

Article

Control Strategies for Enhancing Frequency Stability by DFIGs in a Power System with High Percentage of Wind Power Penetration

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Abstract: Nowadays, regarding high percentage of wind power penetration in power systems, operating conditions of power system necessitates wind turbine generators (WTGs) to contribute in frequency regulation of the system, similar to the conventional units. To reach this goal, active power output of WTGs must be controlled, but this issue distances the operating conditions of WTGs from maximum power point tracking (MPPT) mode. This paper initially presents a completed model of doubly fed induction generator (DFIG) for dynamic studies in frequency stability analysis. Next, a coordinated control strategy to regulate active power command set point (Pcmd) for individual WTGs in a wind farm (WF) and a control strategy to regulate wind power output of DFIG upon operator's request is presented. Stability is assured under different wind conditions in the proposed control strategy. Individual WTGs set point allocation is performed applying fuzzy logic controller (FLC), while emotional learning based intelligent controller is used in regulation of the coefficient in the DFIG to reach the best stability conditions. Simulation results, performed on a test system consisting of both conventional units and WTGs, validate the effectiveness of the proposed control strategy in comparison with other mentioned solutions.

Keywords: emotional learning based intelligent controller; frequency stability; fuzzy logic controller (FLC); wind power; wind turbine generator (WTG)

1. Introduction

Wind power penetration in power systems has been rapidly growing in recent years. Regarding environmental pollution of conventional generating units and economic benefits of fuel savings, there has been a great concern toward renewable energy sources [1]. Thus, with improving techniques, reducing costs and low environmental contact, wind energy seems to play an important role in the future of world energy supply [2].

In earlier projects, wind turbine generators (WTGs) were not committed to grid operation. By improving wind power generation, most of the installation projects were oriented towards large-scale wind farms (WFs) interconnected to the power system [3]. Reduction of conventional generating units in the power system results in reduction of system inertia and hence the overall system frequency will be affected. Frequency stability studies related to utilization of WTGs alongside the conventional generating units have grown in recent years. It is of special interest to consider the impact of wind power on power system operation and stability [2]. Currently, most WFs are operating in the mode of maximum power point tracking (MPPT). This operating condition is beneficial from the economic point of view, but there exists a great disadvantage with this mode of operation. In the off-peak hours in an isolated power system, with high percentage of wind power penetration, some

conventional generating units may be forced to be offline, thus frequency oscillations may affect the system frequency stability [4].

In order to involve WTGs in the system frequency control, their operating point must be receded from maximum power point into suboptimal points. Hence, the dispatching wind power generation technology is gradually becoming an option in WFs' operation [5]. The presence of WF controller is necessary to allocate the best values of Pcmds to individual WTGs in a WF. Input command to the WF control unit is a signal from automatic generation control (AGC) unit. AGC unit sends its commands to individual WFs' control units according to their participation factor in supplying load demand of the power system. The next approach is dedication of proper Pcmds to individual WTGs in a WF to reach the best frequency stability conditions. In [6,7], allocating Pcmds to individual WTGs in a WF is proposed according to weighting coefficients from a lookup table. Of course, in this procedure, the differences in weighting factors, changing by available wind velocity of each WTG, cause frequency oscillations in power system. In this paper, in order to smoothen sudden changes in weighting factors, fuzzy logic controller (FLC) has been applied.

In order to investigate frequency stability in a power system with high percentage of wind power penetration, an exact modeling of WTGs alongside the conventional generating units must first be performed. Conventional units' modeling has been proposed in [8,9] which is suitable for frequency stability studies. WTG models can be classified into two categories: (A) Simplified model; (B) Detailed model. Various simplified models are employed for modeling. Of course, in these models, some dynamics in WTG behavior may be neglected. In [10,11], the dynamics related to converter switching and voltage regulation of DC-link in doubly fed induction generators (DFIGs) is not considered. In [12,13], the proposed model is simplified by neglecting the DFIG rotor transients. Detailed model of DFIG-based WF helps proper investigation of the interactions between WTGs and conventional generating units, but most of the extracted models, like the model in [14], are electromagnetic models, which are suitable for power converter control strategies and cannot be employed for frequency stability studies. In [15], a detailed model of DFIG wind turbine is proposed, but the modeling of its power controller, rotor-side and grid-side controllers has made it too complex for power system studies. For the frequency stability studies, an appropriate transient model must be proposed which is compatible with power system simulation tools. In this paper, a detailed model, considering dynamics of WTGs, has been extracted and applied in frequency stability studies.

In order to allow different modes of WTGs' operation in power system with large portion of wind power penetration, frequency control capabilities must be added to individual wind turbines [16]. Contribution of WTGs in system frequency control can be performed through different control strategies. After modeling of power system components, in the second part, control strategies must be studied carefully and a proper strategy must be introduced. One method is inertial control. Inertial response can be provided through exploiting wind turbines below MPPT curve, known as de-loading operation. In this strategy, the kinetic energy stored in the rotor is used for frequency control [17,18]. Installing wind energy storage systems to WFs is an effective way to provide system frequency response [19]. Speed droop response control is another method of system frequency control, but it requires the wind turbine to preserve generating margin. Therefore, it inevitably distances the operating point from best economic conditions because of high installation cost of storage systems [20]. In medium size to large size WTGs, pitch angle control (PAC) is a usual method for output power control in above rated wind velocities, and hence, frequency control can be achieved [7]. In this paper, a new control strategy based on improved PAC with emotional learning based intelligent controller has been proposed for individual WTGs' output power control.

