

USING CONTROL DOUBLE FED MACHINE INTO SYNCHRONOUS OPERATION MODE

L.H. Hasanova R.I. Mustafayev

*Azerbaijan Research Institute of Energetics and Energy Design, Azerenerji JSC, Baku, Azerbaijan
gasanovalg@mail.ru, mustafayevri@mail.ru*

Abstract- Double fed induction machines, made on the base of wound rotor machines, thanks to the rapid progress in the converter equipment (due to widespread use of fully controlled thyristors and power transistors) nowadays are widely used as generators (wind power and small hydropower) as well as the motor-where relatively small speed adjustment range (30-40%) is required, by restrictions of the frequency inverter on the installed capacity. There are cases when the technology of their application as a generator and motor mode imposes their long-term operation in sub-synchronous rotational speed, i.e., without speed control. In this case, it is proposed to use only the rectifier side of the frequency inverter feeding the rotor winding of a double fed induction machines, switch into a synchronous mode of operation. This will greatly increase the delivery of reactive power into the grid and use the generator more efficiently. Presented a developed mathematical model of double fed induction machines, which allows to study of all operation modes of double fed induction machines in single set-up—by immediate designation (sub- and super-synchronous speed control); in synchronous generator mode with a significant reactive power output into the grid, as well as in squirrel cage induction generator mode.

Keywords: Double Fed Induction Machine, Synchronous Generator, Squirrel Cage Induction Generator, Asynchronous Mode of Operation, Speed Control, Mathematical Model.

I. INTRODUCTION

In recent years the double fed asynchronous machines (DFAM) are widely used as the generators of wind power plants [1, 2, 3]. They are also recommended for using as the generators in hydraulic units of small hydroelectric power plants (HPP) [4, 5].

Range of their application as the motors is also extensive: they are in demand where the rotational frequency of drive mechanism needs to be controlled in relatively small ranges (30-40% of the rated one) under the limited power of frequency converter, supplying the rotor's winding of DFAM.

However, the cases often occur depending on the requirements of either electric power generation

technology with DFAM operating in generator mode or the technology of drive mechanism operating with DFAM as a motor, when within a long time it is not required to control the rotational frequency of either turbine (driving motor) or operating mechanism.

For example, when the hydraulic units of small HPSs are equipped with propeller turbines, it needs to control the rotational frequency of generator with essential increase (or decrease) of the water flow. Exactly with this change of water flow (discharge) the control of rotational frequency of the hydraulic unit's shaft proportionally with the change of this water discharge by force of AMDP allows raising the efficiency of hydraulic turbine, and in addition to that the output power of hydraulic unit supplying the electric power network. When water discharge is constant (and this period may go on for a long time), it is reasonable the rotational frequency to remain constant.

With frequency converter in rotor's circuit of AMDP it can be implemented by the following ways: either to remove the frequency converter from the operating mode, and then to short-circuit the rotor windings of DFAM, thereby this machine will be converted into squirrel-cage asynchronous generator, or to leave the frequency converter in operation with adjusting it so, that the rotational frequency of generator will be nearly equal to synchronous one. In the first case it is clear that the power factor of generator will be the low one, i.e. generator will consume the significant reactive power from the network. In the second case, the power factor will be in the limits of $\cos\varphi \approx 1$, (i.e. generator doesn't consume, but also doesn't output the reactive power).

II. STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

To increase the output of reactive power into network a rotor winding of DFAM is offered to connect to a power source of direct current, i.e. to convert DFAM into operating mode of synchronous machine. This will allow providing with reactive power the load center of power system, to which the DFAM is connected, in addition the machine can be loaded up to full rated power.

The electrical schematic diagram of conversing of DFAM with frequency converter in rotor circuit into synchronous operating mode can be presented in the view, shown in Figure 1.

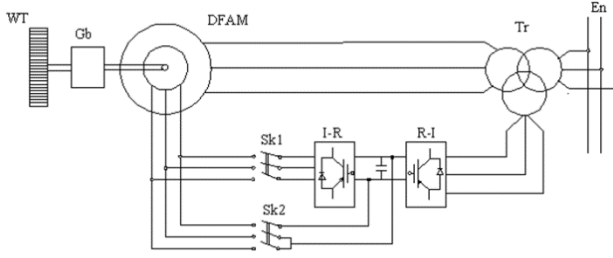


Figure 1. Electrical diagram of converting of DFAM with frequency converter in rotor circuit into synchronous operating mode

In Figure 1, WT is a driving turbine (e.g. water one), it is aggregated by force of the gearbox Gb with the shaft of generator, carried out on the basis of double fed machine DFAM, Tr is a three-winding transformer, supplying the stator and rotor windings of DFAM, En is electric power network (system), I-R and R-I are inverter-rectifier, carried out on the basis of fully controlled IGBT transistors, or GTO thyristors, and Sk1 and Sk2 are switching keys (switches).

