

Renewable Energy Sources & Energy Storage

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Renewable Energy and the Environment

 Springer

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Preface

This book is intended to discuss a variety of recent and vital technical and non-technical issues related to the global energy, environment, and socioeconomic developments for professionals and students who are directly and indirectly involved in the relevant fields. The impetus for this book comes from our view that there is lack of a clear vision in the development of technology and policy on how to reach the mandatory renewable energy targets of the world to reduce greenhouse gas emission and exhilarate socioeconomic development. The chapters of this book have been structured in such a way that it provides a consistent compilation of fundamental theories, a compendium of current research and development activities as well as new directions to overcome critical limitations. This book will be of benefit to researchers, planners, policy makers, and manufacturers.

Chapter 1 aims to present the importance of renewable energy, its sources, present situation, and future prospects. In the modern and fast-growing civilization, the growth of energy consumption is the measuring parameter of social and economic growth. To meet this high energy demand, suggestions are also made to make the renewable energy more popular among investors. Implementation of these suggestions will help to increase the smooth penetration of renewable energy sources in electrical power systems to preserve economy and environment.

It has been becoming obvious that renewable energy can overcome the challenges thrown by conventional fossil fuel-based power plants. Among renewable energy sources, the solar photovoltaic (PV) has been gaining a significant popularity since last decade, and nowadays, the cost of electricity generation from solar PV system is comparable with those from traditional generation systems. By the end of 2016, the cumulative installed capacity reached around 300 GW, whereas it was only 17.06 GW in 2010. About 15,000 tons of carbon dioxide emission can be reduced every year by a 10 MW solar PV plants. The comparative technical specifications of different components of large-scale solar PV plant, e.g., solar module, inverter, tracker, and transformer, are presented in Chap. 2. In addition, necessary factors that influence the selection of a site for a solar PV plant are also discussed.

Existing power transmission infrastructures are not robust and less efficient due to the power loss over long distance. High-temperature superconducting (HTS) materials and technologies have become available to design and build power cables. Chapter 3 aims to present basic theoretical background knowledge of HTS cables. The necessary improvements required have been comprehensively identified to reach the goal of industrial and board application of HTS cables and transmission technologies which are potential critical elements for future power system renewables.

The oceanic wave, also known as a wind wave, has the high-power density compared to the other popular renewable energy sources. The conventional machineries are not suitable for the energy conversion from the sea wave. To extract maximum power, scientists around the world proposed a wide variety of new electrical machines. Some of such electrical machines with their properties and the prospects of a high-power density linear generator are discussed in Chap. 4.

A converter is an essential part of a wind energy system. The conventional rectifier–inverter arrangement contains a giant capacitor and produces harmonics distortion in its output. A matrix converter is now popular as it does not contain capacitor which has a bulky size. It can be provided in a simple construction to provide a wide range of output frequency. Chapter 5 introduces a modified algorithm for space vector modulation that reduces total harmonic distortion of the output voltage. Moreover, a modified open-loop control of matrix converter with indirect space vector modulation is introduced to provide constant frequency and output voltage even if the wind speed changed.

Recent trends of connecting small-scale generator lead to the concept of micro-grid. In smart grid environment, several micro-grids will work parallel to support the load demand. It is essential to keep the nodal voltage of grid-connected renewable energy systems within an acceptable limit. The major advantage that attracts the matrix converter for grid-interactive applications is its inherent capability of bidirectional power flow. It can be used as voltage regulators in the low-voltage (LV) distribution network by adding a series compensation voltage with a transformer. However, to achieve these functionalities, a proper switching scheme and commutation process are necessary. The major focus of Chap. 6 is to discuss different types of switching and commutation strategies for matrix converter that considers silicon carbide (SiC)-based junction field-effect transistors (JFETs), MOSFETs, and SiC-based MOSFETs. The experimental results reveal that the SiC-based MOSFET devices are the best for designing the matrix converter for micro-grid applications.