The remainder of the paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, the proposed transient model of DFIG, suitable for frequency stability studies, is extracted and dynamic equations have been applied in the studies. In Section 3 the proposed strategy to control dynamic behavior of WTGs in a power system, when participating in frequency regulation, is explained completely. The proposed strategy is based on coordinated application of emotional learning based intelligent controller in the WTG pitch

angle controller and FLC in WF control unit. Geographical dispersion of wind velocity is modeled in Section 4 to get a close estimation of wind velocities dispersed in WF. In Section 5, the contribution of wind power in frequency control is investigated in a test system which is composed of two zones, each zone consisting of a conventional unit with an interconnected WF supplying a local load demand and connected to the other zone via a tie line. All of the results are compared and mentioned in Section 6. At last, the conclusion has been extracted.

2. Transient Model of a Doubly Fed Induction Generator (DFIG)

In order to study the control strategies for frequency stability, a detailed model of DFIG has been extracted. The proposed model can be divided into electrical and mechanical parts. The electrical part model describes the procedure in which the electrical output power of DFIG is generated according to its set point values dictated by WF control unit. The mechanical part model describes how the torque and speed of the WTG are controlled, according to the control strategy, so that the WTG can participate in the system's frequency control.

2.1. Electrical Part

Rotor voltage is not zero and hence, the dynamics related to the rotor circuit are considered in the model. Input signals to the model are Pcmd, reactive power command set point (Q_s), direct and quadrature components of stator terminal voltage, V_{ds} and V_{qs} respectively. Equations (1)–(4) relate the parameters mentioned below to the input signals [21,22].

$$V_{ds} = r_s i_{ds} - X' i_{qs} + E_d, \tag{1}$$

$$V_{qs} = r_s i_{qs} + X' i_{ds} + E_q, \tag{2}$$

$$V_{ds} i_{ds} + V_{qs} i_{qs} = P_{cmd}, \tag{3}$$

$$V_{qs} i_{ds} - V_{ds} i_{qs} = Q_s, \tag{4}$$

$$X' = \omega_s \left(L_{ss} - \frac{L_m^2}{L'_{rr}} \right), \tag{5}$$

r_s is the stator winding resistance. i_{ds} and i_{qs} are direct and quadrature components of stator current respectively. L_m , L_{ss} are magnetizing inductance and stator winding inductance. In order to express the voltage equations in machine, all rotor variables are referred to the stator windings by appropriate turns ratios. L'_{rr} is the rotor winding inductance referred to stator windings. X' is the transient reactance value calculated by Equation (5). ψ'_{qr} and ψ'_{dr} , quadrature and direct components of rotor flux linkages per second referred to the stator windings, are calculated applying Equations (6) and (7).

$$\psi'_{qr} = L_m i_{qs} + L'_{rr} i'_{qr}, \tag{6}$$

$$\psi'_{dr} = L_m i_{ds} + L'_{rr} i'_{dr}, \tag{7}$$

i'_{dr} and i'_{qr} are direct and quadrature components of rotor current, referred to the stator windings. By expressing the rotor flux linkages per second in terms of E_d and E_q , the voltages behind the transient reactance, dynamic Equations (8) and (9) can be obtained [2].

$$\frac{dE_q}{dt} = -s\omega_s E_d - \omega_s \frac{L_m}{L'_{rr}} V'_{dr} - \frac{r'_r}{L'_{rr}} [E_q + (X - X') i_{ds}], \tag{8}$$

$$\frac{dE_d}{dt} = s\omega_s E_q + \omega_s \frac{L_m}{L'_{rr}} V'_{qr} - \frac{r'_r}{L'_{rr}} [E_d - (X - X') i_{qs}], \tag{9}$$

$$E_d = \frac{L_m \omega_s}{L'_{rr}} \psi'_{qr}, \tag{10}$$

$$E_q = -\frac{L_m \omega_s}{L'_{rr}} \psi'_{dr} \tag{11}$$

V'_{dr} and V'_{qr} are direct and quadrature components of rotor voltage, referred to the stator windings. In order to model the time delay related to the control procedure, a transfer function has been considered in the proposed electrical model in Figure 1. Parameters A and b are set to 0.5 s and 1, respectively [2]. The outputs are $V'_{dr}(\text{set})$ and $V'_{qr}(\text{set})$. Finally, by substituting the values of $V'_{dr}(\text{set})$ and $V'_{qr}(\text{set})$ in Equations (8) and (9), the updated values of $i_{ds}(\text{new})$ and $i_{qs}(\text{new})$ can be obtained. By eliminating the stator resistance losses, stator electromagnetic power can be approximated by Equation (12):

$$P_s = E_d i_{ds}(\text{new}) + E_q i_{qs}(\text{new}), \tag{12}$$

In addition, the rotor output power can be calculated by Equation (13):

$$P_r = V'_{dr}(\text{set}) i'_{dr} + V'_{qr}(\text{set}) i'_{qr}, \tag{13}$$

The total real output power of DFIG injected into the power system is equal to the sum of values obtained from Equations (12) and (13), neglecting power losses in the converters. Figure 1 demonstrates electrical part model of DFIG with related equations.