The circuit diagram of connection of rotor windings of asynchronous machine with phase-wound rotor, shown in Figure 1, is known from [6], the originality of this diagram lies in the fact that, the rotor windings are supplied in a synchronous mode from a link of direct current of frequency converter, assigned for controlling of rotational frequency of aggregate in operating mode controlled from the rotor side of DFAM.

III. MATHEMATICAL MODEL FOR STUDY

Let's demonstrate the performance of above proposal on previously developed by us the mathematical model of DFAM (system is supplemented with the expressions for active and reactive powers of stator and rotor) [1]. Equations of DFAM, frequency controlled from the rotor side, are presented in the view [in relative units]:

$$\begin{aligned}
 p\Psi_{ds} &= -U_s \sin\theta + \Psi_{qs}(1-s) - r_s i_{ds} \\
 p\Psi_{qs} &= U_s \cos\theta - \Psi_{ds}(1-s) - r_s i_{qs} \\
 p\Psi_{dr} &= -k_{ur} \sin(k_{fr} \cdot \tau) - r_r i_{dr} \\
 p\Psi_{qr} &= \pm k_{ur} \cos(k_{fr} \cdot \tau) - r_r i_{qr} \\
 ps &= \frac{1}{T_j} m_{WT} - \frac{1}{T_j} m_{em} \\
 p\theta &= s \\
 m_{em} &= \Psi_{ds} i_{qs} - \Psi_{qs} i_{ds} \\
 p_s &= U_{ds} i_{ds} + U_{qs} i_{qs} \\
 q_s &= U_{qs} i_{ds} - U_{ds} i_{qs} \\
 p_r &= U_{dr} i_{dr} + U_{qr} i_{qr} \\
 q_r &= U_{qr} i_{dr} - U_{dr} i_{qr} \\
 i_{ds} &= k_s \Psi_{ds} - k_m \Psi_{dr} \\
 i_{qs} &= k_s \Psi_{qs} - k_m \Psi_{qr} \\
 i_{dr} &= k_r \Psi_{dr} - k_m \Psi_{ds} \\
 i_{qr} &= k_r \Psi_{qr} - k_m \Psi_{qs} \\
 p_{tot} &= p_s + p_r \\
 q_{tot} &= q_s + q_r
 \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

where, $\Psi_{ds}, \Psi_{qs}, \Psi_{dr}, \Psi_{qr}$ are accordingly the flux linkages of stator and rotor circuits on direct and quadrature axes; $i_{ds}, i_{qs}, i_{dr}, i_{qr}$ are currents of stator and rotor windings on d and q axes; U_s is amplitude of voltage applied to the stator winding of machine; k_{ur}, k_{fr} are amplitude and frequency of controlled by frequency converter voltage, supplied to the rotor windings of machine; s is slip of the machine equal to $s=1-\omega_r$; ω_r is angular frequency of revolution; θ is angle between the axis of rotor and synchronously rotating axis (with speed $\omega_s=1$); m_{WT}, m_{em} are driving torque of the driven motor (e.g. water turbine) and electromagnetic torque of DFAM; $U_{ds}=-U_s \sin(\theta)$ and $U_{qs}=U_s \cos(\theta)$ are components of stator voltage on d and q axes; $U_{dr}=-k_{ur} \sin(k_{fr} \tau)$, $U_{qr}=k_{ur} \cos(k_{fr} \tau)$ are components of rotor voltage on d and q axes; p_s, p_r are values of active powers of stator and rotor circuits; q_s, q_r are values of reactive powers of stator and rotor; p_{tot}, q_{tot} are total active and reactive powers of DFAM; T_j is inertia constant of the rotating parts of driving motor and DFAM; and $\tau=314 \cdot t$ is synchronous time [in rad.].

Furthermore, the factors k_s, k_r and k_m are determined from the following correlations:

$$k_s = \frac{x_r}{x_r x_s - x_m^2}, \quad k_r = \frac{x_s}{x_r x_s - x_m^2}, \quad k_m = \frac{x_m}{x_r x_s - x_m^2} \tag{2}$$

where DFAM parameters include: r_s, r_r are resistances of stator and rotor windings; x_s, x_r are full inductive reactances of stator and rotor circuits; x_m is mutual induction reactance between stator and rotor circuits (they are the analogous of corresponding inductivities).

It should be noted that the system of Equations (1) is written in d, q axes, rotating with rotor speed ω_r of the machine. Exactly this circumstance allows realizing in one structure of mathematical model the operating modes of all conversions of double fed machine into squirrel-cage asynchronous machine, synchronous machine with the implementation of excitation system on one of axes (d axis).