In the near future, multiple energy sources having diverse characteristics will come into play in power systems. When a large number of renewable energy sources are interconnected with traditional power systems, it arises several critical challenges for the operation of the system. Intermittent nature of renewable energy and variable load demand on power systems make the control tasks more challenging. These challenges might cause the interruption of steady-state operation of the system and interrupt power supply to consumers. Chapter 7 attempts to present technical challenges related to the operation and protection that arise due to

the large-scale interconnection of renewable energy. A detailed discussion on the necessity of implementation of control techniques is highlighted to ensure the continuity of service.

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Contents

1	Prospects of Renewable Energy Sources	1
	Naruttam Kumar Roy and Aparupa Das	
2	Solar Photovoltaic Power Plants: Necessity and Techno-Economical Development	41
	Pejush Chandra Sarker, Md. Rabiul Islam, Alok Kumar Paul and Subarto Kumar Ghosh	
3	Development of HTS Cable-Based Transmission Systems for Renewables	71
	Jian Xun Jin, Md. Rabiul Islam and Abdul Goffar Khan	
4	Advanced Electrical Machines for Oceanic Wave Energy Conversion	115
	Omar Farrok and Md. Rabiul Islam	
5	Wind Energy System with Matrix Converter	143
	Kotb B. Tawfiq, A. F. Abdou and E. E. EL-Kholy	
6	Matrix Converter Switching and Commutation Strategies for Grid Integration of Distributed Generation	175
	Md. Sawkat Ali, M. Mejbaul Haque and Peter Wolfs	
7	Control of Renewable Energy Systems	207
	Nasif Mahmud, Ahmad Zahedi and Md. Shamiur Rahman	

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Acronyms

AC	Alternating current
ARENA	Australian Renewable Energy Agency
a-Si	Amorphous silicon cell
a-Si/ μ c-Si	Amorphous and micro-morph silicon multi-junction
AWS	Archimedes wave swing
BESS	Battery energy storage system
BS GPP	Binary cycle geothermal power plant
CC	Copper conductor
CdTe	Cadmium telluride
CE	Common emitter
CFC	Chlorofluorocarbon
CI[G]S	Copper-indium-[gallium]-[di]-sulfide
CO	Carbon monoxide
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
c-Si	Crystalline silicon
CSP	Concentrating solar power
DC	Direct current
DDS	Direct drive system
DG	Distributed generator
DHI	Diffuse horizontal irradiance
DNI	Direct normal irradiance
DNO	Distribution network operator
DS GPP	Dry steam geothermal power plant
DSC	Dye-sensitized cell
DSM	Demand-side management
DSP	Digital Signal Processing
EJ	Exajoule = 10 ¹⁸ Joule
EPRI	Electric Power Research Institute
EU	European Union
EV	Electric vehicle

FS GPP	Flash steam geothermal power plant
FSPMLG	Flux-switching permanent magnet linear generator
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GHI	Global horizontal irradiance
GIS	Geographic information system
GSM	Global system for mobile communication
GW	Gigawatts
HAWT	Horizontal-axis wind turbine
HE	Hall effect
HFO	Heavy fuel oil
HPDPMLG	High-power density permanent magnet linear generator
HPP	Hydropower plant
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IEA	International Energy Agency
IGBTs	Insulated-gate bipolar transistors
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency
IRP	Instantaneous reactive power
ISVM	Indirect space vector modulation
JFET	Junction field-effect transistors
kWh/m ² /year	Kilowatt-hour per meter square per year
LFO	Light fuel oil
LG	Linear generator
LV	Low voltage
MAS	Multi-agent system
MC	Matrix converter
MGCC	Micro-grid central controller
MOSFET	Metal oxide semiconductor field-effect transistor
MOSFETs	Metal oxide semiconductor field-effect transistors
MPPT	Maximum power point tracker
MW	Megawatts
NO ₂	Nitrogen oxide
OLTC	On-load tap changer
OTC	Ocean thermal energy conversion
OWE	Oceanic wave energy
PCC	Point of common coupling
PCSs	Power-conditioning systems
PM	Permanent magnet
PMLG	Permanent magnet linear generator
PMSM	Permanent magnet synchronous motor
PMx	Particulate matter
PTO	Power take-off
PV	Photovoltaic cell
RES	Renewable energy source
RMC	Reverse matrix converter

