Bi-Furcated Stator Winding Configuration in Three-Phase Induction Generators for Wind Power Generation

P. MEENA¹, PREMA V.¹ (Senior Member, IEEE), M. S. BHASKAR² (Senior Member, IEEE), DHAFER ALMAKHLES² (Senior Member, IEEE)

¹Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, B.M.S College of Engineering, Bengaluru 560059, India. (e-mail: premav.eee@bmsce.ac.in)
²Renewable Energy Lab, Department of Communications and Networks Engineering, College of Engineering, Prince Sultan University, Riyadh -11586, Saudi Arabia. (e-mail: sagar25.mahajan@gmail.com, dalmakhles@psu.edu.sa)

Corresponding author: Prema V. (e-mail: premav.eee@bmsce.ac.in), M. S. Bhaskar (e-mail: sagar25.mahajan@gmail.com).

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ABSTRACT The concerns over the increase in carbon footprints and global climatic changes have given momentum to find ways that reduce the use of fossil fuels to generate electricity. Offshore and onshore windmills for electricity generation are viable options for bulk power generation. A wind generation system has a variable frequency variable voltage supply at the induction generator terminals in response to the changes in the wind velocity and in turn, the speed of the wind turbine. There is a need for an additional power electronic interface to maintain the frequency and voltage at the terminals of the wind generator constant. This paper introduces a novel three-phase Bifurcated Winding Induction Generator (BWIG) comprising a bifurcated set of stator windings. A prototype model has been developed by bifurcating the stator windings of a three-phase induction machine. One part of the winding acts as the excitation winding, and the other half is used as output winding capable of producing three-phase voltages at a constant frequency at all speeds of the prime over. The machine is tested for sub and super synchronous speeds and the characteristics plotted. The flux analysis of the machine is simulated using Ansys Maxwell software. The voltage is controlled by a simple off-on control implemented using a digital controller, TMS320F28335.

INDEX TERMS Bifurcated Stator Winding Configuration, Closed Loop, Flux Analysis, Three phase Induction Generators, Wind Energy.

I. INTRODUCTION

THE rising cost of nuclear and fossil fuels is an encouragement to the deployment of non-conventional energy sources. On-shore and off-shore windmills for electricity generation have also emerged as a viable option for bulk power generation. If the wind generator needs to be connected to the grid under conditions of variable wind velocity, there is a need for an additional power electronic interface to maintain the frequency and voltage at the terminals of the wind generator constant. In the case of grid-tied systems, it is essential to have control over the active power delivered to the grid under conditions of variable speed and load. Some approaches towards this include a variable speed, constant voltage, and frequency converter with de-coupled active and reactive power control [1]. This concept is used in double fed induction generator configuration where the rotor is of wound rotor type and the slip rings are connected to a three-phase PWM inverter, the output of which through transformers is fed back to the grid thereby power delivered to the grid is always at constant frequency and a constant voltage of the grid even though the prime mover speed and hence slip varies [2]. Ying Fan, et.al. [3], proposed a novel brushless doubly-fed machine for the generation of wind power. Constant output voltage and optimization of efficiency for a wide range of wind speeds were the keys. Permanent Magnet machines are in high demand these days due to their high torque density and efficiency. Many magnetic concepts such as Vernier Machine and magnetically geared Permanent Magnets are proposed [4]–[6].

Another approach is to provide a self-excited induction generator with capacitors connected to the terminals of the generator that are connected to the grid through an AC-DC-
AC link at the stator which helps maintain the frequency and voltage constant [7]. The main advantage of such a machine is that they do not require any additional power supply for the generation of a magnetic field [8]. Research is in progress with both single-phase and multiphase machines [9]. In [10], a five-phase Induction Generator is proposed for wind energy generation. The model was tested for varying wind speeds and loading conditions. It was observed that the power generated is higher than that of a three-phase generator. Yet another approach is that of TSCAOI (Two series-connected and one isolated) configuration of a cage rotor variable speed induction generator capable of producing single-phase AC voltage at a constant frequency. In this case, there are two sets of winding namely, the excitation and the power winding. Either of the two (isolated or two-series-connected) may be used as power or excitation winding [11].