The calculations have been performed for DFAM with the following parameters: $P_n=110$ kW; $M_n=727.25$ Nm; $\cos\varphi=0.9$; $\eta=0.95$; $U_{base}=311$ V; $I_{base}=285$ A; $Z_{base}=1.09$ ohm; $J=0.86$ kgm². The winding data (in relative units) $r_s=0.01$; $r_r=0.03$; $x_s=4.878$; $x_r=4.9$; $x_m=4.8$; $x_{\sigma s}=0.078$; $x_{\sigma r}=0.1$ (resistances and reactances of leakage of stator and rotor windings).

Algorithm of solution (Mathcad program) with the numerical data is presented in Equation (3):

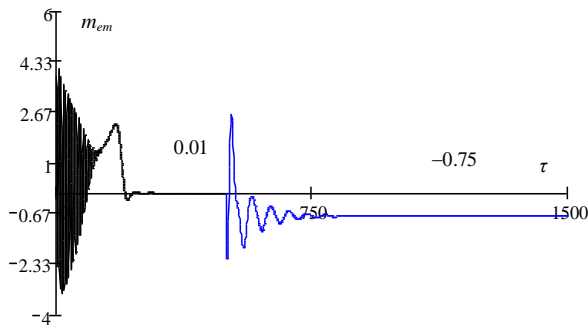
$$D(\tau, Y) = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \sin(Y_6) + Y_2 - Y_3 Y_2 - 0.01(5.69 Y_1 - 5.56 Y_3) \\ 1 \cos(Y_6) - Y_1 + Y_3 Y_1 - 0.01(5.69 Y_2 - 5.56 Y_4) \\ -k_{ur} \sin(k_{fr} \tau) - 0.03(5.66 Y_3 - 5.56 Y_1) \\ \pm k_{ur} \cos(k_{fr} \tau) - 0.03(5.66 Y_4 - 5.56 Y_2) \\ 0.005 m_{WT} - 0.005 [Y_1(5.69 Y_2 - 5.56 Y_4) - Y_2(5.69 Y_1 - 5.56 Y_3)] \\ Y_5 \end{bmatrix} \tag{3}$$

where, $Y_1=\Psi_{ds}$; $Y_2=\Psi_{qs}$; $Y_3=\Psi_{dr}$; $Y_4=\Psi_{qr}$; and $Y_5=s$; $Y_6=\theta$. The initial values of all variables $Y_0=0$, besides $Y_{05}=1$ (slip $s_0=1$).

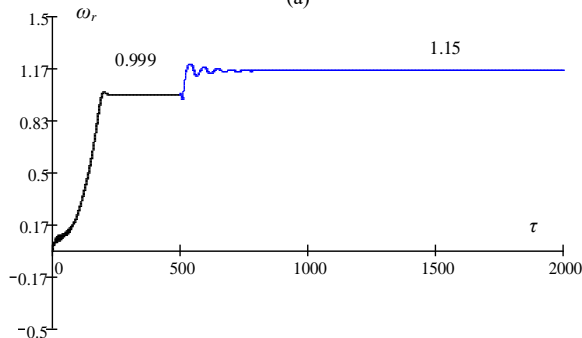
IV. DFIM OPERATION MODE IN SUB AND SUPER SYNCHRONOUS ROTATIONAL FREQUENCY

Let's illustrate the operation of algorithm in operating mode of double fed asynchronous machine with the control of amplitude and current frequency in the winding of its rotor. At the beginning DFAM starts up with short-circuited rotor windings, i.e. with $k_{ur}=0$ and the torque on the shaft of machine $m_{WT}=0.01$ (friction torque is simulated). Then the machine is connected to the driven turbine with a torque equal to $m_{WT}=-0.75$ (minus sign indicates generator mode), and at the same time the values of amplitude and frequency of rotor voltage equal to $k_{ur}=k_{fr}=0.15$. There must be negative sign in front of k in Equations (1).

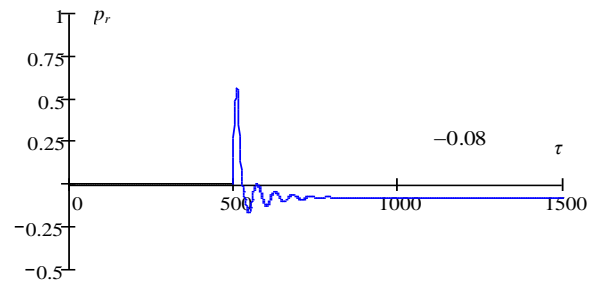
There are shown in the Figure 2 (a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l, m) accordingly the electromagnetic torque of DFAM m_{em} , rotational frequency ω_r , active power of rotor winding p_r , reactive power of rotor winding q_r , active and reactive powers, generated by the stator circuit of DFAM p_s and q_s , as well as the total (resultant) active and reactive powers of the machine p_{tot} and q_{tot} . Analysis of fluktoqrammas shows, that at the first stage (startup at short-circuited rotor winding) a time of transient in the time lag from $\tau=0$ to $\tau=500$ radian constitutes about 200 radians, the steady-state values $m_{em}=0.01$ (Figure 2a), rotational frequency $\omega_r=0.999$ (Figure 2b), active power (Figure 2e) and reactive one (Figure 2f) powers of stator winding are accordingly equal to $p_s=0.0105$ and $q_s=0.228$. These values are corresponded to the total powers of machine $p_{tot}=0.0152$ and $q_{tot}=0.228$ (Figure 2g and 2h).