rms	Root mean square
RoR	Run over river
rpm	Revolution per minute
SC	Switched capacitor
SCADA	A supervisory control and data acquisition
SCIG	Squirrel-cage induction generator
SCR	Silicon-controlled rectifier
SDG	Sustainable development goal
SEIG	Self-excited induction generator
SHPP	Storage Hydropower plant
Si	Silicon
SiC	Silicon carbide
SM	Superconducting magnet
SMLG	Superconducting magnetic linear generator
SOC	State of charge
SO _x	Sulfur oxide
SVM	Space vector modulation
SVR	Step voltage regulator
THD	Total harmonic distortion
TREIA	Texas Renewable Energy Industries Alliance
TWh	Trillions of watt-hour
TWh	Terawatt-hour
UC	Unit commitment
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
USD	United States Dollar
UV	Ultraviolet
VAWT	Vertical-axis wind turbine
VSC	Voltage source converter
W	Watts
WBG	Wide band gap
WECS	Wind energy conversion system
WSN	Wireless sensor network
WT	Wind turbine

Symbols

E	Kinetic energy (J)
M	Mass (Kg)
V	Velocity (m/s)
P	Power (W)
ρ	Density (kg/m ³)
A	Swept area (m ²)
C_p	Power coefficient
r	Radius (m)
x, s	Distance (m)
t	Time (s)
$\frac{dm}{dt}$	Mass flow rate (kg/s)
$\frac{dE}{dt}$	Energy flow rate (J/s)
F	Force (N)
a	Acceleration (m ² /s)
P_r	Pressure in mm of Hg
VP	Vapor pressure of water vapor
T	Temperature in degree Kelvin
C_p	Coefficient of performance
P_e	Power output
η_m	Efficiency (mechanical transmission)
η_g	Efficiency (electrical conversion)
Z	Sun of the zenith angle
I_s	Cell saturation of dark current
V_T	Thermal voltage
K	Boatman's constant
T_c	Cell's working temperature
q	Electron charge
n	Identity factor
g	Gravitational acceleration
Q	Flow rate in cubic meters per second

H	Height of waterfall in meter
η	Efficiency
$p(t)$	Vertical position of the oceanic wave
$v(t)$	Vertical displacement of the oceanic wave
H_m	Height of the oceanic wave
θ_i	Initial phase angle of the oceanic wave
T_w	Period of the oceanic wave
v_t	Translator velocity
P_τ	Pole pitch of the PMLG
f_g	Generated frequency
Φ_{ag}	Air gap flux
E_p	Induced emf/phase
k_w	Winding factor
N	Turn number
m	Mass of an object
ρ	Density of the object
h	Height of the object
E_p	Potential energy of the object
E_{pw}	Potential energy of the oceanic wave
P_w	Wave power per unit of wave crest length
a,b,c	Input phase voltages
A,B,C	Output phase voltages
C_p	Power coefficient of the turbine
λ	Tip speed ratio
β	Rotor blade pitch angle
P	Mechanical power
ρ	Air density in g/m^3
A_r	Turbine rotor area in m^2
R_r	Rotor blade radius
v_w	Wind speed in m/s
I_{IN}^*	Reference input current
I_γ	Second vector of the current source rectifier
I_δ	First vector of the current source rectifier
d_γ	Duty cycle of the second vector of the current source rectifier
d_δ	Duty cycle of the first vector of the current source rectifier
m_c	Current modulation index of rectifier
θ_c	Angle between reference input current and first vector
d_{0c}	Zero vector duty cycle of current source rectifier
V_β	Second vector of the voltage source inverter
V_α	First vector of the voltage source inverter
d_β	Duty cycle of the second vector of the voltage source inverter