In [12], a novel squirrel cage induction generator is introduced. A 3-phase cage motor is converted to generate a constant frequency supply for different rotor speeds without intervention of a power electronic converter. It works satisfactorily for both above and below synchronous speeds. Experimental results are obtained from a 2kW prototype generator. In [13], a novel configuration is proposed to connect a Doubly fed Induction Generator (DFIG) to a DC microgrid. A three phase DFIG is connected in open winding configuration and 3-leg rectifiers are connected to each side of the stator winding. The experimental results of the proposed dual converter topology show that there are no speed or torque oscillations. Zero sequence current is also reduced.

Many schemes based on dual-stator induction generators for wind energy conversion are proposed [14]–[17]. In [14], a dual stator brushless doubly-fed induction generator is proposed for wind energy conversion. A direct voltage control strategy for stand-alone operation is proposed. The controller is implemented with the dSpace control board. The results are promising. In [15], a novel control strategy for a dual stator induction generator is proposed. JC Wu, et al. propose a novel power conversion interface for a self-excited induction generator [16]. This has a diode bridge rectifier and an inverter to obtain a fixed frequency ac. A power capacitor and a power converter serve as the excitation system. The need to provide constant frequency and voltage outputs for variable speed induction generators [18] are critical.

Reluctance based generators have also attracted attention in wind power generation due to the advantages of reduced cogging torque, ability to operate at lower wind speeds, etc. In [19], the authors have analysed the excitation conditions for increased generation efficiency. This is achieved by reducing the copper losses. [20] proposes a novel hybrid reluctance generator. Here permanent magnets are accommodated in stator slot opening. This enhances torque density. This configuration has added advantages of robust rotor structure, avoidance of risk of demagnetisation and simple design. A new switching strategy for winding is proposed for hybrid excited reluctance machine in [21]. This improves the regulation of flux in the machine and gives a constant output voltage for a wide range of wind speeds.

This paper introduces a novel three phase induction generator where the stator windings of a traditional machine are bifurcated. Among the two sets of bifurcated stator windings, one set serves as excitation winding and the other one as power/output winding. This produces a constant frequency-three phase sinusoidal voltage at varying speeds, without any frequency controller. For experimental analysis, a prototype machine is constructed from an existing three phase induction machine. The machine characteristics are plotted at sub and super synchronous speeds of operation for variations in load. The flux analysis of the machine is simulated using Ansys Maxwell software. The output voltage is controlled by a simple off-on control implemented using a digital controller, TMS320F28335. The main benefit of this configuration is that it maintains a constant frequency output voltage for varying ranges of wind speed. This machine is most suited for a power generation from wind energy.

II. BIFURCATED WINDING INDUCTION GENERATOR (BWIG)

A. CONSTRUCTION OF BWIG

An existing cage rotor induction machine with the specifications given in Table 1 is chosen for the experiment [22]. In the new configuration, stator windings of the cage rotor