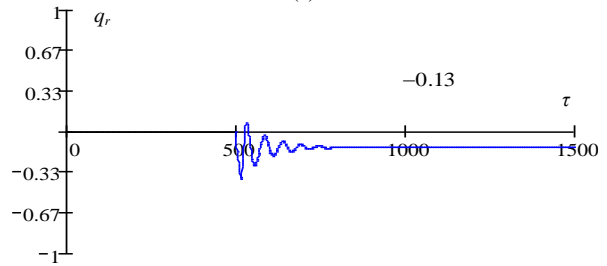
(a)



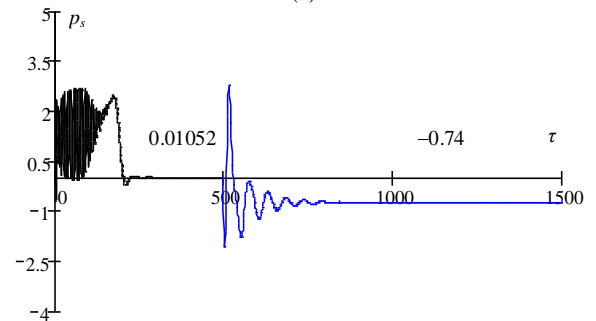
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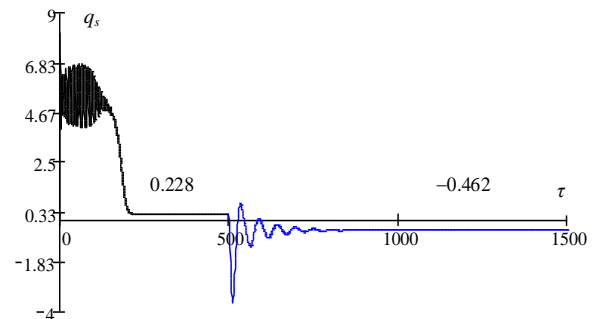
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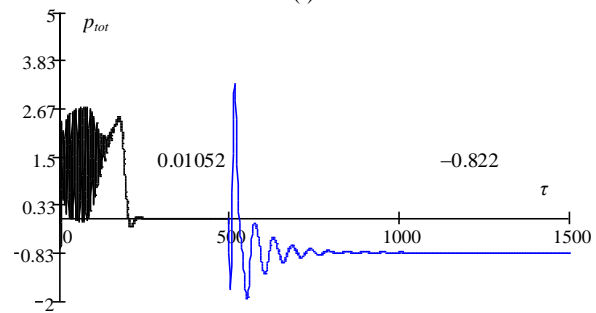
(d)



(e)



(f)



(g)