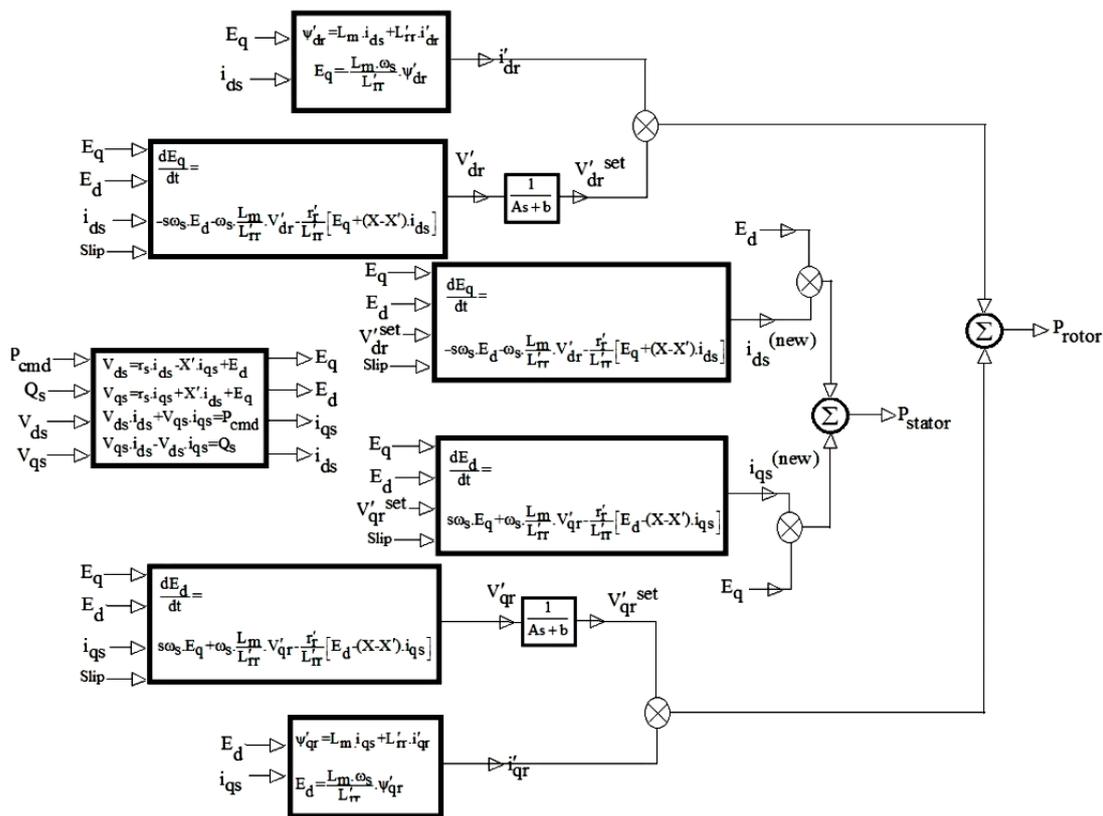


Figure 1. The electrical part model of doubly fed induction generator (DFIG).

2.2. Mechanical Part

A schematic of the extracted model of the DFIG mechanical part is shown in Figure 2.

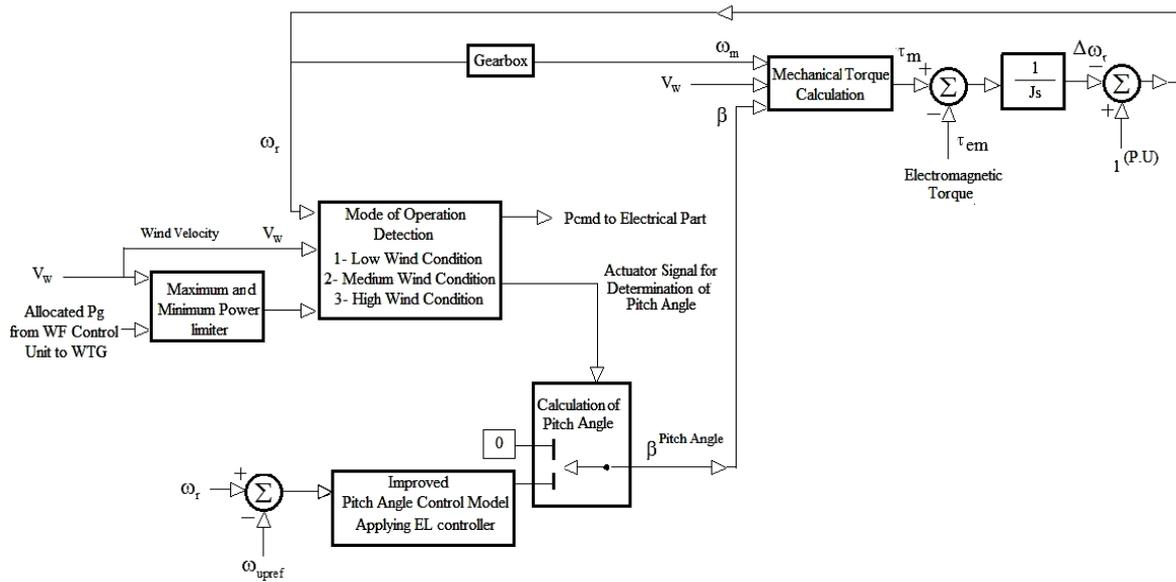


Figure 2. The mechanical part model of DFIG with controlling procedure.

The model includes a series combination of turbine controller and induction generator controller. Pcmd is applied to the individual wind turbine controller from WF control unit. WF control unit receives its set point from AGC unit in the power system.

Considering the available wind power, wind turbine rotor speed and the proposed control strategy in the decision-making unit, Pcmd and a set point for wind turbine blade pitch angle are determined. Pcmd is applied to the electrical part and the set point for blade pitch angle is sent to the pitch angle controller. All of the described procedure is intended to trace the determined output power by WF control unit. The mechanical torque in the wind turbine shaft is calculated applying Equation (14).

$$\tau_m \omega_m = \frac{1}{2} C_p(\beta, \lambda) \rho A V_w^3, \tag{14}$$

C_p is the power coefficient of the wind turbine, ρ is the air density, A (m^2) is the cross section of the WTG aerodynamic rotor, V_w is the wind velocity (m/s), and ω_m is the wind turbine rotor speed. In C_p , β is the pitch angle of the turbine and λ is the tip speed ratio. Tip speed ratio can be calculated applying Equation (15).

$$\lambda = \frac{R \omega_m}{V_w}, \tag{15}$$

where R (m) is the blade radius. C_p is calculated applying Equation (16) [21].

$$C_p(\beta, \lambda) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{R C_f}{\lambda} - 0.022 \beta - 2 \right) e^{-0.255 \frac{R C_f}{\lambda}}, \tag{16}$$

C_f is the blade design constant. The electromagnetic torque (τ_{em}) produced by electrical part, according to the applied Pcmd, will then react to the mechanical torque (τ_m) by the swing equation mentioned in Equation (17).

$$\tau_m - \tau_{em} = J \frac{d\omega_r}{dt}, \tag{17}$$

3. Control Strategy

The proposed control strategy can be explained in two levels. The first level is related to the active power control of a DFIG according to its set point dictated by WF control unit. The second level is related to set point allocation to individual WTGs gathered together in a WF.