d_z	Duty cycle of the first vector of the voltage source inverter
m_v	Voltage modulation index of inverter
θ_v	Angle between reference output voltage and first vector
d_z	Zero vector duty cycle of voltage source inverter
V_s^{abc}	Voltage vector of stator's winding
V_r^{abc}	Voltage vector of rotor's winding
i_s^{abc}	Current vector of stator's winding
i_r^{abc}	Current vector of rotor's winding
λ_s^{abc}	Stator's winding flux linkage vector
λ_r^{abc}	Rotor's winding flux linkage vector
r_s^{abc}	Resistance vector of stator's winding
r_r^{abc}	Resistance vector of rotor's winding
L_{SS}	Self-inductance of the stator winding
L_{sm}	Mutual inductance between stator winding
L_{rr}	Self-inductance of the rotor winding
L_{rm}	Mutual inductance between rotor winding
L_{sr}	Maximum value of Mutual inductance between stator and rotor winding
L_{ls}	Leakage inductance of stator winding
L_{lr}	Leakage inductance of rotor winding
q	Ratio between output voltage and input voltage
Saa, Sbb, Scc, Sdd, Snn	Main switching states for two-, three-, and four-step commutation
$S0, S1, S2, S3, S4...Sn$	Intermediate switching states (from S0 to Sn) for four-step commutation
$D1, D2, D3...DN$	Body diodes for different switches
$S1d, S2d, S3d...Snd$	Direct switches for two-, three-, and four-step commutation
$S1r, S2r, S3r...Snr$	Reverse switches for two-, three-, and four-step commutation
$SW1, SW2$	Bidirectional switches
$Sz1, Sz2$	Zero switching loss switches
$Sb1$	Bride rectifier bidirectional switch
$SJ1, SJ2$	SiC-JFET switches
$V1, V2$	Generalized supply voltages
V_{GS}	Switch gate to source voltage
V_{DS}	Switch drain to source voltage
I_{DS}	Switch drain to source current
G, D, S	Switch symbolized as gate, drain, and source
$SG1, SG2$	GaN device cascade switches
V_G	Grid side voltage
V_{PCC}	Voltage at point of common coupling (PCC)
R	Resistance of the distribution feeder

X	Reactance of the distribution feeder
$OLTC$	On-load tap changing transformer
P_L	Active power consumed by the load
Q_L	Reactive power consumed by the load
P	Active power flowing through the feeder
Q	Reactive power flowing through the feeder
P_{DG}	Active power generated by the renewable DG
Q_{DG}	Reactive power generated by the renewable DG
\widehat{V}_{PCC}	Phasor quantity of DG bus voltage (PCC voltage)
\widehat{V}_G	Phasor quantity of grid voltage
\hat{I}	Phasor quantity of current flowing through distribution network
$E \angle \delta$	Converter output voltage
$Z \angle \theta$	Line impedance
ω	Angular frequency
D_P, D_Q	Droop coefficient
δ	Phase deviation
$K_{PP}^{Tertiary}$	Proportional gain for tertiary control of active power
$K_{IP}^{Tertiary}$	Integral gain for tertiary control of active power
$K_{PQ}^{Tertiary}$	Proportional gain for tertiary control of reactive power
$K_{IQ}^{Tertiary}$	Integral gain for tertiary control of reactive power

List of Figures

Fig. 1.1	Classification of renewable energy	2
Fig. 1.2	World leaders in wind power capacity (in MW).	4
Fig. 1.3	Percentage of wind capacity around the world	4
Fig. 1.4	Horizontal axis wind turbine [10].	5
Fig. 1.5	Vertical axis wind turbine [10].	6
Fig. 1.6	Energy conversion in a typical wind turbine.	7
Fig. 1.7	Annual installed PV capacities in MW projection from 2010 to 2015	10
Fig. 1.8	Worldwide percentage of PV capacity in the year of 2015.	11
Fig. 1.9	Schematic diagram of PV system	11
Fig. 1.10	Installed capacity of CSP of the top 5 countries.	12
Fig. 1.11	Schematic diagram of CSP generation	13
Fig. 1.12	Top 6 countries of hydro power generation in 2015.	14
Fig. 1.13	Top 10 countries of hydro power potential.	14
Fig. 1.14	Schematic diagram of HPP	15
Fig. 1.15	Formation of bio-mass and fuel	17
Fig. 1.16	Share of sources in bio-mass production.	17
Fig. 1.17	A typical diagram of bio-mass energy synthesis.	18
Fig. 1.18	Schematic diagram of geothermal system	19
Fig. 1.19	Country wise generation of electricity from geothermal energy in 2015.	20
Fig. 1.20	Wave power installed capacity in 2016	21
Fig. 1.21	Tidal range power installed capacity in 2016	21
Fig. 1.22	Co-relations factors for analyzing the need of renewable energy	22
Fig. 1.23	Annual average death for climate changes in most affected countries	24
Fig. 1.24	Analysis of consumption changes (in percentage) in energy market of fossil fuel and renewable from 2005 to 2015	26
Fig. 1.25	Investments in billion USD in solar sector	27
Fig. 1.26	Employment in renewable sector around the world	29