| Sl. No | Make          | Make          | DC Generator       | Three Phase Squirrel Cage Induction Motor |
|-------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------------------------------|
|       | Make          | Make          | DC Generator      | Three Phase Squirrel Cage Induction Motor |
|       | Make          | Make          | THOMSON           | CROMPTON GREAVES                        |
| 1     | THOMSON       | CROMPTON      | HOUSSONCO.        | GREAVES                                |
|       | Make          | Make          | SL.No             | SL.No                                  |
| 2     | Make          | Make          | 940571-1          | 6212661                                |
|       | kW            | kW            | 2.8               | 3.7                                    |
| 3     | Volts         | Volts         | 110               | 400                                    |
| 4     | Amps          | Amps          | 25.4              | 7.8                                    |
| 5     | RPM           | RPM           | 1450              | 1450                                   |
|       | RPM           | RPM           |                    |                                        |
|       | Motor         | Starter       | 5HP 400V          |                                        |
induction machine are bifurcated so that 50% of the windings of each phase were star connected as the excitation winding. The other half of the windings are used as three-phase output winding facilitating a connection to an external load or the grid. There are 36 slots for the stator windings which implied 12 slots per phase and 3 slots per pole per phase. An approximate halfway point in each winding is identified. Since there are 12 slots per phase the winding was divided in half by cutting the winding after 6 slots. The resistance and inductance of each half of the winding are measured using a multimeter and an LCR meter and the values obtained for each half of the winding of every phase are verified.

B. CHARACTERISTICS OF BWIG

The novel BWIG is configured to be driven as a generator by using a DC motor as a prime mover to simulate a wind turbine. The DC motor is run using a rectifier at synchronous, sub-synchronous, and super-synchronous speeds, and behavioral characteristics of excitation and power windings are obtained. The picture of bifurcated stator winding terminals is shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 2 shows how each half of the stator windings is connected to the excitation source and the three-phase load.

When the connections are made as shown in Fig. 2, it is seen that in response to the variations in excitation voltage, the output voltage varied without any change in frequency. The maximum value of output voltage is kept at 150 volts to avoid any damage to the windings since they are rated for 200 volts. It is observed that the bifurcated configuration completely eliminates the need for a power electronic interface between the generator and the grid in order to keep the frequency constant at 50 Hz. The complexity of active power control problems during variable speed and load operation in the case of a conventional asynchronous generator is also eliminated. The constant frequency of operation is observed in the waveforms captured at different speeds of operation of the prime mover and the same is shown in Fig. 3.

Another advantage of the bifurcated configuration is that, at higher wind speeds, the excitation and hence the active excitation power required to maintain a constant output voltage is lower than that at lower speeds of operation. From the graph in Fig. 4 it can be seen that as the rotor speed is increased, the excitation current drawn by the motor is decreased which shows that a lower value of excitation current is enough to maintain the output voltage at the required level.

Experiments were conducted with different load conditions to analyse the excitation and output power. The experimental setup is shown in Fig. 8. A DC motor is used as the prime mover. Three phase excitation is given through a 3-phase auto-transformer. The tabulations for different speeds at various loads are shown in tables 2 to 6. Ie1, Ie2 and Ie3 are the three phase excitation currents. The voltage and current of the prime mover are also given in the table. Tabulations are
carried out for five different values of output powers, 184W, 280W, 560W, 800W and 1kW, as shown in tables 2 to 6. Each table gives the voltage, current and power for different values of speed. A negative value of excitation power indicates that power is being drawn by the excitation winding of the generator whereas a positive value of power indicates that power is being supplied by the generator to the excitation source. From the above readings it can be observed that at sub-synchronous speeds, the excitation winding is drawing power from the source whereas for super-synchronous speed, the excitation winding is supplying power back to the grid. It is also observed that at higher loads, the point of power reversal shifts to higher speeds.

It can be observed from Fig. 5, that at sub-synchronous speeds the excitation power was high and the machine drew large power from the mains. This power goes on decreasing as the speed increases beyond synchronous speed. From the graph it can be predicted that beyond a speed of 1560 RPM the excitation power drawn would almost reach zero and power reversal (power supplied by the generator to the source) would occur signifying that the excitation winding is also feeding power to the grid. This result helps in fixing the operating speed range for the new generator configuration.

From the graph shown in Fig. 6 it was observed that the total active power output varies with changes in motor speed as is typical in any wind turbine application.