3.1. Active Power Control of a DFIG

Initially, a Pcmd is sent to the DFIG from WF control unit. Regarding WTG rotor speed feedback and the available wind velocity, Pcmd is corrected and applied to the electrical part model as mentioned in Section 2. If Pcmd is not appropriately allocated to each individual WTG, stability problems may occur.

Considering all possible situations in this procedure, three modes of operation can be defined as follows:

- Medium wind condition

In this mode of operation, when wind velocity fluctuates, the moment of inertia in WTG acts to absorb or release energy. As rotor speed varies between allowable operating limits, DFIG traces the Pcmd properly and keeps the WTG output constant. Changes in the value of Pcmd and τ_{em} will result in a new state of ω_r .

- High wind condition

There are situations in which Pcmd is not properly set and this makes the DFIG accelerate and rotor speed may run out of its upper limit. If preventive action is not taken, stability problems may occur [23]. When this situation takes place, wind acquisition must be limited by initializing pitch angle controller. When ω_r is near its upper limit ($\omega_r^{up.lim}$), the total wind power acquisition must be reduced by proper adjustment of turbine's blade pitch angle. The schematic of the proposed PAC is depicted in Figure 3. The difference between ω_r and its upper reference (ω_r^{max}) is applied to a proportional controller and then to a servomotor to adjust the pitch angle. A proper speed margin between ω_r^{max} and $\omega_r^{up.lim}$ must be considered to ensure proper operation of pitch angle control unit. When ω_r decreases, WTG operation switches back to the mode of medium wind condition.

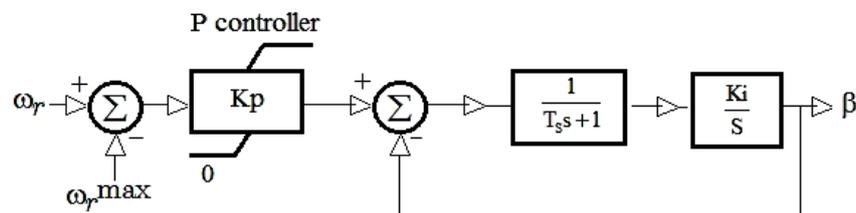


Figure 3. Schematic of pitch angle control (PAC).

- Low wind condition

There are situations in which the available wind power is lower than the Pcmd set point value determined by WF control unit, which results in ω_r reduction. In order to maintain stable performance of DFIG, Pcmd must be corrected in this case applying Equation (18) [4].

$$P_{cmd}^{(new)} = P_{cmd} + P_{slope}(\omega_r - \omega_0), \tag{18}$$

$P_{cmd}^{(new)}$ is the corrected value of Pcmd. ω_0 is the rotor speed corresponding to the value of Pcmd. P_{slope} is calculated according to Equation (19). P_{start} and ω_{start} are cut-in power and rotor speed, respectively.

$$P_{slope} = \frac{P_0 - P_{start}}{\omega_0 - \omega_{start}}, \tag{19}$$

3.2. Fuzzy Logic Controller

In order to allocate proper Pcmds to individual WTGs, FLC has been applied [24]. Regarding the command of AGC unit to WF control unit, proper Pcmds must be formed for the WTGs in the

WF. Generally, the higher the WTG’s available wind velocity is, the higher the available power is according to Equation (14). Therefore, the Pcmd value must be weighted higher for the WTG with high available wind power. In this procedure, FLC helps in mitigation of sudden changes in the allocated Pcmd to individual WTGs. Thus, less stress is put on frequency stability of the system. In this paper, the membership functions of FLC are in the form of triangular functions. The nth fuzzy rule is expressed in Equation (20). The values of the counters n, i, j and k are set just for the case study in this paper.

$$\text{Rule } n\text{th:} \quad \text{if } V_w \text{ is } L(i) \text{ and } \Delta V_w/\Delta t \text{ is } M(j), \text{ then Output is } W(k), \quad (20)$$

$$n = 1, 2, \dots, 27 \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, 9 \quad j = 1, 2, 3 \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, 9$$

One input of the FLC is the current state of wind velocity with membership function L(i) and the other input is the rate of the changes of wind velocity with membership function M(j). The output is the weighting factor for individual WTGs in the WF with membership function W(k). Figure 4 demonstrates the membership functions of the proposed fuzzy weighting approach.

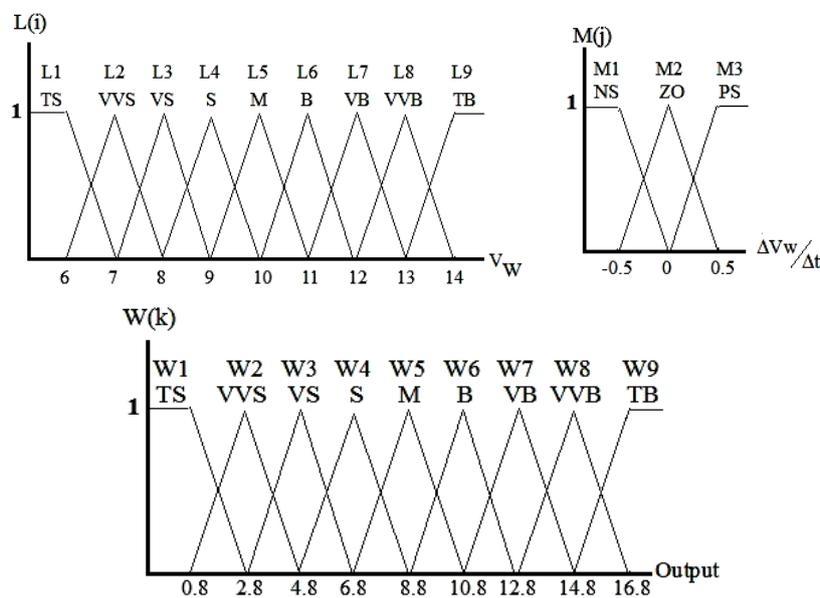


Figure 4. Membership functions for fuzzy weighting approach.