Fig. 1.27	Carbon emission from fossil fuel around the globe.	30
Fig. 1.28	Smart grid technology: present and future	33
Fig. 1.29	The four functions of smart grid technology [70].	34
Fig. 2.1	Population and CO ₂ emission from fossil fuel burning [3].	42
Fig. 2.2	Global temperature and atmospheric CO ₂ concentration [3].	42
Fig. 2.3	Renewable energy targets by different countries [6].	43
Fig. 2.4	A photograph of Gujrat solar park [7].	44
Fig. 2.5	Consumption of coal in the World [3].	44
Fig. 2.6	Consumption of natural gas in the World [3].	45
Fig. 2.7	Consumption of oil in the World [3].	46
Fig. 2.8	Electricity generation using nuclear energy in the World [3].	46
Fig. 2.9	Global new investment in renewable energy (billion dollar) [24].	50
Fig. 2.10	Installed PV capacity worldwide [23].	51
Fig. 2.11	Solar-generated electricity in leading countries [3].	51
Fig. 2.12	Annual solar photovoltaics' module production in 2010 by different countries [3].	54
Fig. 2.13	Annual solar photovoltaics' module production in 2013 by different countries [3].	54
Fig. 2.14	A centralized inverter topology [39].	55
Fig. 2.15	A string inverter topology with DC-DC converter [39].	56
Fig. 2.16	ABB Inverter station design and power network connection [40].	61
Fig. 2.17	ABB megawatt station design and grid connection [40].	62
Fig. 2.18	A schematic diagram of a monitoring system [43].	63
Fig. 2.19	Block diagram of the remote monitor PVI-AEC-EVO [40].	64
Fig. 3.1	Basic HTS cable structure.	73
Fig. 3.2	Summary of the basic structures of HTS power cables.	74
Fig. 3.3	Classifications of HTS cables according to different criteria	74
Fig. 3.4	Schematic diagram of a cold dielectric type multilayer structure of a common AC HTS cable	77
Fig. 3.5	Equivalent circuit of a multilayer HTS cable	79
Fig. 3.6	Current distribution among the 6 layers of a multilayer HTS conductor	82
Fig. 3.7	a HTS AC cables and system, b three-core parallel-axis cable type, c three-in-one concentric cable type.	84
Fig. 3.8	Hysteresis loss curve of a superconducting cable ($S_{\text{HTS}} = 10 \text{ km}$, $f = 50 \text{ Hz}$, $I_c = 2 \text{ kA}$)	85
Fig. 3.9	HTS cable site at Puji substation in China	86
Fig. 3.10	Puji HTS AC transmission scheme.	86
Fig. 3.11	Schematic of a 35 kV 2000 A CD HTS cable	89
Fig. 3.12	A typical HTS DC cable system.	89

Fig. 3.13 HTS DC cable structures: (left) warm-dielectric type; (right) cold-dielectric type. 90

Fig. 3.14 HTS DC electrical power transmission model. 90

Fig. 3.15 HTS transmission system loss at various voltage levels 90

Fig. 3.16 35 kV 2000 A CD HTS cable terminal 91

Fig. 3.17 Schematic diagram of the cryogenic system 92

Fig. 3.18 10 kA HTS DC power cable system. 94

Fig. 3.19 Sketch of the low-voltage rated DC power transmission network 96

Fig. 3.20 Simulation model in the Matlab/Simulink. 97

Fig. 3.21 Fault current $I_{\text{fault}}(t)$ during a short-circuit fault 98

Fig. 3.22 Load current $I_{\text{load}}(t)$ during a short-circuit fault. 99

Fig. 3.23 Load voltage $U_{\text{load}}(t)$ during a power sag period 99

Fig. 3.24 Load voltage $U_{\text{load}}(t)$ during a power swell period 100

Fig. 3.25 Load current $I_{\text{load}}(t)$ with the FCL function only and with the cooperative FCL and SMES functions 100