III. FLUX ANALYSIS

It is very important to analyze the flux distribution of any novel machine design to understand the performance [23]. Finite Element Method (FEM) is one of the most popular techniques to analyze the performance of any machine [24]–[28]. In [25], Permanent Magnet Synchronous Machine is analyzed using FEM. It helps to simulate the output voltage of the machine for different magnetic shapes and dimensions. The flux linkage coefficient for radial and axial field and cogging torque are also analysed. Two different types of Induction Generators are analysed and compared in [26]. In [27], self-excited grid connected Induction Generators are analyzed. FEM could accurately predict the output power and line currents of the generator. FEM can also be used to calculate the model parameters of a machine [28].

In this paper, the simulation software Ansys Maxwell, which is based on finite element analysis is used for this purpose. Using this software, the flux distribution of the proposed machine is compared with that of a conventional induction generator. Fig. 7 shows the flowchart of the overall process simulated using ANSYS software. The Table II gives the detailed technical and physical dimensions of the squirrel cage rotor machine under study.

In order to analyse the performance of the BWIG given specifications of the machine are entered in RMxprt along with materials are assigned such as D23-50 for stator and rotor and exported to ANSYS MAXWELL. The specifications for the stator and rotor are given in tables 8 and 9 respectively.

The physical dimensions and material details of the machine are loaded in the software for parametric model. Excitation and boundary conditions are applied. MESH operations are chosen to perform FEM analysis. Maxwell’s equations are iteratively evaluated at each mesh node. The tool, RmXprt is used to simulate the performance of the machine under rated conditions.

It can be observed from the figures that as the new machine windings are bifurcated, it does not produce a rotating magnetic field that hitherto existed in a conventional induction generator. Thus, the output flux linkages are sinusoidal as shown in Fig. 9. The output voltage variation for different speeds and excitation values were tested using ANSYS software. Fig. 10 shows the output voltage for the rated speed of 1450rpm. It is observed that the output frequency was constant at 50Hz for any speed of operation of the prime mover.

IV. PERFORMANCE COMPARISON OF BWIG WITH EXISTING CONFIGURATIONS

A detailed comparison of the proposed machine with the existing induction generators is carried out in this section. [29] discloses a generator with a particular stator winding pattern specifically designed to generate less torque ripple during working. The proposed electrical generator comprises a stator with a pair of multi-phase windings, one of the
![Flux Analysis Flow chart](image)

**FIGURE 7.** Flux Analysis Flow chart.

**TABLE 2.** Experimental Results for a load of 184W

| Speed (RPM) | Excitation Current (A) | Output Voltage (V) | Output Current (A) | Excitation Voltage (V) | DC Current (A) | DC Voltage (V) | Excitation Power (W) | Output Power (W) |
|-------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| N           | Ie1                    | Ie2                | Ie3                | V01                    | V02            | V03            | I01              | I02             | I03              | V1               | V2               | V3               | Idc             | Vdc             | We              | W0              |
| 1500        | 2.41                   | 2.35               | 2.17               | 147                    | 146            | 146            | 0.33             | 0.33            | 0.33             | 106             | 111             | 108             | 3.7              | 110             | -460            | 160             |
| 1520        | 2.22                   | 2.07               | 2                  | 151                    | 150            | 150            | 0.35             | 0.37            | 0.38             | 102             | 106             | 106             | 10.5             | 110             | 140             | 184             |
| 1540        | 3.42                   | 3.18               | 3.15               | 151                    | 150            | 151            | 0.35             | 0.37            | 0.35             | 98.7            | 102.1           | 102.3           | 19.39            | 110             | 860             | 184             |
| 1480        | 3.55                   | 3.54               | 3.38               | 154                    | 152            | 153            | 0.34             | 0.34            | 0.34             | 124.8           | 127             | 125.3           | 0.03             | 110             | -1200            | 184             |
| 1475        | 4.32                   | 4.33               | 4.1                | 152                    | 151            | 152            | 0.34             | 0.33            | 0.35             | 128.7           | 133             | 130             | -0.03            | 110             | -1600            | 184             |

