



# Novel PM generators for large wind turbines

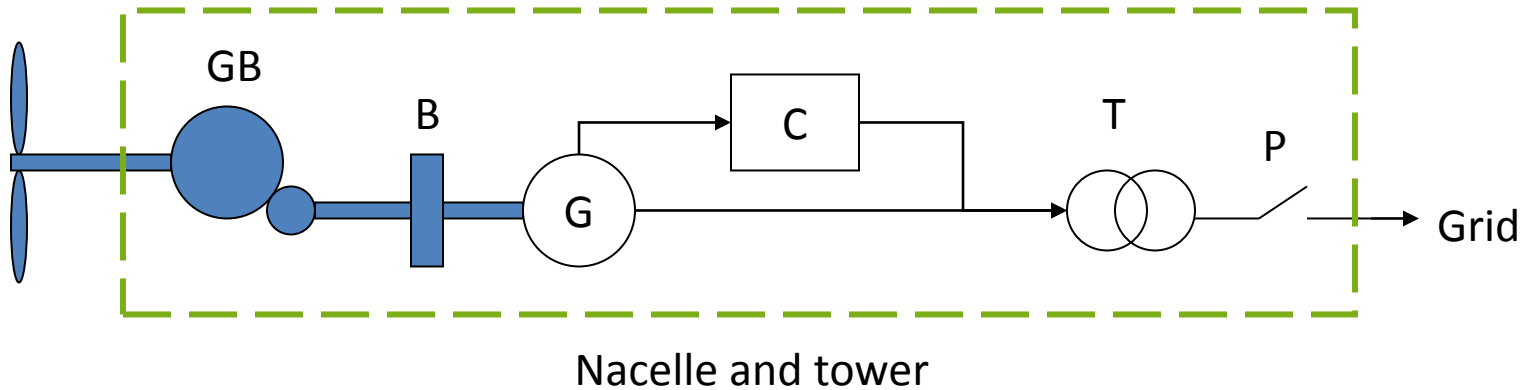
by Alexey Matveev

# Contents

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- Drive train configurations
- State-of-the-art PMG-based solutions
- Integration: the path to win for direct drive
- SmartMotor in wind

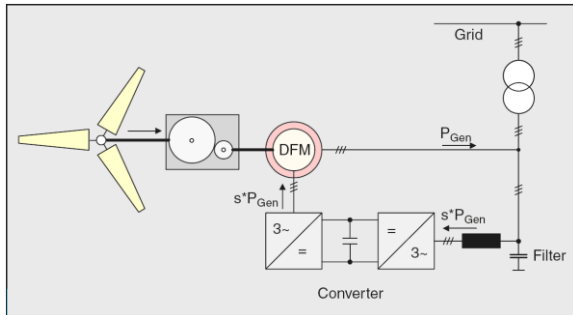
# The general drive train scheme



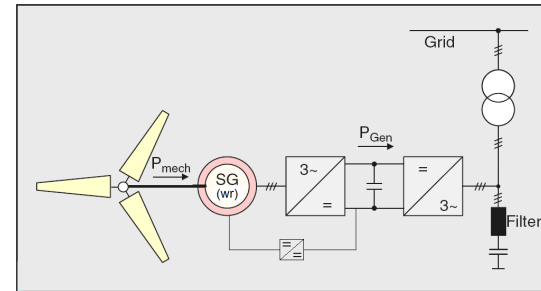
- GB – gearbox
- B – brake
- G – generator
- C – converter
- T – transformer
- P - protection

# Basic drive train solutions

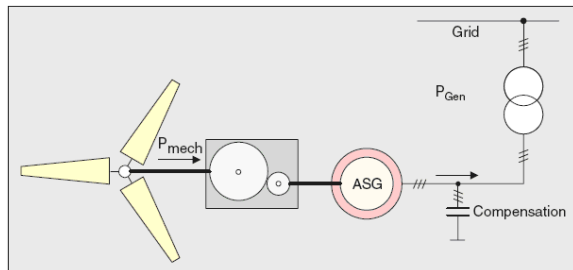
**Configuration 1: gear + double-fed IG**



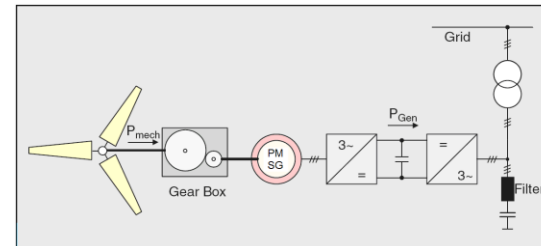
**Configuration 3: direct SG with wound rotor**