Fig. 3.26 Fault current $I_{\text{fault}}(t)$ with the FCL function only and with the cooperative FCL and SMES functions 101

Fig. 3.27 10 kA HTS DC power cable and system in Henan, China. 106

Fig. 3.28 Power loss comparison between conventional cable and HTS cable. 109

Fig. 3.29 Schematic diagrams of two sample power distribution networks 110

Fig. 4.1 LGs connected to the buoy [6]. 116

Fig. 4.2 LGs connected to the AWS type converter [12]. 116

Fig. 4.3 A rotational type generator installed to a WEC system [17]. 118

Fig. 4.4 Block diagram of the WEC and PMLG [12] 119

Fig. 4.5 Upper portion of the power buoy [26] 120

Fig. 4.6 A tubular LG containing superconductors [28]. 121

Fig. 4.7 Design of the proposed SMLG: **a** the construction, **b** stator core flux density, **c** translator core flux density and **d** dimensions [29]. 122

Fig. 4.8 Comparisons of the terminal voltages. 123

Fig. 4.9 Comparisons of the load currents 123

Fig. 4.10 Comparisons of the output powers 124

Fig. 4.11 Cross sectional view of the HPDPMLG 126

Fig. 4.12 Direction of current induced in the HPDPMLG’s coil for a particular time 127

Fig. 4.13 Direction of current induced in the HPDPMLG’s coil after some intervals. 127

Fig. 4.14 Magnetization curve of the steel core 128

Fig. 4.15 Equivalent circuit diagram of the HPDPMLG for the Δ -connected load. 128

Fig. 4.16	Equivalent circuit diagram of the HPDPMLG for the Y-connected load	129
Fig. 4.17	Vector diagram of the HPDPMLG for a resistive load	130
Fig. 4.18	Direction of different forces of the HPDPMLG	130
Fig. 4.19	Induced voltage and current waveforms of the HPDPMLG	131
Fig. 4.20	Voltage, current, and instantaneous power of the HPDPMLG.	131
Fig. 4.21	Force and flux linkage of the HPDPMLG	132
Fig. 4.22	Current waveforms of the HPDPMLG	132
Fig. 4.23	Generated powers of the HPDPMLG	132
Fig. 4.24	Terminal voltage and load current of the HPDPMLG.	133
Fig. 4.25	Voltage, current, and flux linkage of the HPDPMLG	133
Fig. 4.26	Different forces of the HPDPMLG	133
Fig. 4.27	Voltage waveforms of the HPDPMLG for different air gaps.	134
Fig. 4.28	Current waveforms of the HPDPMLG for different air gaps.	135
Fig. 4.29	Generated powers of the HPDPMLG for different air gaps.	135
Fig. 4.30	Voltage, current, and flux linkage of the HPDPMLG for 0.75 m/s speed	135
Fig. 4.31	Power, force, and flux linkage of the HPDPMLG for 0.75 m/s speed	136
Fig. 4.32	Generated voltages of the HPDPMLG for 0.5, 0.75, and 1 m/s speeds	137
Fig. 4.33	Generated voltages of the HPDPMLG for 1.25, 1.5, and 2 m/s speeds	137
Fig. 4.34	Current waveforms of the HPDPMLG for 0.5, 0.75, and 1 m/s speeds	137
Fig. 4.35	HPDPMLG's current waveforms for 1.25, 1.5, 1.75, and 2 m/s speeds	138
Fig. 4.36	Generated powers of the HPDPMLG for 0.5, 0.75, and 1 m/s speeds	138
Fig. 4.37	Generated powers of the HPDPMLG for 1.25, 1.5, 1.75, and 2 m/s speeds	138
Fig. 4.38	Flux linkages of the HPDPMLG for 0.5, 1, 1.5, and 2 m/s speeds	139
Fig. 5.1	Block diagram of matrix converter in wind energy system.	144
Fig. 5.2	a HAWT, b VAWT [1]	145
Fig. 5.3	Wind turbine power-speed characteristics	146
Fig. 5.4	Simulink model of wind turbine torque	147
Fig. 5.5	Torque-speed characteristics for induction machine	148
Fig. 5.6	One-phase equivalent circuit of induction generator	148
Fig. 5.7	AC-AC Converters	149

