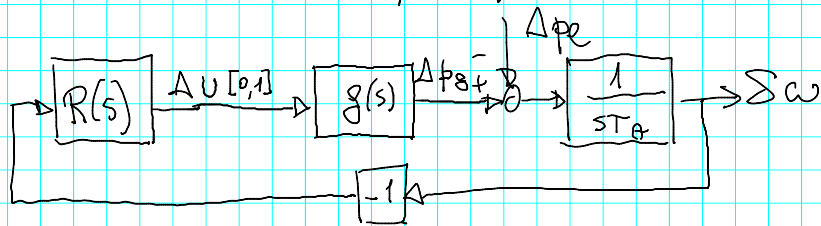


10/04/2019

- Islanded generator Pwr/Freq control



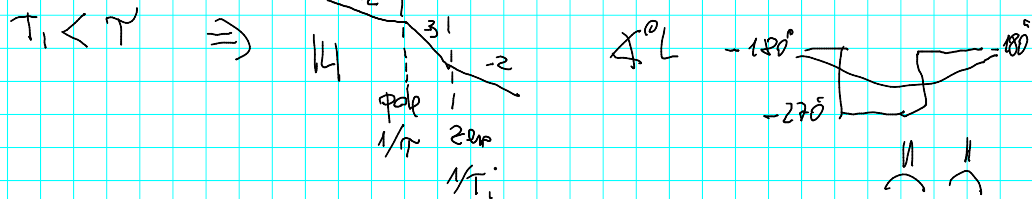
- PI vs PID
- Tuning & comments

Simplification for discussion
$$g(s) = \frac{1}{1+sT}$$

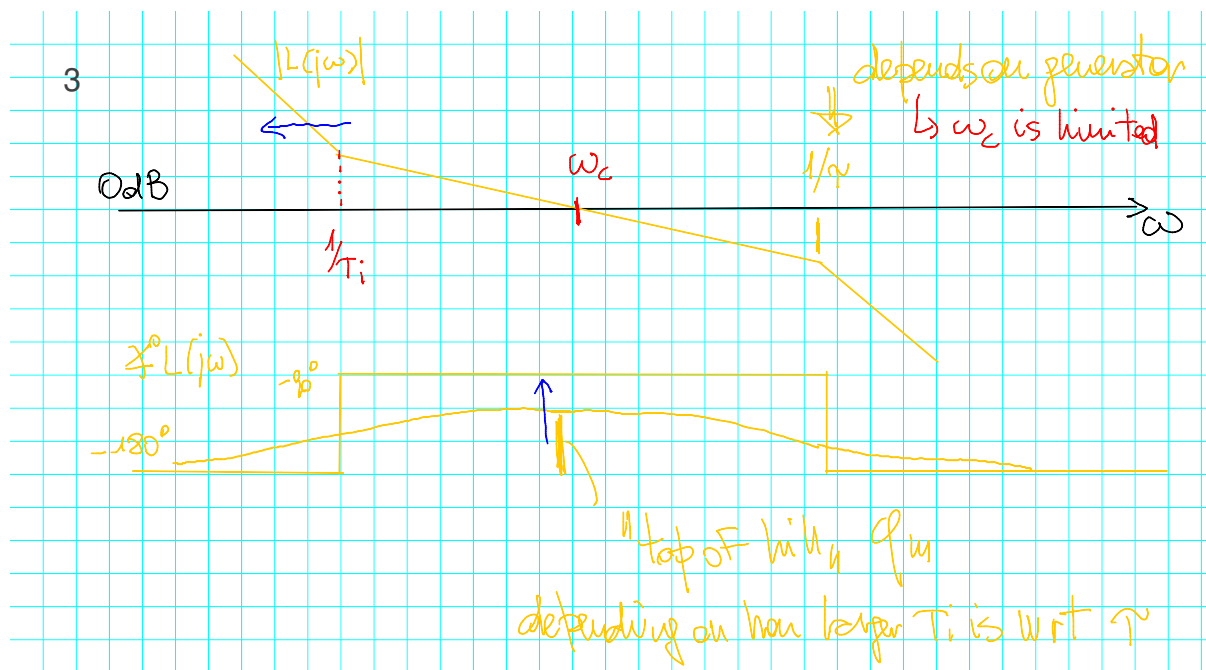
2 Loop TF

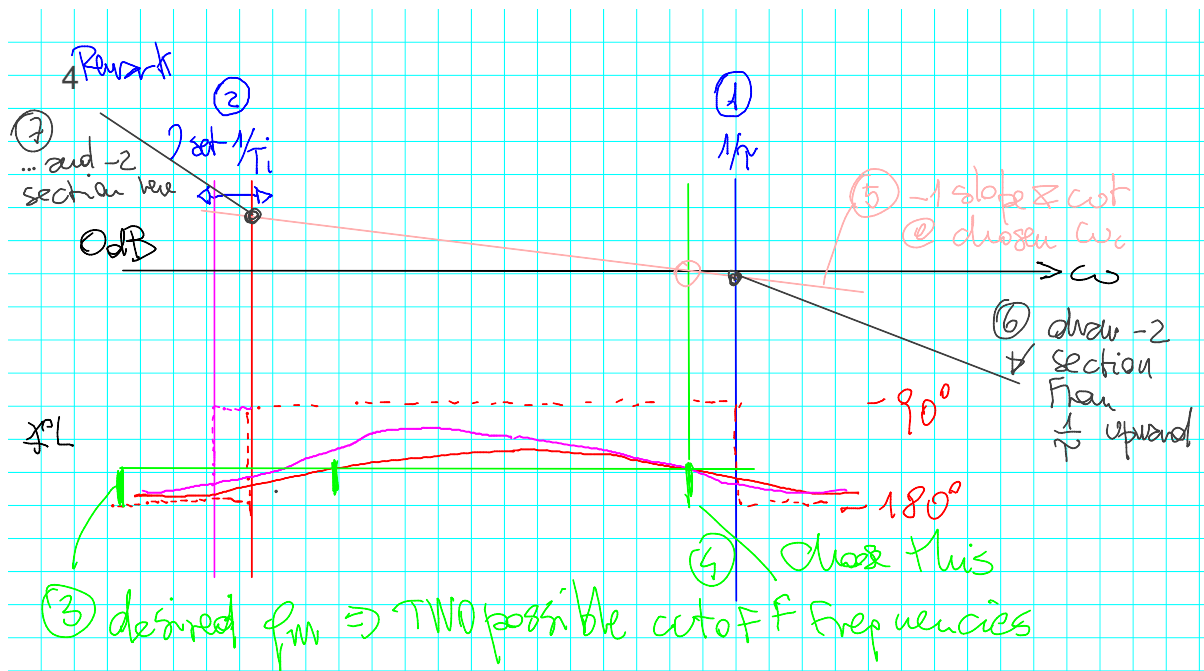
$$L(s) = K \underbrace{\frac{1+sT_i}{sT_i}}_{PI} \frac{1}{1+s\tau} \frac{1}{sT_A} = \frac{K}{s^2 T_i T_A} \frac{1+sT_i}{1+s\tau}$$

$$T_i = \tau \Rightarrow \frac{K}{s^2 T_i T_A} \quad \varphi_m = 0^\circ$$



Hence we MUST set $T_i > \tau \Rightarrow$ response speed limit



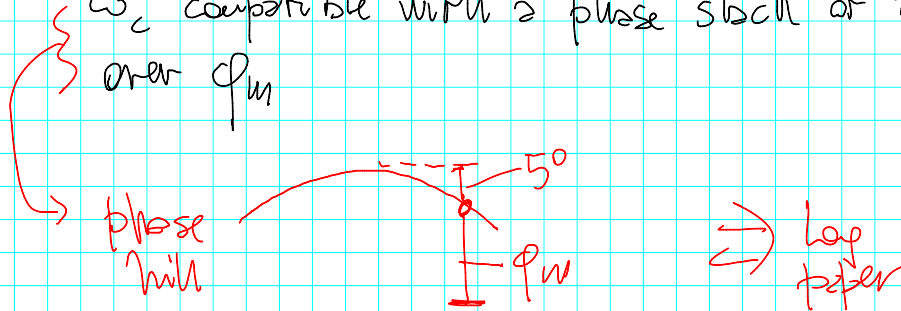


Ex 1

$$g(s) = \frac{1}{1+10s}$$

$$T_A = 5$$

Tune a PI for the isolated generator aiming at $\varphi_m = 40^\circ$ with the maximum achievable ω_c compatible with a phase stock of 5° over φ_m



E2) $g(s) = \frac{1}{1+s/2}$ $T_A = 4$

Time PI control For $\omega_c = 0.5$ and $\varphi_m = 45^\circ$