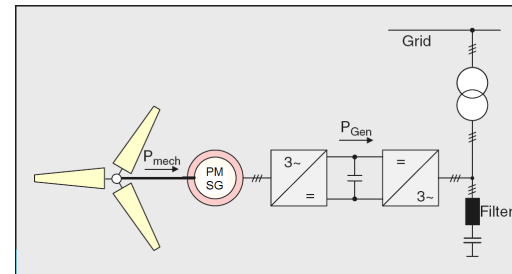
**Configuration 2: gear + IG**



**Configuration 4: gear + PMSG**

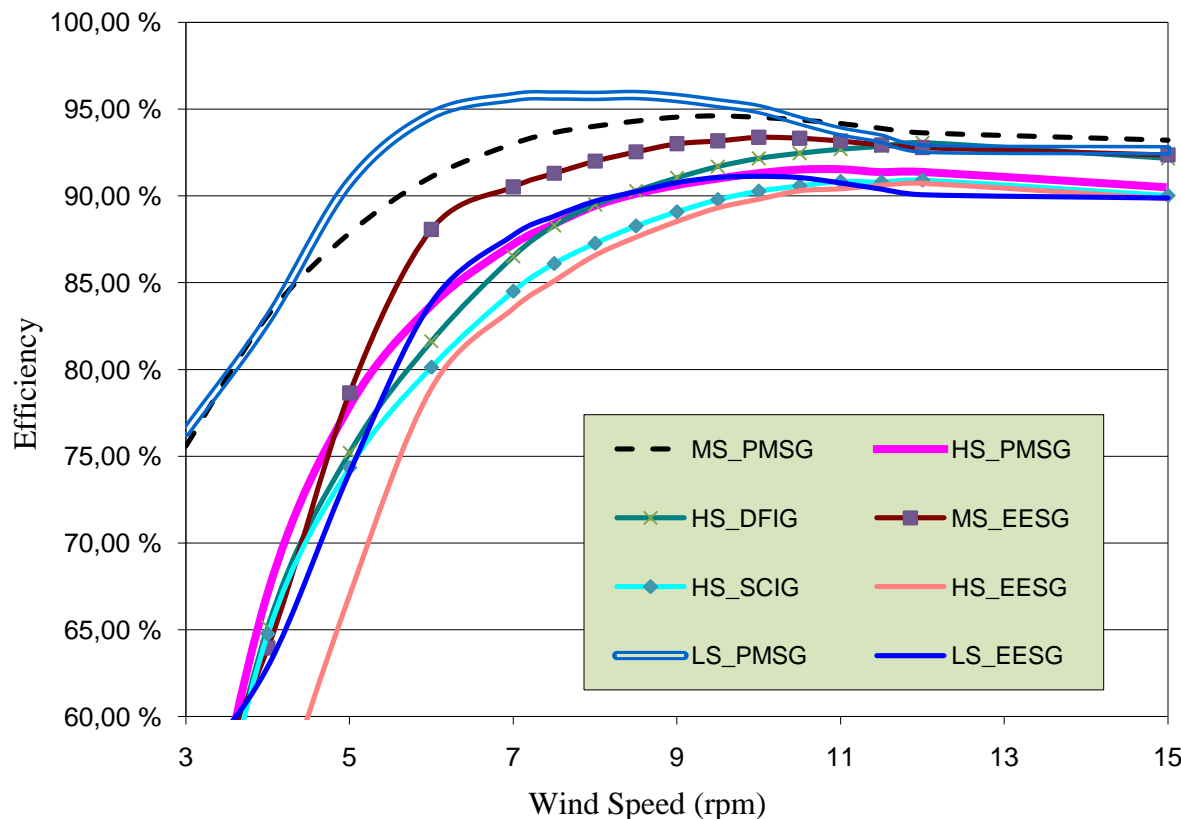


**Configuration 5: DD PMSG**



# Efficiency of different drive trains

- Components included: gearbox, generator, converter, transformer
  - Direct driven PM generator solution gives the best efficiency at speeds below rated



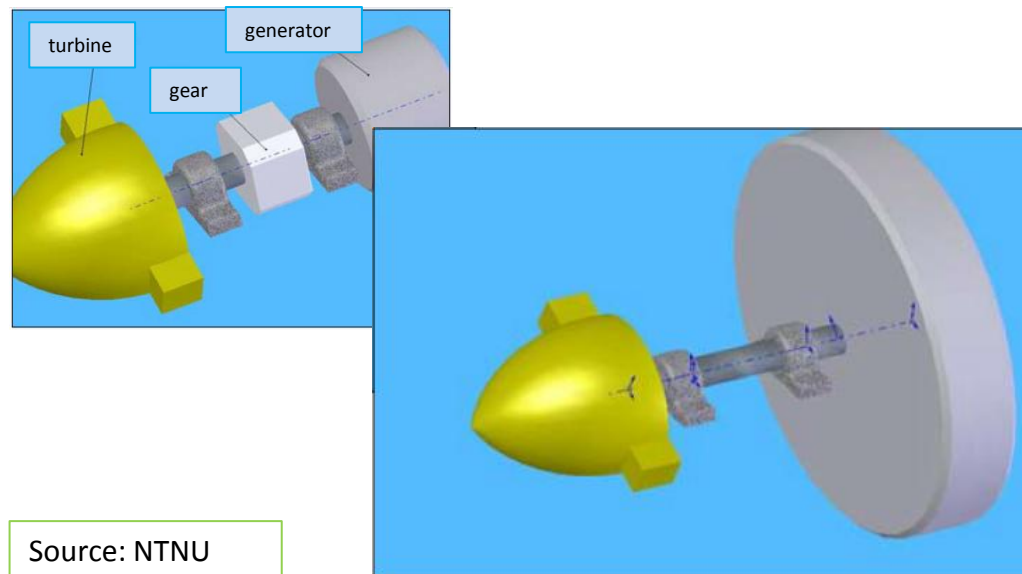
LS – low speed  
 MS – medium speed  
 HS – high speed  
  
 PMSG – permanent magnet synchronous generator  
 DFIG – doubly-fed induction generator  
 EESG – electrically excited synchronous generator  
 SCIG – squirrel-cage induction generator

Analysis performed in cooperation with Zhaoqiang Zhang, NTNU (supervisor Prof. Robert Nilssen)