**TABLE 3.** Experimental Results for a load of 280W

| Speed (RPM) | Excitation Current (A) | Output Voltage (V) | Output Current (A) | Excitation Voltage (V) | DC Current (A) | DC Voltage (V) | Excitation Power (W) | Output Power (W) |
|-------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| N           | Ie1                    | Ie2                | Ie3                | V01                    | V02            | V03            | I01              | I02             | I03              | V1               | V2               | V3               | Idc             | Vdc             | We              | W0              |
| 1500        | 2.76                   | 2.61               | 2.53               | 150                    | 147            | 148            | 0.58             | 0.6             | 0.58             | 114             | 118             | 114             | 2.54             | 110             | -720            | 280             |
| 1520        | 2.22                   | 1.96               | 1.92               | 152                    | 151            | 152            | 0.61             | 0.61            | 0.58             | 106.2           | 109             | 108.5           | 11.35            | 110             | 140             | 280             |
| 1540        | 3.71                   | 3.33               | 3.24               | 152                    | 151            | 152            | 0.61             | 0.61            | 0.58             | 100.2           | 104.6           | 109.2           | 27.3             | 110             | 960             | 280             |
| 1480        | 3.41                   | 3.29               | 3.06               | 149                    | 148            | 149            | 0.6               | 0.6             | 0.58             | 121             | 126             | 120.2           | 0.48             | 110             | -1100            | 280             |
| 1470        | 4.46                   | 4.62               | 4.25               | 148                    | 147            | 149            | 0.65             | 0.63            | 0.58             | 128             | 136             | 129             | 0                | 110             | -1720            | 280             |

**TABLE 4.** Experimental Results for a load of 560W

| Speed (RPM) | Excitation Current (A) | Output Voltage (V) | Output Current (A) | Excitation Voltage (V) | DC Current (A) | DC Voltage (V) | Excitation Power (W) | Output Power (W) |
|-------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| N           | Ie1                    | Ie2                | Ie3                | V01                    | V02            | V03            | I01              | I02             | I03              | V1               | V2               | V3               | Idc             | Vdc             | We              | W0              |
| 1500        | 3.01                   | 2.97               | 2.85               | 149                    | 148            | 149            | 1.22             | 1.21            | 1.2              | 123             | 127             | 124             | 2.95             | 110             | -1000            | 544             |
| 1520        | 1.74                   | 1.61               | 1.69               | 151                    | 149            | 150            | 1.24             | 1.22            | 1.22             | 113             | 114             | 111             | 14               | 110             | 120             | 560             |
| 1540        | 2.43                   | 2.39               | 2.39               | 151                    | 148            | 149            | 1.2              | 1.17            | 1.2              | 107             | 107             | 106.4           | 21.07            | 110             | 620             | 532             |
| 1480        | 4.1                    | 3.84               | 3.95               | 149                    | 148            | 148            | 1.22             | 1.22            | 1.2              | 134             | 134             | 130             | 0.08             | 110             | -1540            | 532             |

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TABLE 5. Experimental Results for a load of 800W

| Speed (RPM) | Excitation Current (A) | Output Voltage (V) | Output Current (A) | Excitation Voltage (V) | DC Current (A) | DC Voltage (V) | Excitation Power (W) | Output Power (W) |
|-------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|------------------|
| N           | Ie1                    | Ie1                | Ie3                | Vo1                    | Vo2            | Vo3            | Io1                 | Io2              | Io3            | Ve1            | Ve2            | Ve3            | Idc            | Vdc            | We              | W0              |
| 1500        | 3.34                   | 3.22               | 3.28               | 149                    | 149            | 149            | 1.83                | 1.78             | 1.8           | 133            | 135            | 132            | 3.66           | 110            | -1288           | 800              |
| 1520        | 1.78                   | 1.5                | 1.38               | 151                    | 149            | 150            | 1.83                | 1.78             | 1.8           | 122            | 123            | 122            | 12.83          | 110            | -320            | 808              |
| 1540        | 2.18                   | 2.08               | 2.06               | 150                    | 148            | 150            | 1.82                | 1.78             | 1.81          | 113            | 114            | 115            | 25             | 110            | 600             | 800              |
| 1480        | 4.88                   | 4.83               | 4.64               | 150                    | 149            | 150            | 1.83                | 1.8              | 1.82          | 145            | 147            | 143            | 0.02           | 110            | -1868           | 816              |