Fig. 5.8 The main structure of MC 150

Fig. 5.9 **a** Bridge of diodes with single IGBT, **b** Common emitter bi-directional switch, **c** Common collector bi-directional Switch. 151

Fig. 5.10 **a** Input filter, **b** Clamp circuit. 153

Fig. 5.11 **a** Direct topology of MC, **b** Indirect topology of IMC. 154

Fig. 5.12 Transformation from Indirect MC to Direct MC in phase A 154

Fig. 5.13 Current source rectifier 156

Fig. 5.14 **a** Space vector of current source rectifier, **b** Composition of the reference input current 157

Fig. 5.15 Voltage source inverter. 158

Fig. 5.16 **a** Inverter voltage hexagon, **b** Reference output voltage vector composition 160

Fig. 5.17 **a** Conventional symmetric sequence algorithm, **b** Modified symmetric sequence algorithm 161

Fig. 5.18 Implementation of the modified symmetric sequence algorithm 163

Fig. 5.19 THD for 25 Hz output voltage for conventional symmetric sequence algorithm 164

Fig. 5.20 THD for 25 Hz output voltage for modified symmetric sequence algorithm 164

Fig. 5.21 Modified open loop control of ISVM 166

Fig. 5.22 Simulation results for open loop control of a matrix converter. 167

Fig. 5.23 Simulation results for modified open loop control of a matrix converter 168

Fig. 5.24 Experimental results with open loop control with output frequency 50 Hz 169

Fig. 5.25 Experimental results with modified open loop control with output frequency 50 Hz 171

Fig. 6.1 Tree diagram of MC commutation 176

Fig. 6.2 Tree diagram of MC switches. 176

Fig. 6.3 Basic two-leg switching diagram 177

Fig. 6.4 Diagram of overlap commutation process with timing 178

Fig. 6.5 Diagram of dead-band commutation with timing 178

Fig. 6.6 Switching sequence for two-step current commutation: **a** initial step; **b** 1st step; and **c** 2nd step 180

Fig. 6.7 Diagram of two-step two-leg current commutation switching state 181

Fig. 6.8 Three-step two-leg switching sequence when $I_0 > 0$, $V_{AB} > 0$: **a** initial step; **b** 1st step; **c** 2nd step; and **d** 3rd step 182

Fig. 6.9	Three-step two-leg switching sequence when $I_0 > 0$, $V_{AB} < 0$: a initial step; b 1st step; c 2nd step; and d 3rd step	183
Fig. 6.10	Diagram of three-step two-leg switching.	184
Fig. 6.11	Four-step two-leg state diagram	185
Fig. 6.12	Switching diagram for four-step two-leg current commutation: a initial step; b 1st step; c 2nd step; d 3rd step; and e 4th step.	186
Fig. 6.13	Diagram of four-step two-leg state and switching	188
Fig. 6.14	Four-step three-leg state diagram	189
Fig. 6.15	Four-step four-leg state diagram	190
Fig. 6.16	'N'-leg four-step commutation process	194
Fig. 6.17	'N'-leg MC switching scheme	195
Fig. 6.18	Bridge-rectifier bi-directional switch.	195
Fig. 6.19	Basic zero switching loss bi-directional switches	196
Fig. 6.20	a IGBT-based common-collector bi-directional switch and b IGBT-based common-emitter bi-directional switch	196
Fig. 6.21	Cascaded GaN devices	196
Fig. 6.22	SiC-JFETs switch	197
Fig. 6.23	Experimental setup for different switching arrangements	199
Fig. 6.24	Switching responses using Si MOSFETs	200
Fig. 6.25	Switching responses using SiC MOSFETs	201
Fig. 6.26	Experimental setup for checking proper commutation steps	201
Fig. 6.27	Proper commutation steps.	202
Fig. 6.28	MC prototype	202
Fig. 6.29	Experiment response of output voltage with AC supply and balanced load	203
Fig. 6.30	Simulation response of output voltage with AC supply and balanced load	203
Fig. 7.1	A 2-bus distribution feeder, a conventional, b with DG.	211
Fig. 7.2	Hierarchical microgrid control structure, a Primary, secondary and tertiary microgrid control, b Hierarchical microgrid control with inner control loops	218
Fig. 7.3	Simplified diagram of a converter connected to the microgrid	219
Fig. 7.4	Conventional droop control method	221
Fig. 7.5	Conventional droop based power control of microgrid	222