# Direct drive vs geared solution

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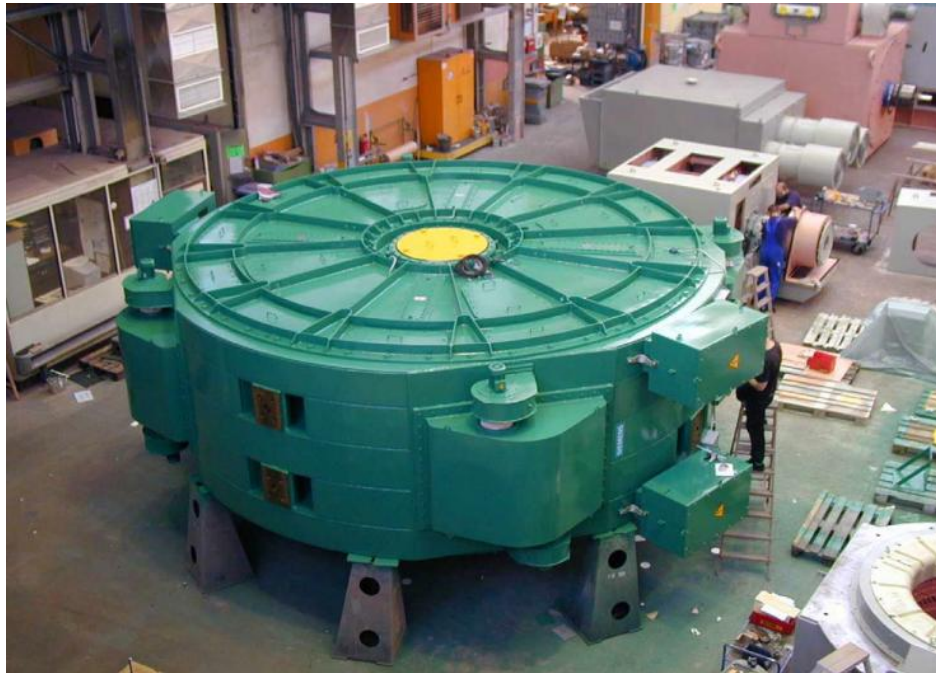
- Direct drive is larger and heavier, but
- it doesn't suffer gearbox-related problems



# High-torque generator for direct drive

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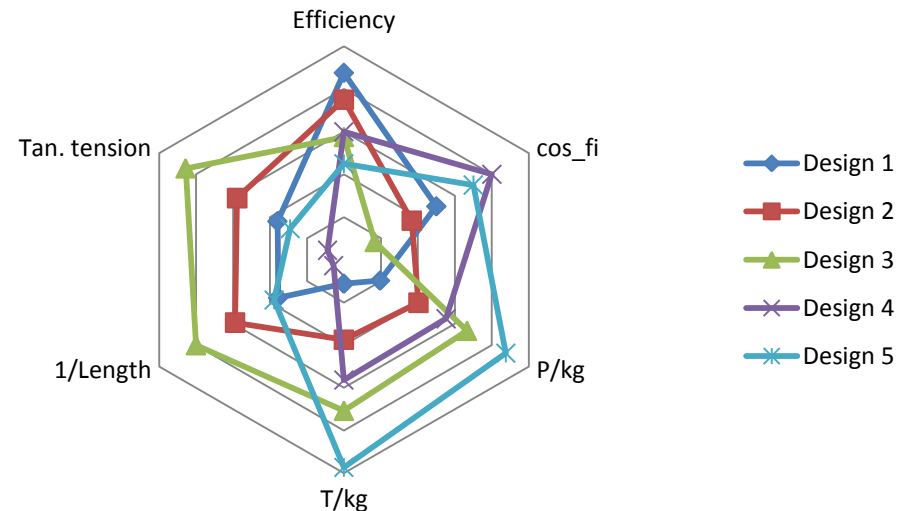
- High-torque generator for direct drive is large. This is basically the only drawback of direct drive solution



*PM generator from Siemens. 3 MW, 17 rpm*

# Some conclusions

- Drive trains with PM generators have the best efficiency
  - Especially without gear (direct drive) and 1-stage gear
- However, there are other characteristics to take into account:
  - Weight
  - Cost
  - Power factor
  - Lifetime
  - Reliability
  - Manufacturability
  - ...



- Design means finding a trade-off between various criteria

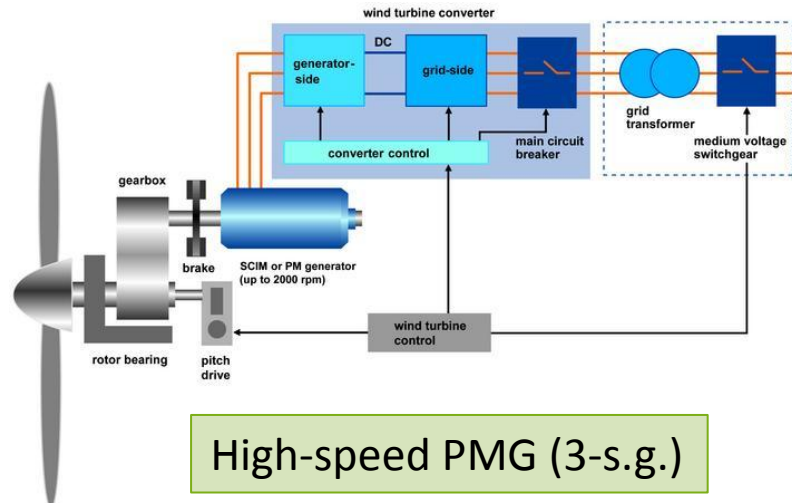
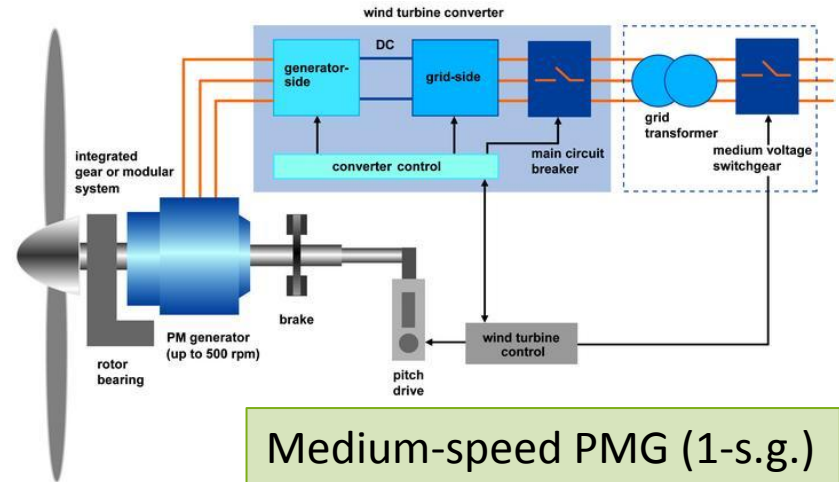
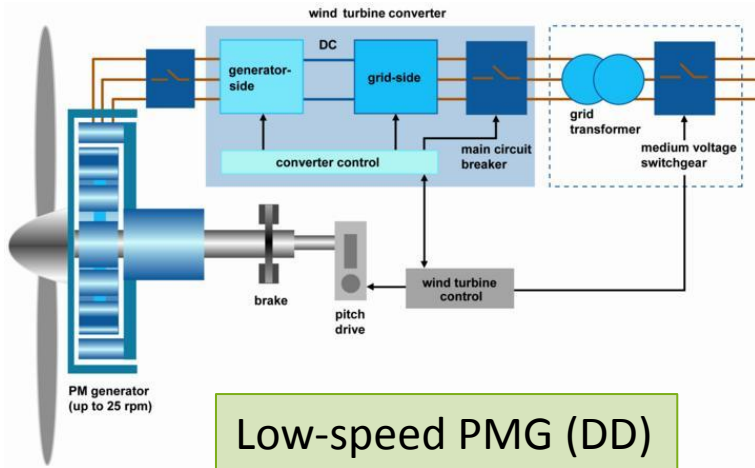