TABLE 6. Experimental Results for a load of 1kW

| Speed (RPM) | Excitation Current (A) | Output Voltage (V) | Output Current (A) | Excitation Voltage (V) | DC Current (A) | DC Voltage (V) | Excitation Power (W) | Output Power (W) |
|-------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|------------------|
| N           | Ie1                    | Ie1                | Ie3                | Vo1                    | Vo2            | Vo3            | Io1                 | Io2              | Io3            | Ve1            | Ve2            | Ve3            | Idc            | Vdc            | We              | W0              |
| 1500        | 3.91                   | 3.78               | 3.68               | 150                    | 149            | 149            | 2.41                | 2.41             | 2.42          | 143            | 145            | 141            | 3.91           | 110            | -1640           | 1076             |
| 1520        | 1.51                   | 1.36               | 1.41               | 151                    | 150            | 151            | 2.43                | 2.42             | 2.46          | 129            | 131            | 128            | 15.06          | 110            | -380            | 1084             |
| 1543        | 1.39                   | 1.28               | 1.29               | 150                    | 150            | 150            | 2.43                | 2.4              | 2.44          | 121            | 123            | 122            | 25             | 110            | 320             | 1080             |
| 1480        | 5.67                   | 5.41               | 5.6                | 148                    | 147            | 147            | 2.38                | 2.38             | 2.42          | 153            | 155            | 151            | -0.09          | 110            | -1640           | 1048             |

TABLE 7. Specifications of the BWIG under study

| GENERAL DATA | VALUE |
|--------------|-------|
| Rated Power Output | 3.5kW |
| Rated Voltage | 415V |
| Rated Speed | 1450rpm |
| Frequency | 50Hz |
| Number of Poles | 4 |
| Winding Connection | Delta |
| Stator Slots | 36 |
| Rotor Slots | 28 |
| Stator Outer Diameter | 170mm |
| Stator Inner Diameter | 103mm |
| Rotor Outer Diameter | 102.9mm |
| Rotor Inner Diameter | 66.54mm |
| Shaft Diameter | 38mm |
| Rotor Slot Height | 17.98mm |
| Operating Temperature | 50°C |

FIGURE 8. Experimental Set Up of BWIG

FIGURE 9. Output flux linkages in the BWIG at 1530 rpm using ANSYS.

FIGURE 10. Simulated output voltage for N=1450rpm.
TABLE 8. Specifications of Stator

| Parameters     | Values |
|---------------|--------|
| Outer Diameter | 170mm  |
| Inner Diameter | 103mm  |
| Length        | 140mm  |
| Stacking Factor | 0.95  |
| Steel Type    | D2350  |
| Number of Slots | 36    |
| Slot Type     | 4      |
| Rotor Slots   | 28     |

TABLE 9. Specifications of Rotor

| Parameters     | Values |
|---------------|--------|
| Stacking Factor | 0.95  |
| Number of Slots | 28    |
| Slot Type     | 1      |
| Outer Diameter | 102.2mm|
| Inner Diameter | 38mm  |
| Length        | 140mm  |
| Steel Type    | D2350  |

