to step change in wind



Coupling of control to HAWC2



```
begin dll;
begin hawc_dll;
  filename './control/basic_3ba-ct10n1.dll';
  dll_subroutine regulation;
  arraysizes 25 15;
;  deltat 0.02;
begin output;
  general constant 1; inputfile extension 1
  general time; 2
  constraint bearing1 hub_rot 1 only 2; speed generator 3
  constraint bearing2 pitch1 1 only 1; 4
  constraint bearing2 pitch2 1 only 1; 5
  constraint bearing2 pitch3 1 only 1; 6
  wind free_wind 1 0.0 0.0 -123.0; coordsys (1:glo, 2:ikkerot rotor), 7,8,9
  general constant 2.02; kp pitch 10
  general constant 0.764; ki pitch 11
  general constant 0.00; kd pitch 12
  general constant 2.43E7; kp torque 13
  general constant 1.09E7; ki torque 14
  general constant 0.0; kd torque 15
  general constant 750; generator stoptime 16
  general constant 0.2; pitch stopdelay 17
  general constant 8; pitch stop velmax 18
  general constant 0; stop type (not used) 19
  general constant -1; cut-in time 20
  general constant 10; pitch stop delay 2 21
  general constant 2; pitch stop velmax 2 22
  general constant 10; pitch velmax runtime 23
end output;
```

Coupling of simple generator

```
begin hawc_d11;
  filename ./control/basic_3ba_ct10n1.d11 ;
  d11_subroutine generator ;
  arraysizes 15 15 ;
;  deltat 0.02 ;
  begin output;
    general time ;
    d11 invec 1 1; input t11 h2, d11 no 1, plads no 1
    general constant 0.93; Efficiency factor
    constraint bearing1 shaft_rot 1 only 2; speed generator
    general constant 1.0 ;
  end output;
;
  begin actions;
    mbody moment_int shaft 1 -3 shaft tower 10 ; generator torque LSS
  end actions;
end hawc_d11;
```

Coupling of simple pitch servo

```
begin hawc_d11;
  filename ./control/basic_3ba_ct10n1.d11 ;
  d11_subroutine pitchservo ;
  arraysizes 15 15 ;
  begin output;
    general time ;
    d11 invec 1 2;
    d11 invec 1 3;
    d11 invec 1 4;
    constraint bearing2 pitch1 1 only 1; 3
    constraint bearing2 pitch2 1 only 1; 4
    constraint bearing2 pitch3 1 only 1; 5
  end output;
;
  begin actions;
    constraint bearing2 angle pitch1;
    constraint bearing2 angle pitch2;
    constraint bearing2 angle pitch3;
  end actions;
end hawc_d11;
end d11;
```

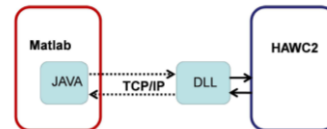
Other dll possibilities

type2_dll

```
begin type2_dll;
  name hss_convert ;
  filename ./hss_convert.dll ;
  dll_subroutine_init 'Initialize' ;
  dll_subroutine_update 'Sensors' ;
  arraysizes_init 3 1 ;
  arraysizes_update 2 2 ;
  begin init ;
    constant 1 2.0 ; number of used sensors
    constant 2 112.43 ; gearbox ratio
    constant 3 112.43 ; gearbox ratio
  end init ;
;
  begin output ;
    constraint bearing1 shaft_rot 2 only 2 ; rotor
    speed in rpm
    constraint bearing1 shaft_rot 3 only 2 ; rotor
    speed in rad/s
  end output ;
;
  begin actions;
    ;
    rotor_speed in rpm*gear_ratio
    ;
    rotor_speed in rad/s*gear_ratio
  end actions;
end type2_dll;
```

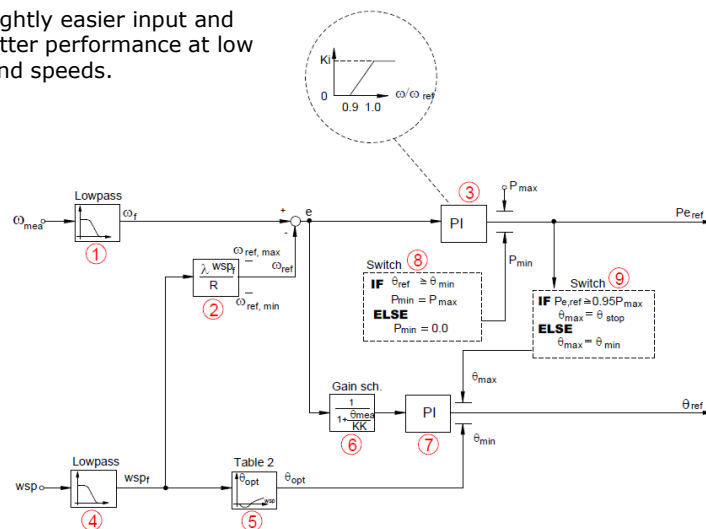
tcp/ip communication with e.g. Matlab or Matlab/Simulink

```
begin hawc_dll;
  filename ./tcpip/TCPserver.dll ;
  dll_subroutine tcpip_delay ;
  init_string 1139 ;
  arraysizes 60 60 ;
  begin output;
    continue_in_file ./htc/tcpip_sensors.htc ;
  end output;
;
  begin actions;
  end actions;
end hawc_dll ;
```



Recent updates - basic_3ba_ct12nl.dll

Slightly easier input and better performance at low wind speeds.



Additional parameters from control file - basic_3ba_ct12nl.dll



```

basic_3ba_input_ct12nl - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
0.89600 // omega_ref [rad/s]
0.45000 // omega_min [rad/s]
9.0 // lambda
89.0954 // radius [m]
5.01327 // kga_set [deg]
10.0 // rel_limit [-]
10000 // Pmax (elec) [kW]
1 // const power (1) or constant torque (0)
0 // Not used
0.4 0.7 // f0,ksi [Hz], [-] 2' orderfilter variables
0.01 // tau_gen [s]
2 // ndata for pitch data, wsp [m/sec], pitch angle [deg]
0.0 0.0 // wsp pitch
50.0 0.0
5.0 // tau_wsp
0.01 // f0
90 // pitch stop angle [deg]
Ln 1, Col 1

```

Optimal power tracking at low wind speeds is done by generator torque control based on wind speed estimation and desired tip speed ratio:

$$\lambda = \frac{\omega r}{U}$$

λ is normally set to 8-9,

Remember to have the minimum speed so 3P stays above the 1st tower frequency



Exercise

- Run the file structure_aero_control.htc 600s
- Include the more recent controller basic_3ba_ct12nl.dll and run a similar load case.