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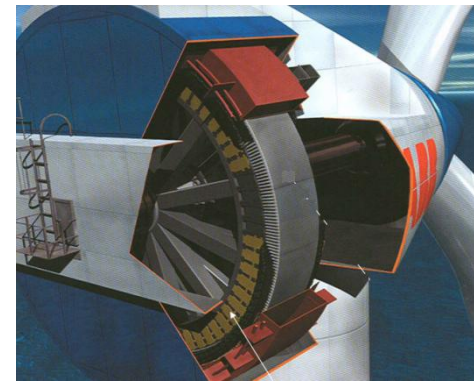
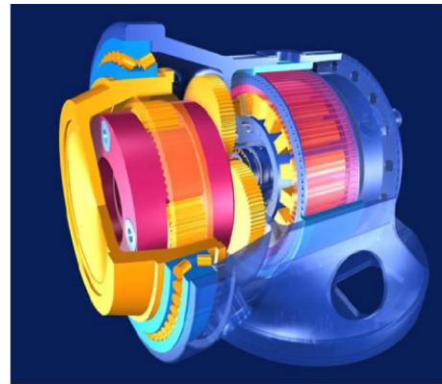
- Drive train configurations
- State-of-the-art PMG-based solutions
- Integration: the path to win for direct drive
- SmartMotor in wind

# Available solutions with PMG

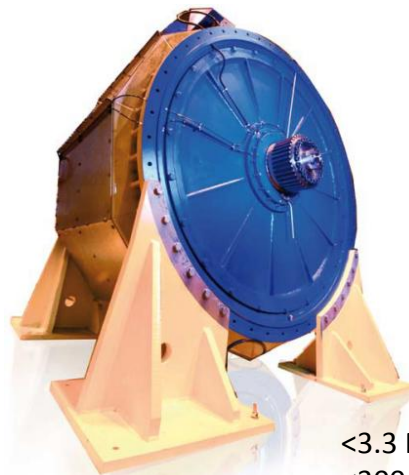


# Products of ABB and TheSwitch

- Low-speed, medium-speed and high-speed generators



<1 MW  
<2000 rpm



<3.3 MW  
<300 rpm



<4.25 MW  
<20 rpm

# Commercial power electronics

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- Examples of medium-voltage (ABB) and low-voltage (TheSwitch) converters



*ABB*



*TheSwitch*

# Is it end of the story?

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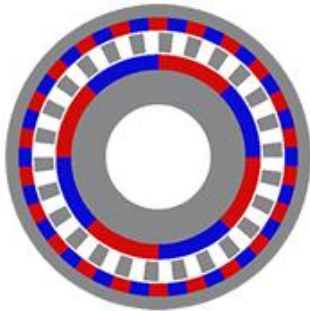
- Big companies have products and even complete packages up to approximately 5-7 MW. Is it end of the development?

NO!!!

- New concepts under investigation, for example:
  - Magnetic gears and Pseudo-direct drive
  - Superconducting machines
- There are problems when going to powers higher than 5-7 MW. These are to be solved!

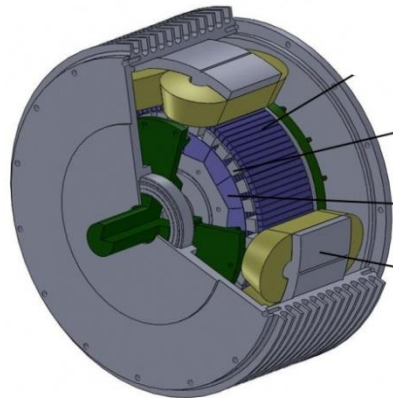
# Examples of new concepts

- Magnetic gears, pseudo-direct drive (PDD), superconducting machines
- The concepts have not been proven yet for high-power WEC