Table 1 shows fuzzy reasoning procedure in the proposed FLC.

Table 1. Fuzzy rules for fuzzy weighting approach.

Fuzzy Reasoning	$\Delta V_w/\Delta t$		
	NS	ZO	PS
V_w	TS	TS	VVS
	VVS	TS	VS
	VS	VVS	S
	S	VS	M
	M	S	B
	B	M	VB
	VB	B	VVB
	VVB	VB	TB
	TB	VVB	TB

NS = Negative Small; ZO = Zero; PS = Positive Small; TS = Too Small; VVS = Very Very Small; VS = Very Small; S = Small; M = Medium; B = Big; VB = Very Big; VVB = Very Very Big; TB = Too Big.

3.3. Emotional Learning Based Intelligent Controller

In this paper, in order to set proper values for the coefficient of PAC in the mechanical part model of wind turbine, an intelligent control strategy based on human brain mechanisms of emotional learning (EL) has been applied. Figure 5 demonstrates the schematic of the proposed intelligent controller.

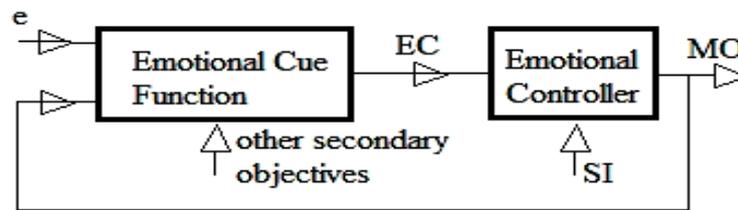


Figure 5. Emotional learning (EL) process trend. Adapted from [25].

The computational model consists of amygdala and orbitofrontal Cortex units. Amygdala has the task of emotional assessment of stimuli. Orbitofrontal cortex plays the role of correcting the responses and adverse reactions of amygdala. Based on theories, these two units perform the EL [25,26]. Computational model output (MO) is calculated applying Equation (21).

$$MO = AO - OCO, \tag{21}$$

AO and OCO represent amygdala and Orbitofrontal outputs respectively and can be calculated applying Equations (22) and (23). G_a and G_{oc} are gains of amygdala and orbitofrontal units, respectively [27].

$$AO = G_a SI, \tag{22}$$

$$OCO = G_{oc} SI, \tag{23}$$

The input stimulation signal (SI) is calculated applying Equation (24) where signal e is considered the difference between the WTG rotor speed and its upper limit in the mode of applying PAC during high wind condition.

$$SI = K_p e + K_i \int_0^t e dt, \tag{24}$$

EC stands for emotional signal, which indicates the desirability of the controller performance, and is composed of signal e and MO with their appropriate weighting factors, a_{ec1} and a_{ec2} , respectively. EC is calculated applying Equation (25).

$$EC = a_{ec1} e + a_{ec2} MO, \tag{25}$$

The learning law is mentioned in Equations (26) and (27). K_1 and K_2 are learning rates in amygdala and orbitofrontal units, respectively.

$$\Delta G_a = k_1 \max(0, EC - AO) \geq 0, \tag{26}$$

$$\Delta G_{oc} = k_2 (MO - EC), \tag{27}$$

Totally, the output of the model, MO in the Equation (21), can be rewritten as Equation (28).

$$MO = (G_a - G_{oc}) SI \equiv G(SI, EC, \dots) SI, \tag{28}$$

If the gains of amygdala and orbitofrontal units are set properly, EL based intelligent controller helps in achieving a proper value for the proportional gain of PAC in each individual WTG and thus, the output power will trace the P_{cmd} with the least oscillations in the frequency during wind oscillations. This results in better frequency stability of the system.

4. Geographical Dispersion of Wind Velocities in Wind Farm (WF)

As a small deviation in the wind velocity estimation can cause large consequences on the frequency of the system, the effect of geographical dispersion of wind velocity in a WF must be taken into account. In an actual wind site, wind velocity observed at a meteorological station with specific geographic coordinates must be adjusted for WTGs presented in that site. Wind velocity changes with the height above the ground and with the type of terrain surfaces. The logarithmic wind profile, mentioned in Equation (29), is a good approximation for these variations [28].

$$V_2 = V_1 \frac{\ln \frac{h_2}{z_2}}{\ln \frac{h_1}{z_1}}, \tag{29}$$

V_1 is the reference wind velocity at the reference height h_1 , V_2 is the wind velocity at height h_2 . Z_1 and Z_2 are roughness lengths at the reference point and the considered point, respectively. Z varies between 0.0002 to 1.6 m. Detailed specification of parameter Z , mentioned in Equation (29), has been mentioned in Table 2. It must be noted that the considered range of parameter Z covers all land types on which WFs can be constructed [29].

Table 2. Different roughness lengths and their land cover types. Data from [29].