windings being a wye type winding and the other one of the windings being a delta type winding. Whereas we propose a three-phase induction generator driven by a variable speed prime mover. Here, a bifurcated stator winding is being used for generating a three-phase sinusoidal voltage at constant frequency at all speeds of the prime over. [30] discloses a generator comprising a stator with two sets of winding and the rotor induces voltage in the first set of winding. A converter is coupled to the first set of stator windings to convert generated ac to dc. The second set of stator windings is coupled to another converter, which generates control voltages and/or control currents. The BWIG proposed in this paper does not use any type of converter in pulse width modulation (PWM) mode. The proposed generator works without a power electronic interface or capacitor, but driven by a variable speed prime mover. [31] relates to an electrical machine having two part windings, a core having slots in which the first and second sub-coil are wrapped and a switching circuit for coupling the first sub-winding to the second partial winding, the part windings can be either connected in series or parallel for a higher or lower voltage. But, the BWIG presented in this paper does not provide the placement of windings in grooves for establishment of symmetrical field distribution. This machine points about use of excitation winding set to maintain the frequency. The voltage waveforms obtained from the bifurcated con-
A. GRID-TIED CONFIGURATION OF BWIG

The BWIG is synchronized to the grid. The variation in excitation voltage is observed for various loading conditions after connecting to the grid. It is found that it is possible to control the operation of the system at constant active power whenever there is a variation in load by varying the voltage applied to the excitation winding as shown in Fig. 14. It shows that variations in excitation voltage in response to load variations do contribute to keeping the active power constant. Hence from the graph, the controllability feature of the excitation voltage is evident for active power control in a grid-tied configuration.

The variation in excitation power is also plotted against load current variation as shown in Fig. 15. It can be observed that it is possible to control the active excitation power for maintaining a constant output power operation during load variations. The negative values indicate that the excitation source is supplying power and positive values indicate that the induction generator is supplying power to the excitation source. Another advantage of the novel configuration is that in the eventuality of a grid failure machine continues to operate as a standalone unit and the load voltage can be controlled by controlling the applied excitation voltage. Further, there is no capacitor used in the system and the in-rush current problems that exist in self-excited generators are completely eliminated in this configuration.
To eliminate the use of battery for the inverter, a bridge rectifier can be used for converting AC to DC. The disadvantage of this arrangement is that the rectifier will not allow the reverse power flow. To get maximum out of the generator it is better to allow reverse power flow. Hence Back to Back inverter configuration with back-end inverter (BEC) and front-end active rectifier (FEC) is chosen. The entire system requirement thus becomes as shown in Fig. 17.

In many motor drive applications, when the motor enters into generating mode during breaking, the active power flows from the motor to the source side through BEC and the voltage across the capacitor increases. Similarly, the characteristics of the Bifurcated Induction Generator show that the generator starts pumping back the active power to the source even from the excitation winding after a particular speed, which will be decided by the load. When the active power is pumped back from excitation winding towards the source, the voltage across the DC link capacitor increases beyond the limit. This excess energy stored in the DC link capacitor should be directed towards the source by FEC. The FEC should be operated in such a way that it should draw current at unity power factor, not distorting the source voltage and maintain a voltage across DC link capacitor constant. Fig. 18 shows the circuit diagram of the FEC. Both active and reactive power can be controlled by controlling the phase and magnitude of the converter voltage at points a, b and c.

VI. HARDWARE IMPLEMENTATION OF CONTROLLER

The complete hardware setup is shown in Fig. 19. Delfino TMS28335 is used for generation of PWM signals by implementing sinusoidal Pulse Width Modulation (SPWM). Fig. 20 shows the generator terminal voltage for a modulation index (m) of 0.7. Fig. 21 shows the variation of inverter voltage over modulation index, which defined the control range. Thus the output voltage of BWIG changes with modulation index. The output voltage can be kept constant at desired value by controlling the modulation index. The algorithm is given in 22.

In this algorithm, the controller monitors the terminal voltage of BWIG continuously and is compared with the reference voltage. Modulation index is changed in steps according to the magnitude and sign of error voltage. It was observed that the maximum variation in the output voltage was within the limit of 10%.