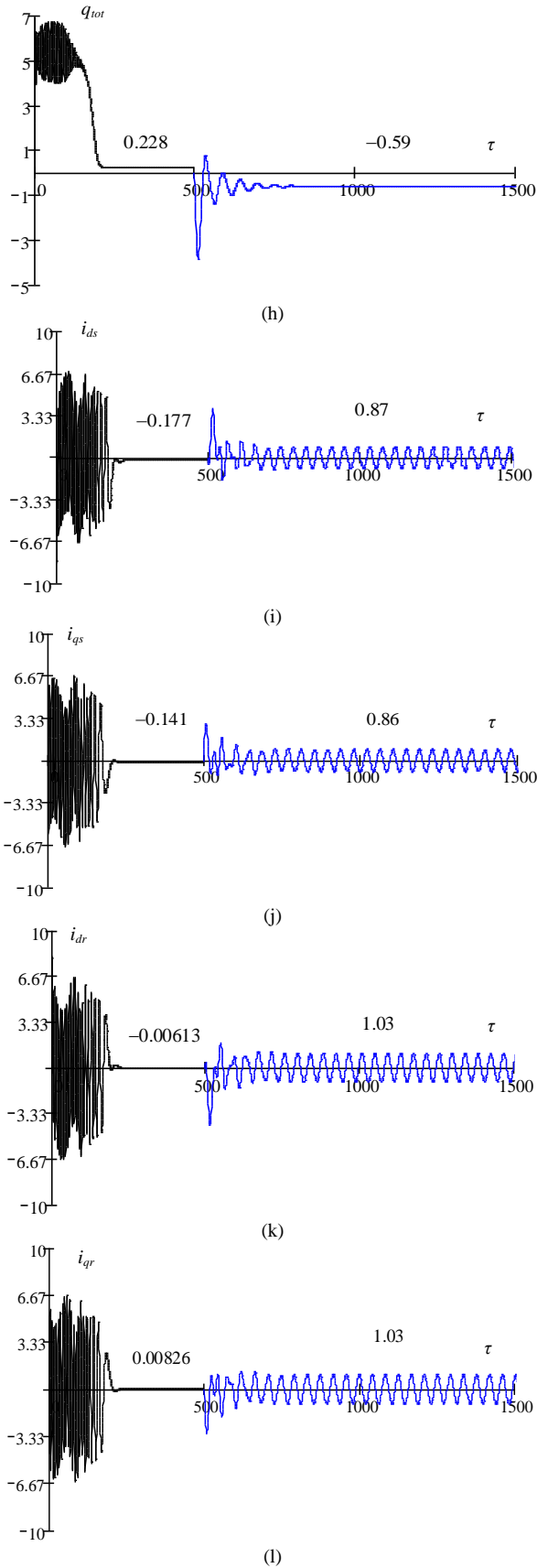


Figure 2. Changes of operating conditions of double fed asynchronous machine with frequency value in its rotor winding $k_{ur}=k_{fr}=0.15$ (for upper limit of a value of rotational frequency)

Further, in the time lag of from 500 to 1000 radian, the torque of driven turbine equal to $m_{WT}=-0.75$ is input, and the control parameters of frequency converter in rotor winding k_{ur}, k_{fr} set at the values $k_{ur}=k_{fr}=0.15$. In this process the electromagnetic torque of machine reaches the value $m_{em}=-0.75$ (Figure 2a), rotational frequency ω_r becomes equal to $\omega_r=1.15$, the values of active and reactive powers of rotor circuits of machine $p_r=-0.08$ and $q_r=-0.13$ appear (negative values of active and reactive powers mean their output to the network) (Figure 2c and 2d).

The power values of stator circuits changes as well $p_s=-0.74$ and $q_s=-0.46$ (Figure 2e and 2f). It needs to pay attention to the fact, that the reactive power of stator winding changes its sign (from plus comes to minus), i.e. in this case, reactive power returns to the network, and finally the total powers become equal to $p_{tot}=-0.82$ and $q_{tot}=-0.59$ (Figure 2g and 2h). The stator currents i_{ds} and i_{qs} (Figure 2i and 2j) are presented below, a peak value of which is equal to ~ 0.87 and 0.86 , and rotor currents i_{dr} and i_{qr} , peak values of which are equal to $i_{drmax}=i_{qrmax}\approx 1$, and their frequency is $f_r=0.15$ (Figure 2k and 2l).

Study of operation mode of double fed induction machine (DFIM) in sub-synchronous rotational frequency at $m_{WT}=-0.25$ (torque of a turbine) in values $k_{ur}=k_{fr}=0.15$. The steady-state value of electromagnetic torque is equal to $m_{em}=-0.25$, and rotational frequency $\omega_r=0.85$, the active and reactive powers of rotor and stator circuits are accordingly equal to $p_r=0.04, q_r=-0.03, p_s=-0.25, q_s=0.44$. Total active p_{tot} and reactive q_{tot} powers of the machine are accordingly equal to $p_{tot}=-0.2, q_{tot}=0.42$. It should be noted that in this case generator consumes reactive power from the grid. And finally, the currents in stator and rotor windings are $i_{ds}=i_{qs}=0.513, i_{dr}=i_{qr}=0.336$.

V. DOUBLE FED INDUCTION MACHINE IN SYNCHRONOUS OPERATION MODE

As it was mentioned above, in a long-time operating mode two options are possible in a range near synchronous rotational frequency. In the first option the frequency converter can be removed from the operation (Figure 1) and rotor windings short-circuited, thus DFAM converts into squirrel-cage asynchronous generator. In this case, Equations (3) and (4) of the system (1) will appear as:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} p\psi_{dr} &= -r_r i_{dr} \\ p\psi_{qr} &= -r_r i_{qr} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3)$$

Since U_{dr} and U_{qr}, k_{ur} and k_{fr} are equal to zero, the equations for p_r and q_r will also disappear from the Equation (1) (i.e. Equations (9) and (10)).