Roughness Length Z	Land Cover Types
0.0002 m	Water surfaces: seas and Lakes
0.0024 m	Open terrain with smooth surface, e.g., concrete, airport runways, mown grass etc.
0.03 m	Open agricultural land without fences and hedges; maybe some far apart buildings and very gentle hills
0.055 m	Agricultural land with a few buildings and 8 m high hedges separated by more than 1 km
0.1 m	Agricultural land with a few buildings and 8 m high hedges separated by approx. 500 m
0.2 m	Agricultural land with many trees, bushes and plants, or 8 m high hedges separated by approx. 250 m
0.4 m	Towns, villages, agricultural land with many or high hedges, forests and uneven terrain
0.6 m	Large towns with high buildings
1.6 m	Large cities with high buildings and skyscrapers

5. Contribution of Wind Power in Frequency Control

In order to investigate the effectiveness of the proposed control strategies in frequency control of a system with high percentage of wind power penetration, a simulated test system containing two zones connected to each other via a tie line is considered. Each zone consists of a conventional thermal plant and a WF, supplying local load demand. Today, there exist power systems in which the percentage of wind power in supplying the total load demand is quite high. Also, with growing global demand for more green energy, and advances in wind technology, it is conceivable that wind penetration levels in power systems can grow even higher. Hence, an appropriate test system must be considered to give a close estimation of developing power systems with high percentage of wind power penetration. For this purpose, in the considered power system, 30% of the total load is supplied by WTGs and the other 70% is supplied by conventional units. Under these conditions, a proper simulation of the whole power system can be achieved. The capacity of each thermal unit is 20 MVA and each WTG capacity is 2 MW. In addition, load demand variations are considered to be supplied by WTGs. The model of the thermal plants is based on the proposed model in [9]. The values of the thermal units' parameters in the model are shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Value of parameters in thermal units’ model. Data from [9].

Parameter	Value	Parameter	Value
F_{HP}	0.3	M_1, M_2	5
T_{RH}	7 s	D_1, D_2	1
T_{CH}	0.3 s	k	0.3
T_{GT}	0.2	R_1	0.05
T	0.5	B_1	20.6

In this paper, WTGs with the capacity of 2 MW have been employed in the simulations. The values of the WTGs’ parameters in the model are shown in Table 4 [30].

Table 4. Value of parameters in wind turbine generators’ (WTGs’) model.

Parameter	Value	Parameter	Value
P_{rated}	2 MW	X_m	3.5 P.U
L_{ss}	3.6 P.U	r_s	0.0043 P.U
L'_{rr}	3.78 P.U	r'_r	0.012 P.U
C_f	0.7 P.U	R	50 m

Figure 6 demonstrates the simulated scheme of the test system, which is composed of two zones. Each zone consists of a thermal unit with an interconnected WF supplying a local load demand. Two considered zones have been connected to each other via a tie line.

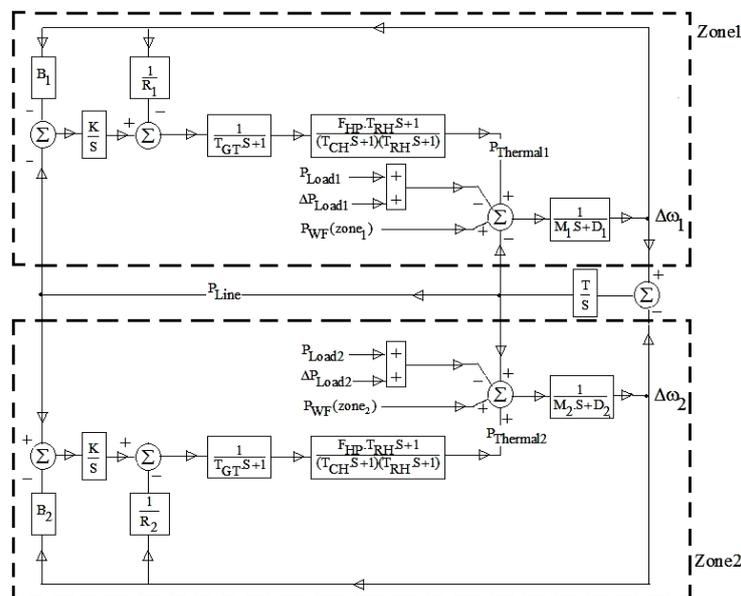


Figure 6. The proposed test system.

It has been assumed that each zone consists of 4 WTGs as representatives of an individual WF. In order to perform a realistic modeling, different geographical zones have been considered for WTGs’ locations in two WFs. In the simulations, WF1 roughness length varies between 0.03 and 0.055. WF2 roughness length varies between 0.1 and 0.2. In order to compare different frequency control scenarios and the proposed control strategy described in this paper, simulations have been conducted on the test system and the results are reported here. Three control strategies are studied as follows:

1. Using a lookup table to allocate weighting factors to individual WTGs in two simulated WFs.
2. Using FLC to allocate weighting factors to individual WTGs in two simulated WFs.

- Applying EL controller to set the best value of proportional controller in pitch angle controller and FLC to allocate weighting factors to individual WTGs in each of the two simulated WFs.

6. Simulation Results and Discussions

Wind regimes applied to each of the two WFs in the simulations are depicted in Figures 7 and 8 [31]. Different WTGs in a WF experience different wind regimes, depending on their location. Therefore, in the simulation procedure, wind regimes in Figures 7 and 8 have been adjusted for each of the WTGs in the WF applying Equation (29).