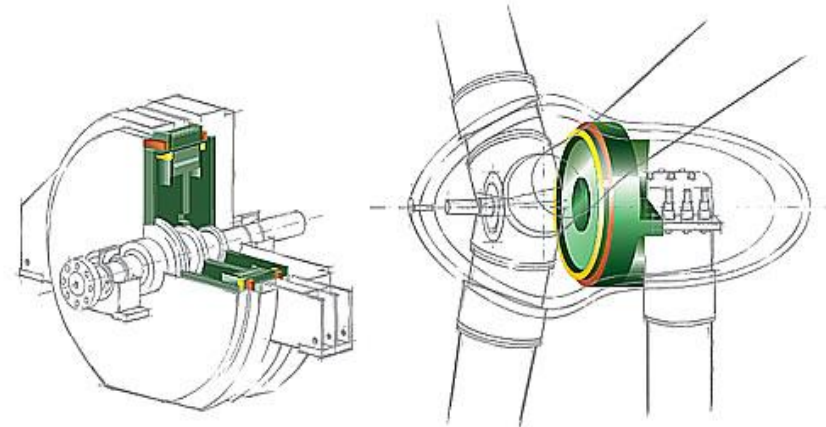


Magnetic gears

*Magnomatics*



PDD

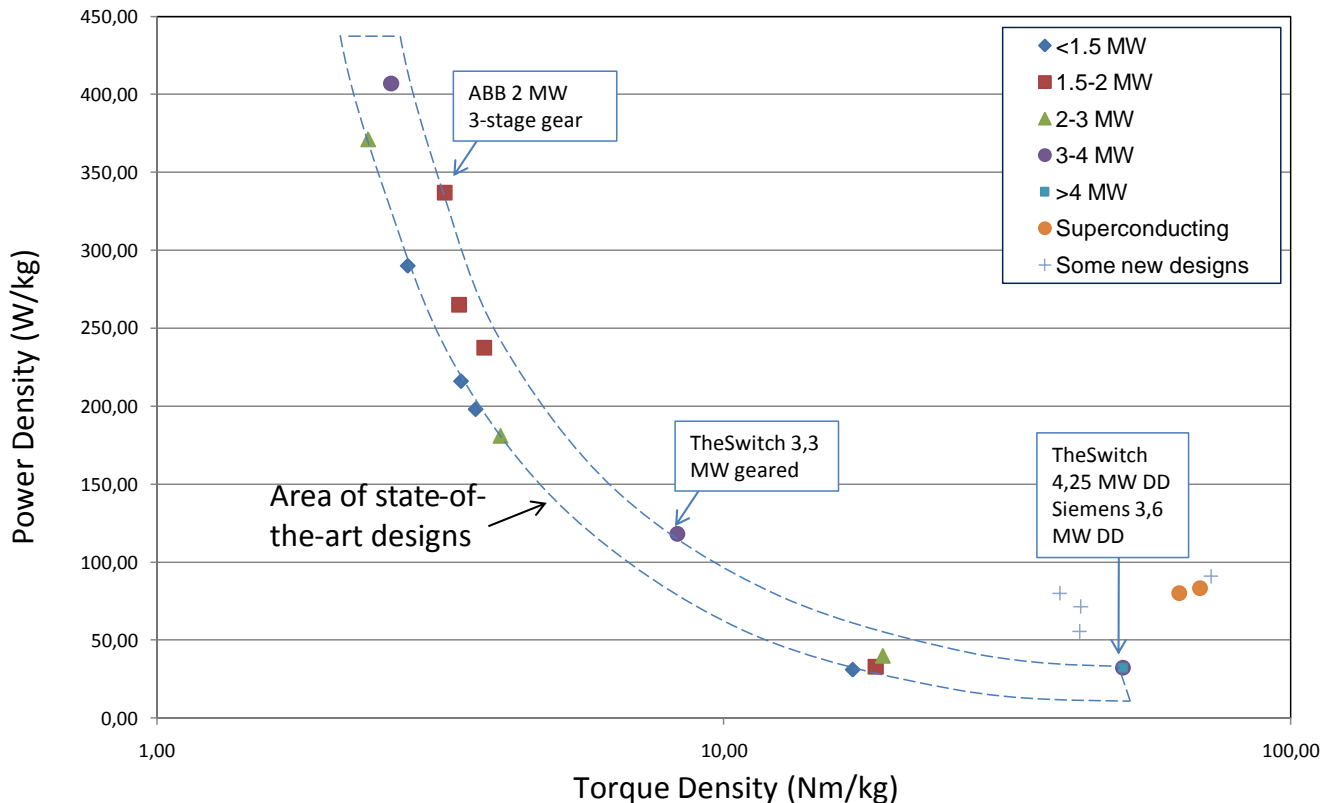


Direct drive using HTS superconductors

*Converteam/Zenergy*

# Technology frontier for PM generators

- State-of-the-art in generator weight (expressed via power and torque densities, each point corresponds to one generator design)



Analysis performed in cooperation with Zhaoqiang Zhang, NTNU (supervisor Prof. Robert Nilssen)

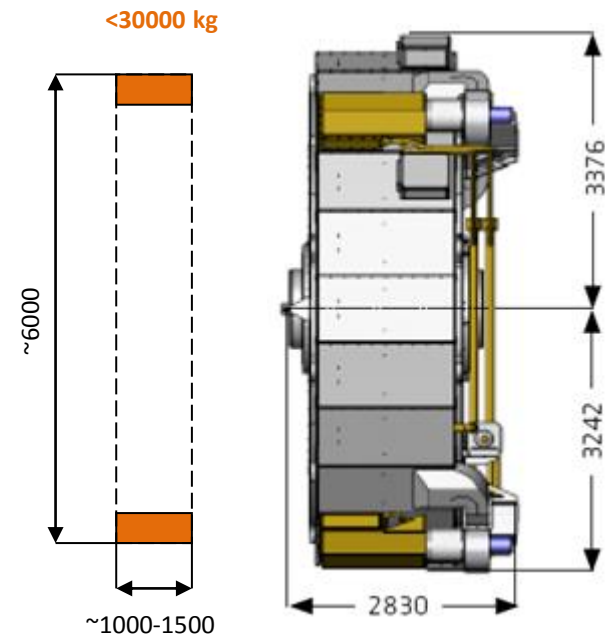
# Active parts, cooling and carrying structure

- Active parts make 30-40% of total weight
- Cooling system defines size of active parts, it may take considerable space
- Carrying structure is usually massive

Rated power	3800 kW
Rated speed	17.5 rpm
Voltage	690 V
Weight	81000 kg
Cooling system	Air-to-air heat exchanger