List of Tables

Table 1.1	Global position and installed capacity of top 3 countries in hydro power generation	14
Table 1.2	Usage of geothermal energy for various purposes	19
Table 1.3	Advantages and disadvantages of renewable energies	25
Table 1.4	Net energy ratios of various energy sources [29,47].	28
Table 1.5	Statistics of employment around the world in renewable sector in 2015	30
Table 2.1	Total installed capacity in GW [22].	49
Table 2.2	Solar PV power in different regions by 2030 and 2050 (GW) [26]	52
Table 2.3	Successful large scale PV plants by ABB [27].	52
Table 2.4	Performance of commercial solar PV technologies [2]	53
Table 2.5	Market price of PV module in Europe (USD/Watt) [31].	54
Table 2.6	Specifications of ABB’s PVS 800 central inverters [40]	57
Table 2.7	Specification of Ultra utility scale central inverters [40]	58
Table 2.8	Specification of inverters SINVERT PVS 600 [41]	58
Table 2.9	Specification of some PCSs supplied by Fuji Electric [42].	59
Table 2.10	Specification of ABB’s megawatt stations PVS 800-MWS [40].	60
Table 2.11	Specification of ABB’s inverter stations PVS 800-IS [40]	61
Table 2.12	Specifications of trackers SOLYS 2 and 2AP [48].	65
Table 2.13	Capital expenditure for installing a 100 MW solar PV plant [52].	66
Table 3.1	The field test results	87

Table 3.2	The parameters of cables and terminations.	87
Table 3.3	The parameters of cryogenic system.	88
Table 3.4	35 kV 2000 A CD HTS cable specifications	92
Table 3.5	The first three HTS cables running in networks	105
Table 3.6	The main project of HTS power cable in the world.	107
Table 3.7	HTS wires and structures used in the main projects worldwide	107
Table 3.8	Main specification comparisons between conventional AC network and superconducting DC network.	110
Table 3.9	Energy consumption comparisons between conventional and superconducting power devices	111
Table 4.1	Power densities of some of the conventional LGs	124
Table 4.2	Parameters of the HPDPMLG	126
Table 4.3	RMS voltages of the HPDPMLG for different air gaps	134
Table 4.4	Numerical values of currents of the HPDPMLG for different air gaps.	134
Table 4.5	Generated powers of the HPDPMLG for different air gaps	134
Table 4.6	Terminal voltages of the HPDPMLG for different translator's speeds	136
Table 4.7	Load currents of the HPDPMLG for different translator's speeds	136
Table 4.8	Numerical value of powers for different translator's speeds	136
Table 4.9	Magnetic flux linkages of the HPDPMLG for different translator's speeds	137
Table 5.1	The difference between bi-directional switches.	152
Table 5.2	Switching states and vectors for current source rectifier	157
Table 5.3	Switching states and vectors for voltage source inverter	159
Table 5.4	THD for conventional and modified symmetric sequence algorithm	164
Table 5.5	Modified open loop control and open loop control.	165
Table 5.6	Variation of generated voltage and frequency with wind velocity	169
Table 6.1	State and switches for overlap commutation.	178
Table 6.2	State and switches for dead-band commutation	179
Table 6.3	Switching sequence for two-leg four-step commutation.	187
Table 6.4	Switching sequence for four-step three-leg commutation (positive, negative and zero current conditions)	191

Table 6.5	Switching sequence for four-step four-leg commutation (positive, negative and zero current conditions)	192
Table 6.6	Switching sequence for 'N'-leg four-step commutation (positive, negative and zero current conditions) switching sequences for positive, negative and zero current conditions.	193