In the second option, which is the most reasonable one, DFAM could be converted into the synchronous generator, thereto in the system of Equations (1) the same Equations (3) and (4) should be written as:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} p\psi_{dr} &= U_{df} - r_{df} i_{dr} \\ p\psi_{qr} &= -r_{qr} i_{qr} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4)$$

That is, the Equation (1) as a whole is transformed into the Park-Gorev equations with the implementation of excitation U_{df} on direct axis d of the machine.

According to Figure 1, a constant voltage is supplied to start U_{df} of rotor winding of phase A, and to joined together the starts of phases B and C, and the ends of these windings are joined together (zero point), i.e. phases B and C are connected in parallel to each other and serially with the phase A. When aligning the direct axis d with axis of winding of A phase, it can be considered with a certain error, that windings' axes of B and C phases are on the quadrature axis q .

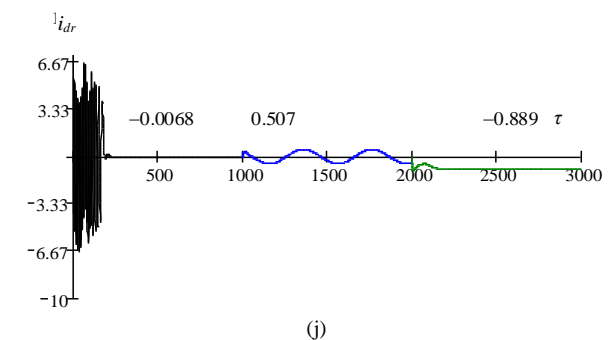
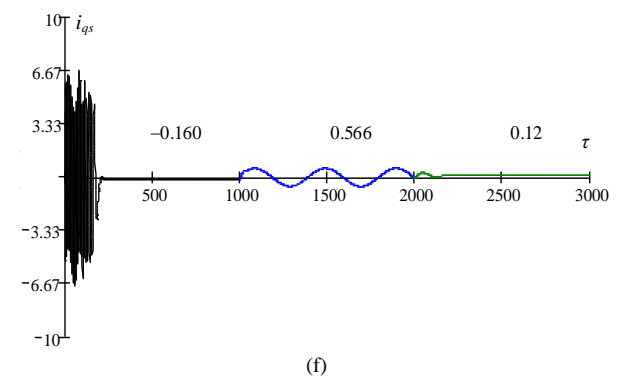
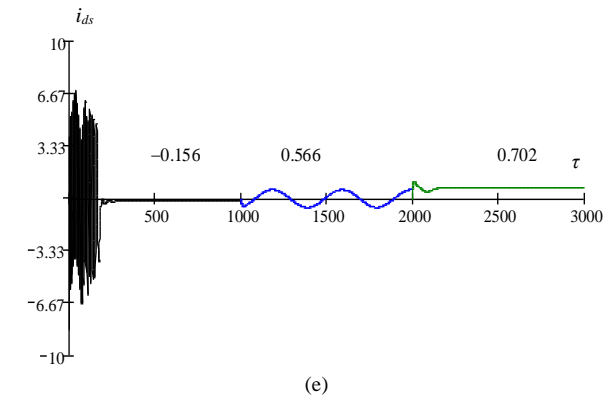
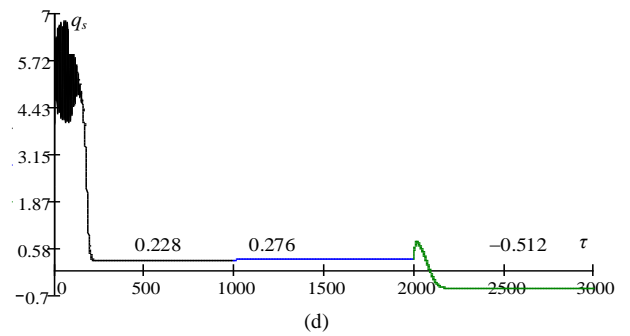
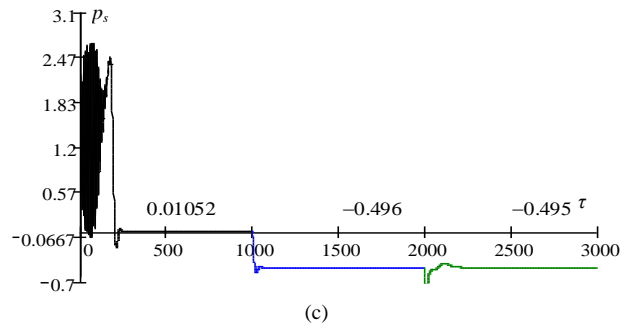
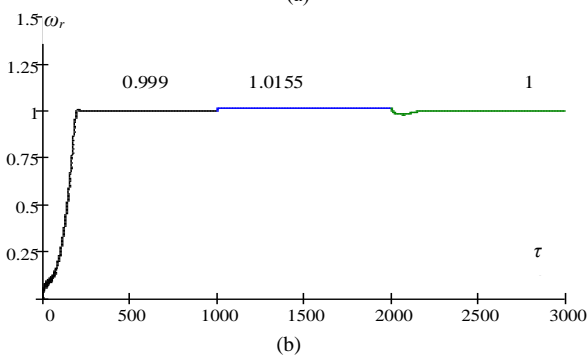
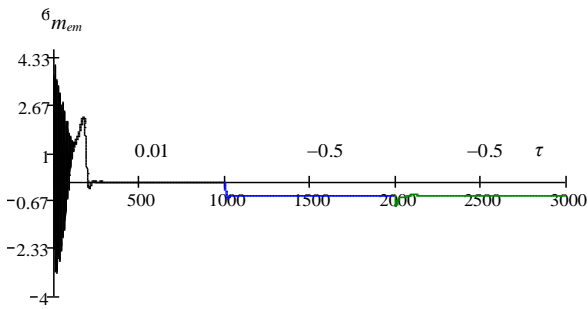
In consequence of such connection the resistances $r_{df}=r_{dr}$ of the expression (4) should be increased by 1.5 times, i.e. $r_{rf}=r_{dr}=1.5r_r$, and the resistance r_{qr} will be equal to $r_{rq}=2 \cdot r_r$. With a fractional error it can be considered that the leakage reactances of rotor circuits $x_{odr}=1.5x_{or}$ change in the same ratio; $x_{oqr}=2x_{or}$. This naturally will entail the changes of rotor circuits' impedances x_{dr} and x_{qr} and values k_s, k_r and k_m in the system of Equations (1).