Why could a PID be useful

$$\text{"process"} \quad \frac{1}{1+sT} \quad \frac{1}{sT_A}$$

With a PI we cannot cancel the pole \Rightarrow speed limit

With a REAL PID

$$R(s) = K \frac{(1+sT_1)(1+sT_2)}{s(1+sT_p)}$$

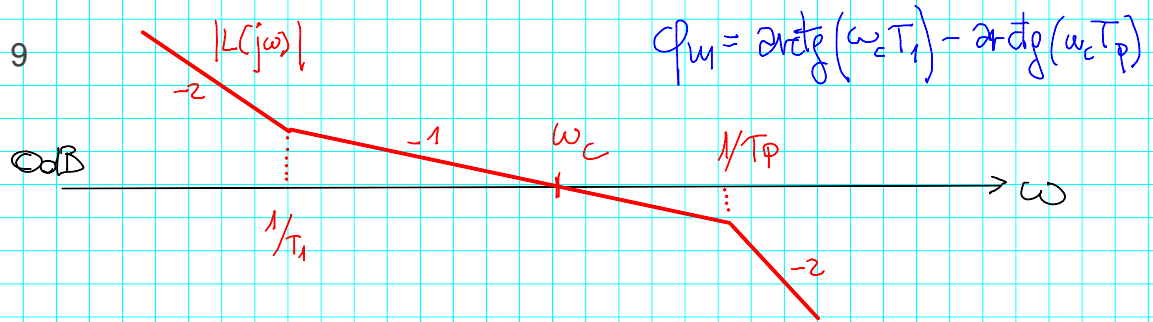
We can use one zero (say that with t -constant T_2)
to cancel the process pole

$$^8 L(s) = K \frac{(1+sT_z)(1+sT_r)}{s(1+sT_p)} \frac{1}{1+sT_r} \frac{1}{sT_A}$$

$$= \frac{K}{s^2 T_A} \underbrace{\frac{1+sT_z}{1+sT_p}}$$

full control on pole & zero of L

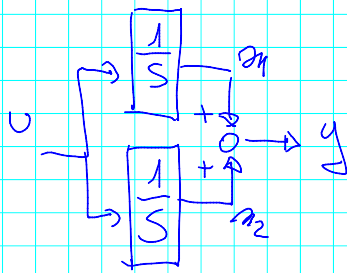
9



Clue : once ω_c is selected
 choose T_1 and T_p to yield the required ϕ_m
 and as close as possible to one another

Also remember low-freq controller zeros mean
 slow disturbance rejection (in general) & SP response
 rises

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$$\frac{Y}{U} = \frac{2}{s}$$

PRIMARY + SECONDARY control