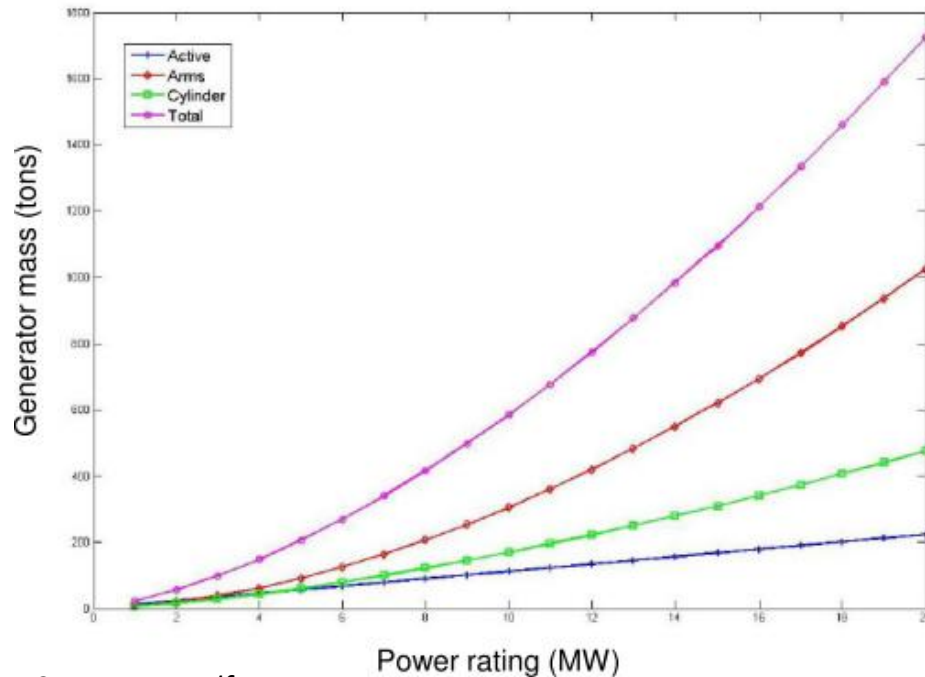
TheSwitch





# When going for higher powers...

- Weight of carrying structure grows disproportionately!



Source: TU Delft



Enercon

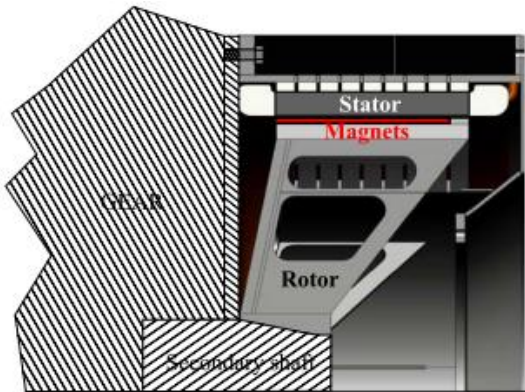
## *...next part*

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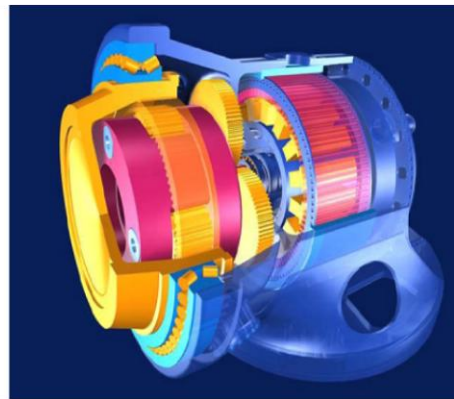
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# Integration strategies

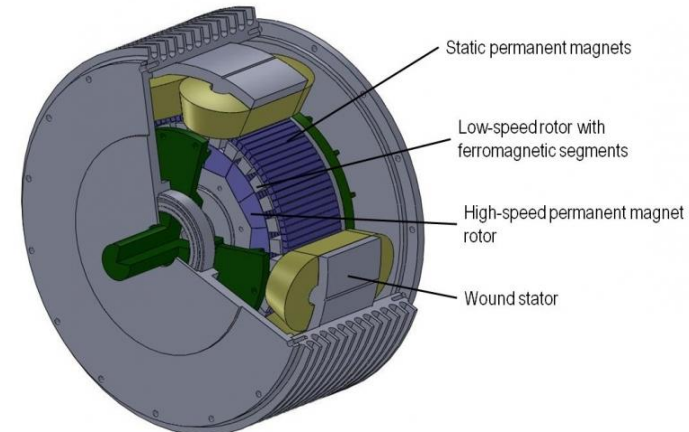
- For drive trains with gearboxes: integrate generator with gearbox (see examples below)
- For direct drive: integrate generator with the turbine! (examples will follow)