VII. CONCLUSION

A novel generator with its inherent capability of producing constant frequency three phases sinusoidal voltage under varying speed conditions of the prime mover has been presented in this paper. Flux analysis is carried out using Ansys Maxwell software indicates that the machine has flux distribution different from that of a conventional induction machine. A comparative study of the performance of BWIG...
and TSCAOI configurations show better efficiency and controllability of active power in both stand-alone and grid-tied configurations. Hardware implementation results of the closed-loop control operation of BWIG are indicative that it is an ideal solution for wind energy generation applications. The laboratory prototype is developed from an existing induction machine for experimental purpose. A study is conducted to find out the cost of a real size generators for practical use. The manufacturing process of a new machine might be costly compared to existing configurations. But as per the opinion of manufacturers, bulk production of the same will reduce the cost significantly.

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P. MEENA born on 9th March 1964, received B.E degree in Electrical Engineering and M.E (Power Electronics) from Bangalore University. She received her Ph.D in Electrical Engineering from Visvesvaraya Technological University in 2018. She was Professor and Head of the Department of Electrical and Electronics at B.M.S College of Engineering till April 2021. She has 33 years of teaching experience. She has authored more than 25 articles in various journals and conferences.

PREMA V. was born in Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, India in 1979. She received the B.Tech. and M.Tech degrees in electrical engineering and Power Electronics from the Calicut University in 2001 and Visvesvaraya Technological University in 2005 respectively. She received the Ph.D. degree in electrical engineering from Visvesvaraya Technological University in 2018. She has 16 years of teaching and industry experience. Currently she is working as Associate Professor in BMS College of Engineering, Bangalore. She has authored more than 25 articles in various journals and conferences. Her research interests include renewable energy, forecasting and power electronics.

M. S. BHASKAR (M’15-SM’20) received the bachelor’s degree in electronics and telecommunication engineering from the University of Mumbai, Mumbai, India in 2011 and a master’s degree in power electronics and drives from the Vellore Institute of Technology, VIT University, India in 2014, and Ph.D. in Electrical and Electronic Engineering, University of Johannesburg, South Africa in 2019. He is with Renewable Energy Lab, Department of Communications and Networks Engineering, College of Engineering, Prince Sultan University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. He was a Post-Doctoral researcher with his Ph.D. tutor in the Department of Energy Technology, Aalborg University, Esbjerg, Denmark in 2019. He worked as a Research Student with Power Quality Research Group, Department of Electrical Power Engineering, Universiti Tenaga Nasional (UNITEN), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in Aug/Sept 2017. He has authored 150 plus scientific papers with particular reference to DC/DC and DC/AC converter, and high gain converter, and received the Best Paper Research Paper Awards from IEEE-GEPCOM’20, IEEE-CCNC’19, IEEE-ICCPCT’14, IET-CEAT’16. He is a senior member of IEEE, IEEE Industrial Electronics, Power Electronics, Industrial Application, and Power and Energy, Robotics and Automation, Vehicular Technology Societies, Young Professionals, various IEEE Councils, and Technical Communities. He is a reviewer member of various international journals and conferences, including IEEE and IET. He received the IEEE ACCESS award “Reviewer of Month” in Jan 2019 for his valuable and thorough feedback on manuscripts, and for his quick turnaround on reviews. He is an Associate Editor of IET Power Electronics and Topic Editor of MDPI Electronics, Switzerland.
DHAFA ALMAKHLES (M’14-SM’20) received the B.E. degree in electrical engineering from the King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, in 2006, and the master’s degree (Hons.) and Ph.D. degree from The University of Auckland, New Zealand, in 2011 and 2016, respectively. Since 2016, he has been with Prince Sultan University, Saudi Arabia. He is the leader of the Renewable Energy Research Team and Laboratory. His research interests include power electronics, control theory, unmanned aerial vehicles, renewable energy systems, and FPGA applications.