With taking into account the parameters of machine and circuit diagrams of rotor winding according to Figure 1 the connection of currents with flux linkages in this mode will appear in the following digital form:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} i_{ds} &= 4.5\Psi_{ds} - 4.36\Psi_{dr} \\ i_{qs} &= 3.7\Psi_{qs} - 3.55\Psi_{qr} \\ i_{dr} &= 4.43\Psi_{dr} - 4.36\Psi_{ds} \\ i_{qr} &= 3.61\Psi_{qr} - 3.55\Psi_{qs} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5)$$

Let's demonstrate the above calculations on the same structure of mathematical model of DFAM.

There are presented in the Figure 3 (a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h) accordingly the electromagnetic torque of the machine m_{em} , its rotational frequency ω_r , active and reactive powers of generator p_s and q_s and stator's currents i_{ds} and i_{qs} and rotor's ones i_{dr} and i_{qr} .



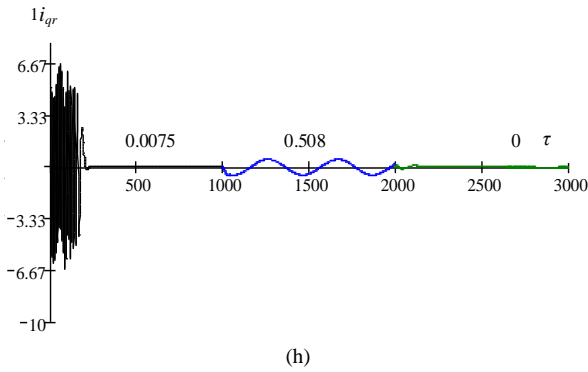


Figure 3. The fluktoqrammas of change of double fed asynchronous machine's operating conditions when operating in synchronous mode

Startup is carried out with taking into account the friction torque equal to $m_{WT}=0.01$ (i.e. practically without load) in the time period of from $\tau=0$ to $\tau=1000$ radian. Wherein the rotation frequency $\omega_r=0.999$. From $\tau=1000$ rad. to $\tau=2000$ rad. the machine operates in asynchronous generator mode, with short-circuited rotor's windings when the driving torque of driven motor (turbine) is equal to $m_{WT}=-0.5$ (minus sign indicates generator mode). In this mode the electromagnetic torque $m_{em}=-0.5$ (Figure 3a), rotational frequency $\omega_r=1.0155$ (Figure 3b), ($\omega_r>1$ which indicates the machine operation in generator mode). Active and reactive powers p_s and q_s equal to p_{tot} and q_{tot} in this mode reach the values $p_s=-0.496$ and $q_s=0.276$, and the reactive power is positive, i.e. generator consumes reactive power from the network (Figure 3c and 3d). Stator currents i_{ds} and i_{qs} and rotor ones i_{dr} and i_{qr} in this mode are variables, the amplitude of stator currents does not exceed the values $i_{ds}=i_{qs}=0.566$, and the rotor ones $i_{dr}=i_{qr}=0.508$ (Figure 3e, 3f, 3i, 3j).