*TheSwitch*



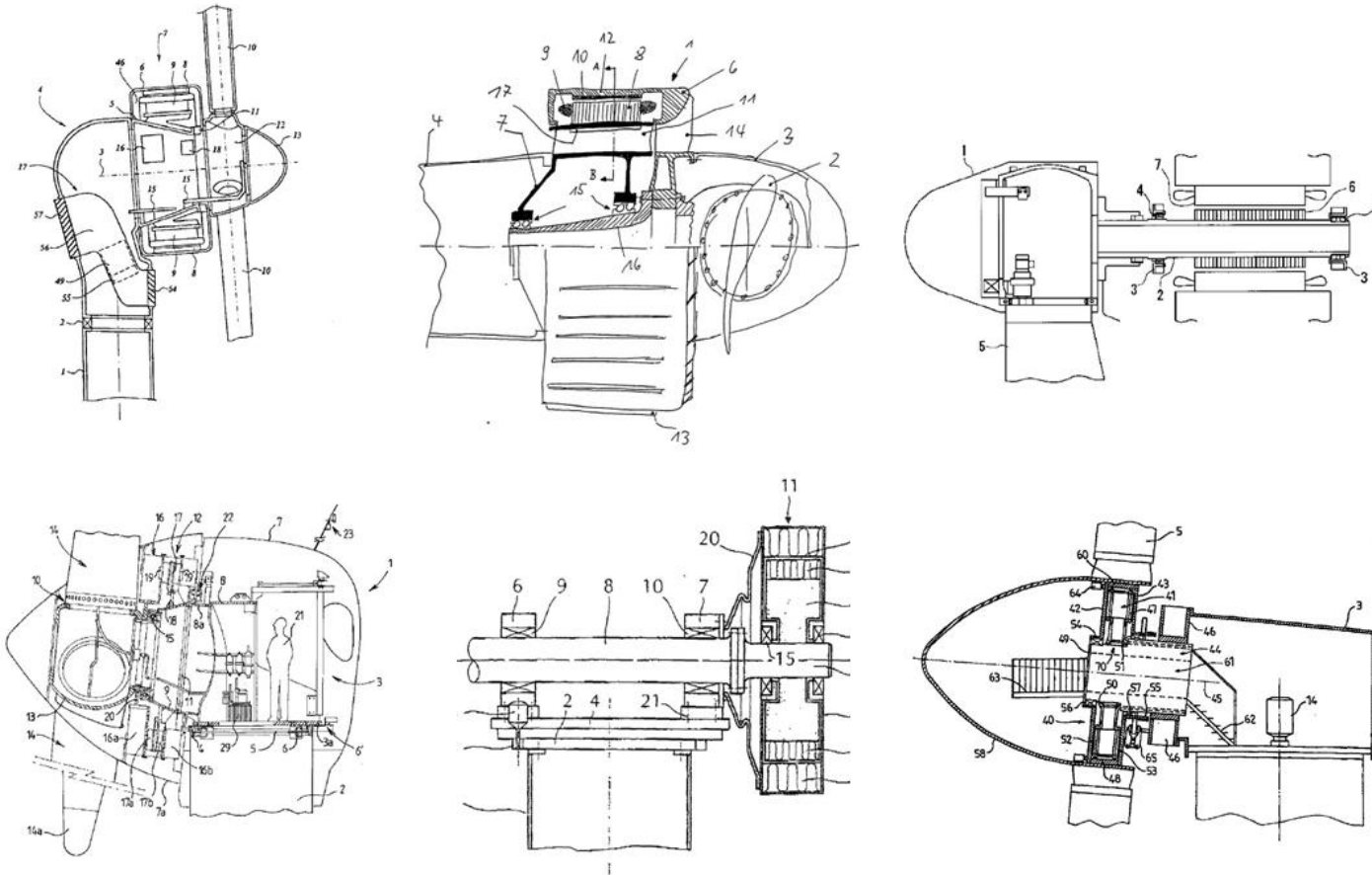
*ABB*



*Magnomatics*

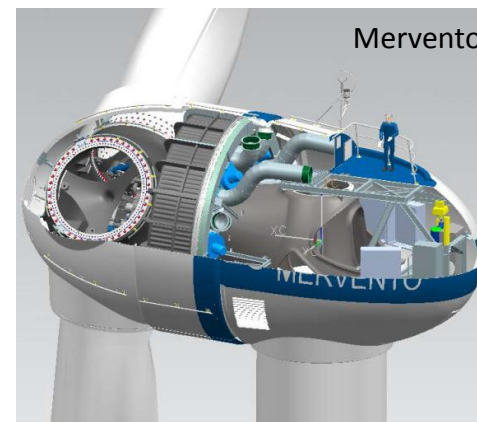
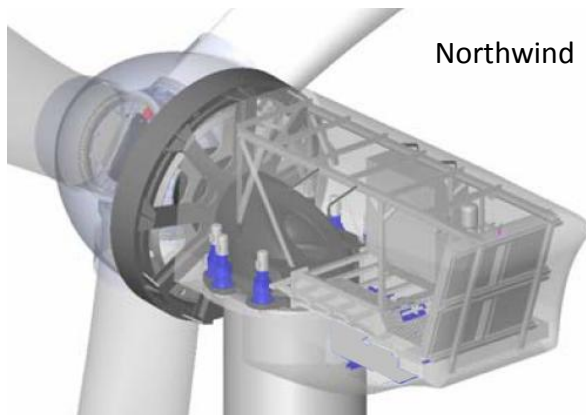
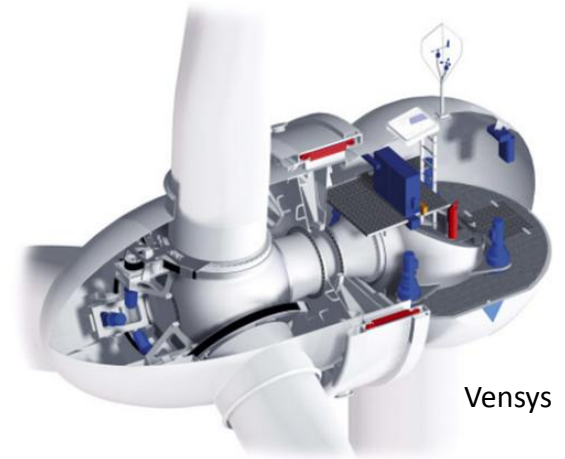
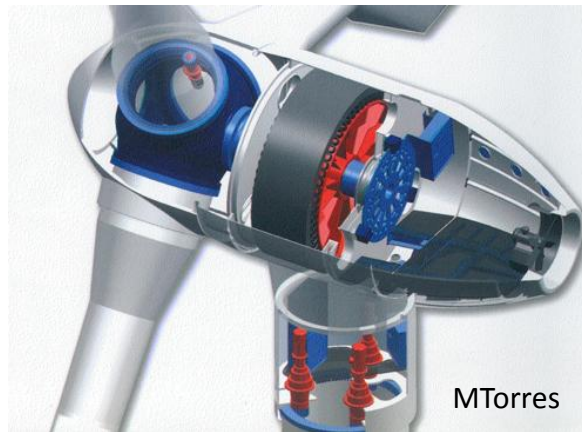
# Direct-driven generator in the nacelle