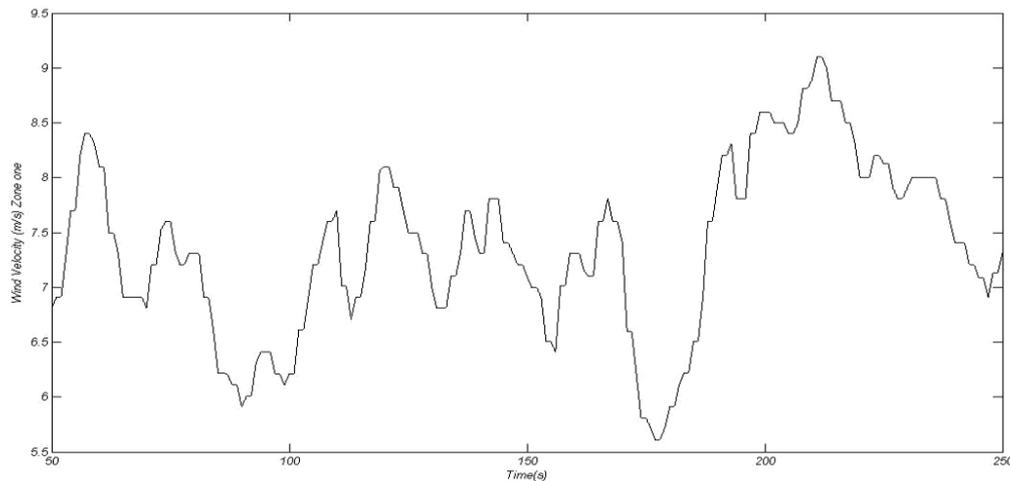


Figure 7. Wind regime applied to zone one.

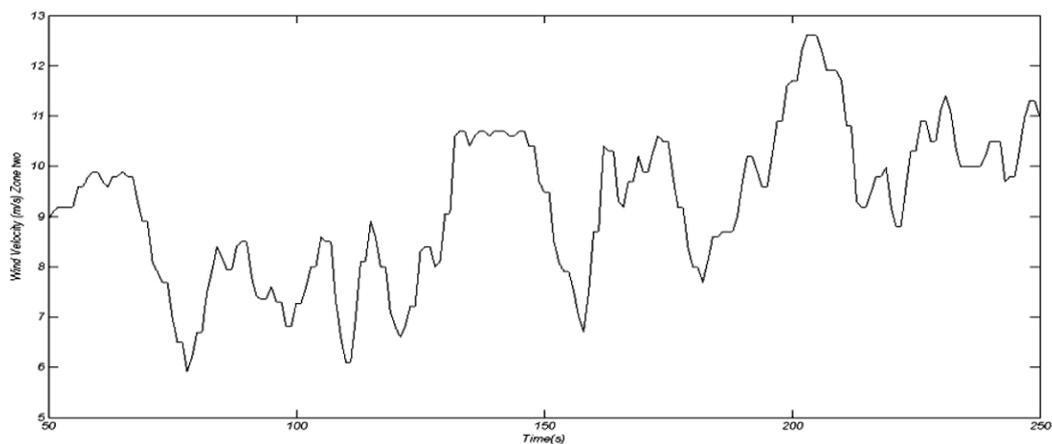


Figure 8. Wind regime applied to zone two.

In order to get a close estimation of the real power system on one hand, and applying extreme conditions to ensure good performance of the proposed control system on the other hand, it has been assumed that two sudden changes occur in load demand of two simulated zones in the proposed power system. Zone one experiences a sudden change of 0.01 P.U at 50th second and zone two experiences a sudden change of -0.01 P.U at 100th second in the simulations [32]. The line power transfer between the two zones, considering different control strategies, is demonstrated in Figure 9. As time passes and wind velocity varies, the transferred power between the two zones varies. It is obvious that the highest range of transferred power oscillations between the zones is in the case of applying lookup table control strategy to allocate set points to individual WTGs. By applying just FLC in allocating WTGs' set points, the domain of oscillations is decreased. Finally, applying dual control strategies, FLC and EL, decreased the oscillations to a maximum of 0.004 P.U.

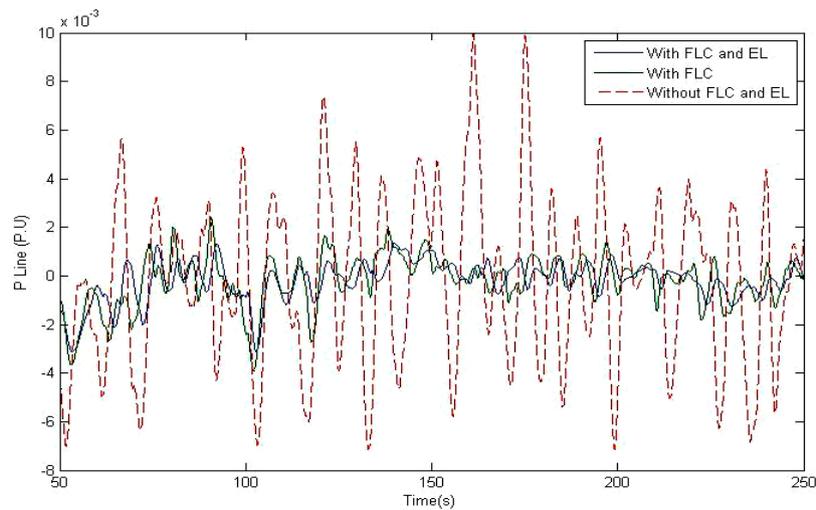


Figure 9. Transferred power between the two zones.

Figure 10 demonstrates the output power of conventional thermal plant in zone one. It can be noted that the power oscillation in the output power of this plant is the least in the case of applying dual control FLC and EL. Without the FLC and EL, wide range of the oscillations may result in frequency stability problems.