On the fluktoqrammas of the same figure in the time range of from $\tau=2000$ rad to $\tau=3000$ rad conversions into synchronous operating mode of the machine is carried out, i.e. equations (2) and (3) of the system (1) are formed according to the ratios (4) and (5). In this range the drive torque remains the same, i.e. $m_{WT}=-0.5$, according to it $m_{em}=-0.5$, rotational frequency is strictly equal to $\omega_r=1$, which indicates the synchronous mode. For this machine the constant value of excitation voltage in the equations (4) is chosen to be equal to $U_{df}=-0.04$. In this process the active power value is equal to $p_s=-0.495$ (Figure 3c) and reactive one is $q_s=-0.512$ (Figure 3d). That is, the machine operates in synchronous mode with output to the network both an active and the reactive powers, and the value of reactive power is a little bit more than active one. Power factor has capacitive character and reaches the value of $\cos\varphi_{st}\approx 0.7$.

In synchronous mode the stator and rotor currents (Figure 3e and 3f) does not exceed the permissible limits. Excitation current $i_{dr}=i_{df}$ sets at a level of $i_{dr}=i_{df}=-0.889$ (Figure 3g), and current i_{dr} in this mode is naturally equal to $i_{qr}=0$ (Figure 3h). It must be noted that operating mode of DFIM in near synchronous mode, values of the control parameters will be $k_{ur}=k_{fr}=0.01$ when $m_{WT}=-0.5$.

The electromagnetic torque sets at the value of $m_{em}=-0.5$, the rotational frequency is equal to $\omega_r=1.01$, the active and reactive powers are accordingly equal to $p_{tot}=-0.49$, $q_{tot}\approx -0.03$. Thus, DFIM operates in a design mode, and output of reactive power is almost equal to zero, i.e. generator operates with power factor equal to $\cos\varphi\approx 1$.

Summarizing the above-stated, the following algorithm of DFAM operation can be recommended under the long-term operating conditions (month, season) in a range of near synchronous speed for the average values of driving torque of driven motor: when a considerable reactive power output to network is required, AMDP should be transferred into operating mode of a purely synchronous generator with excitation from controlled rectifier (Figure 1), in this process the inverter (I-R) is removed from the circuit; when DFAM operating on partially compensated with reactive power the electric power network it is necessary to leave the circuit of frequency converter unchanged; to secure the near synchronous rotational frequency by the values of the control parameters ($k_{ur}=k_{fr}$), in this process the reactive power ($\cos\varphi\approx 1$) isn't output to the network and isn't consumed from the network; and finally with significant compensation of reactive power to the electric network it is necessary to remove completely the frequency converter from the operating mode and to convert DFAM into squirrel-cage asynchronous generator mode, in this case the reactive power will be consumed from the network .

VI. CONCLUSIONS

The presented notation of the equations of controlled double fed asynchronous machine allows relatively easy studying of the mathematical model of DFAM in one structure, conversion of the machine into the modes of synchronous generator and squirrel-cage asynchronous generator.

When DFAM operating on the uncompensated electric power networks and under the appropriate processing conditions it is advisable to convert its operation into a synchronous mode, connecting and powering the rotor windings according to the diagram on Figure 1 from the rectifier part of frequency converter. This allows significant increasing of output of reactive power by generator into the network, while the value of the leading $\cos\varphi$ constitutes $\cos\varphi\approx 0.7$.

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BIOGRAPHIES



Laman Hasan Hasanova was born in Baku, Azerbaijan on September 4, 1975. She graduated from Azerbaijan State Oil Academy, Baku, Azerbaijan in Electrician Engineer and received Bachelor degree in 1999 and Master degree in 2001. In 2009 she received the Ph.D. degree from Azerbaijan

Scientific Research Institute of Energetic and Energy Design, Baku, Azerbaijan. She is a coauthor of a book about Renewable Power Sources and an author of more than 40 articles and publications.



Rauf Ismail Mustafayev was born in Baku, Azerbaijan in 1939. He graduated from Moscow Agrotechnical University, Russia in Electrician Engineer in 1964 and received the Ph.D. degree from Azerbaijan State Oil Academy, Baku, Azerbaijan in 1972. In 1990 he

defended his thesis on "Dynamic Modes of Electromechanical Converters of Operating to Power Network Wind Power Plants" theme and received Doctor of Technical Sciences degree from Moscow Institute of Power Engineering, Russia. Currently, he is a Professor of Power Engineering and and head of "Wind Power" laboratory in Azerbaijan Scientific Research Institute of Energetic and Energy Design, Baku, Azerbaijan. He is also an Academician of International Academy of Electrotechnical Sciences, Moscow, Russia. He is an author or coauthor of many papers (above 200) in journals and international conference proceedings.