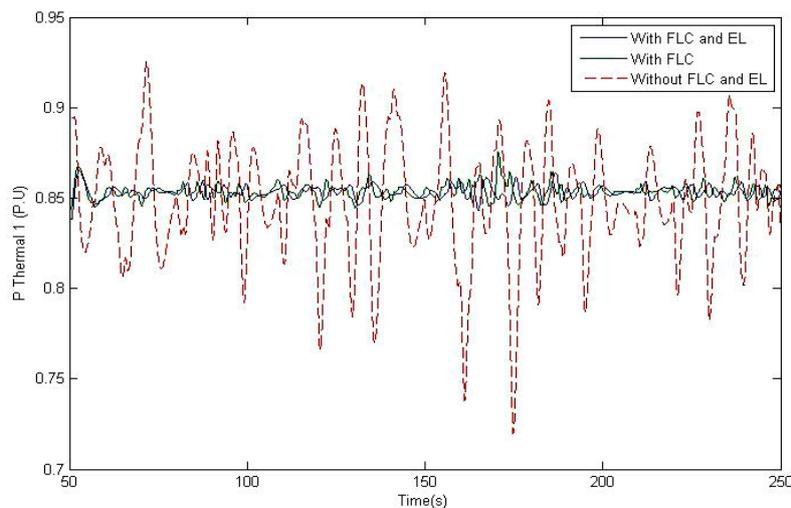


Figure 10. The output power of thermal unit in zone one.

The output power of the thermal plant in zone two is depicted in Figure 11. In this case, similar to the previous case, power oscillation is the least in the case of applying dual control FLC and EL.

Frequency deviations from the base value of 1 P.U in two zones are depicted in Figures 12 and 13. It is noted that in the case of applying a lookup table to allocate best set points to individual WTGs, great deviations in frequency occurs and this may result in frequency instability. Applying FLC decreases these oscillations, but the best result among these three solutions is achieved in the case of applying FLC and EL controller.

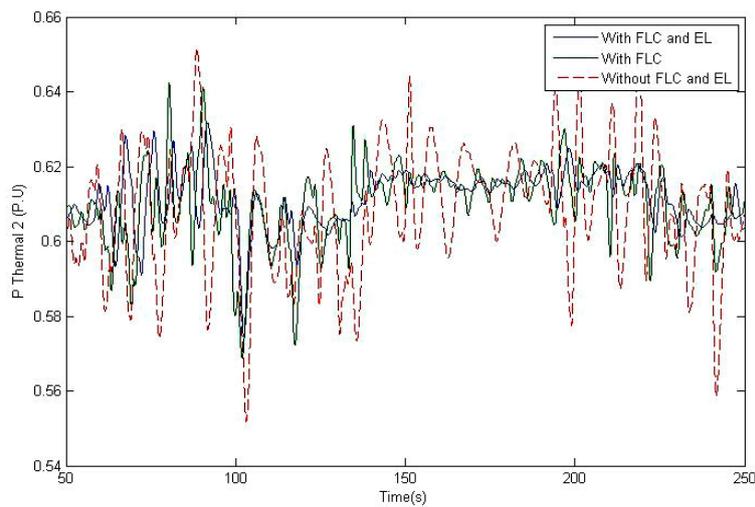


Figure 11. The output power of thermal unit in zone two.

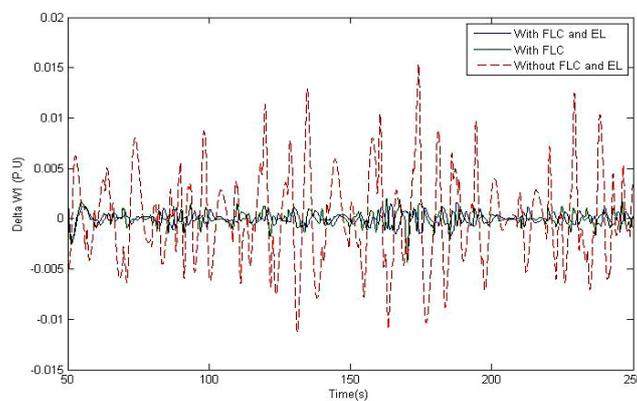


Figure 12. Frequency deviations of zone one.

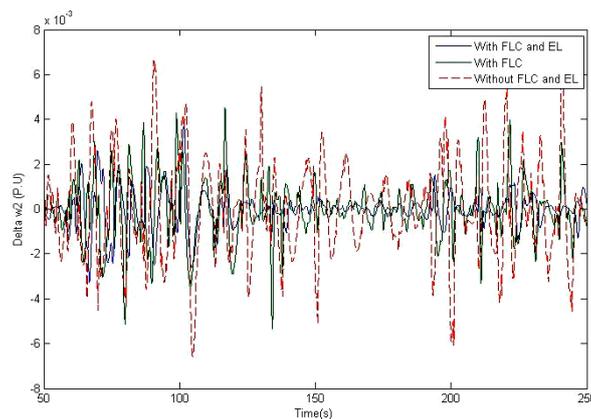


Figure 13. Frequency deviations of zone two.

7. Conclusions

Recently, with high penetration of WTGs in the power system, WTGs are participating in frequency control of the system. As wind varies with time, suitable frequency control solutions must be applied to reach the goal of frequency stability in the power system. In this paper, a completed model of DFIG, both in electrical and mechanical parts, for dynamic studies in frequency stability analysis is proposed. A control strategy to regulate P_{cmd} for individual WTGs in a WF is introduced which is

based on the available wind power. The proper set points are allocated to WTGs according to their weighting factors determined by FLC. In addition to the proposed solution, an emotional learning based intelligent controller has been applied in determination of proper coefficients of DFIGs' output power controller. This results in proper tracing of Pcmd by the DFIGs in the times of wind velocity variations. Simulation results performed on a test system consisting of both conventional units and WTGs, validates the effectiveness of the proposed control strategy in comparison with other mentioned solutions. Among the solutions mentioned in this paper, simultaneous application of the proposed controlling strategies results in the best condition of frequency stability in the test system. However, it must be borne in mind that for utility power industry, power distribution stability is very critical. Therefore, any actual implementation of the proposed schemes in a power system may require further study to ensure maximum possible power distribution stability.

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