- Just a few of numerous patented designs



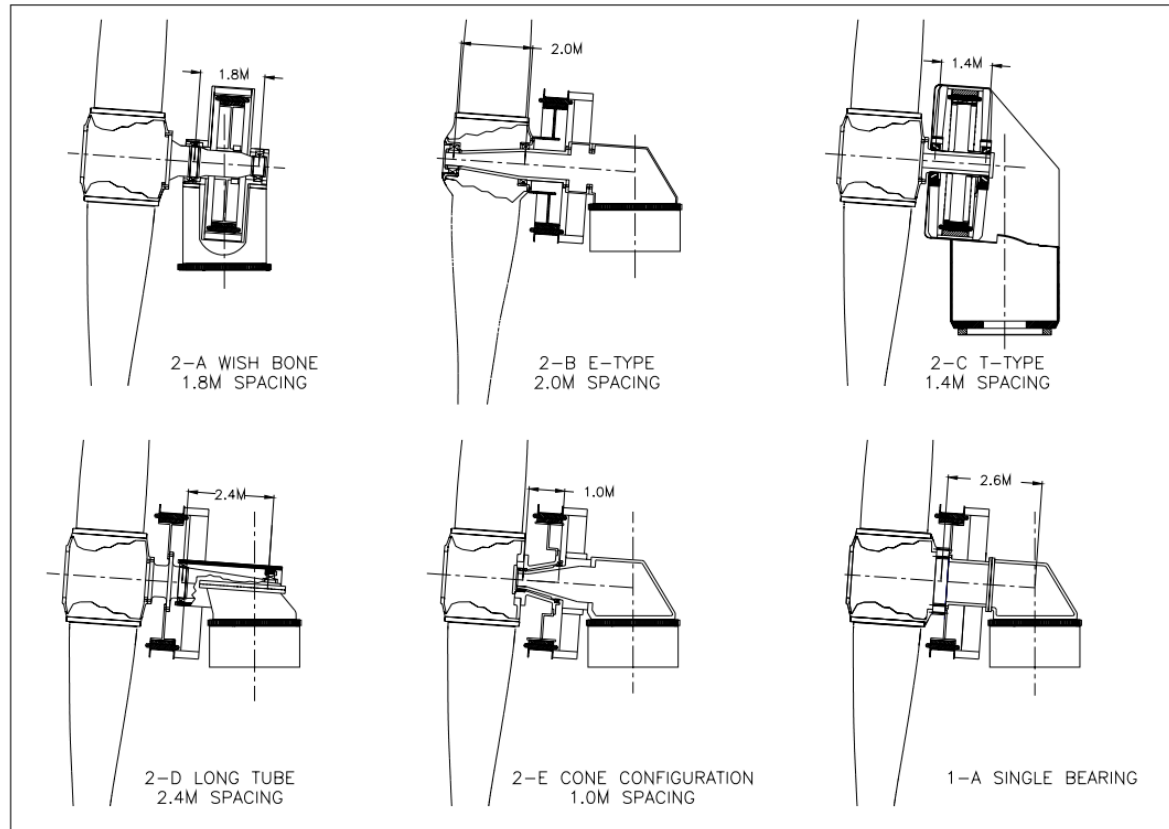
# Direct-driven generator in the nacelle

- Popular concept: generator between blades and tower



# Direct-driven generator in the nacelle

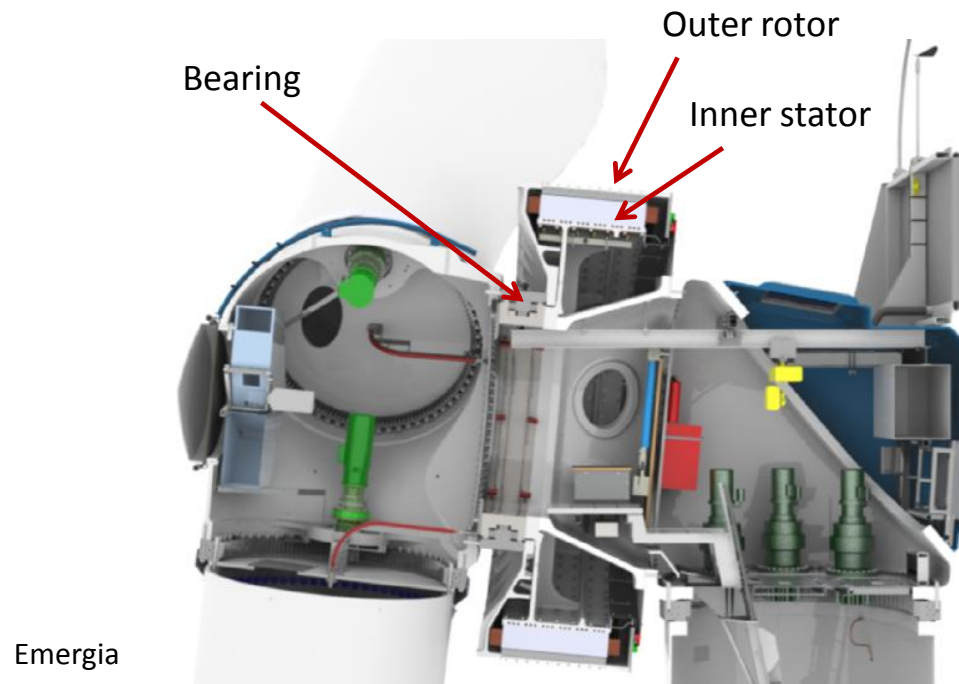
- Integration variants



Source: NREL

# Direct-driven generator outside the nacelle

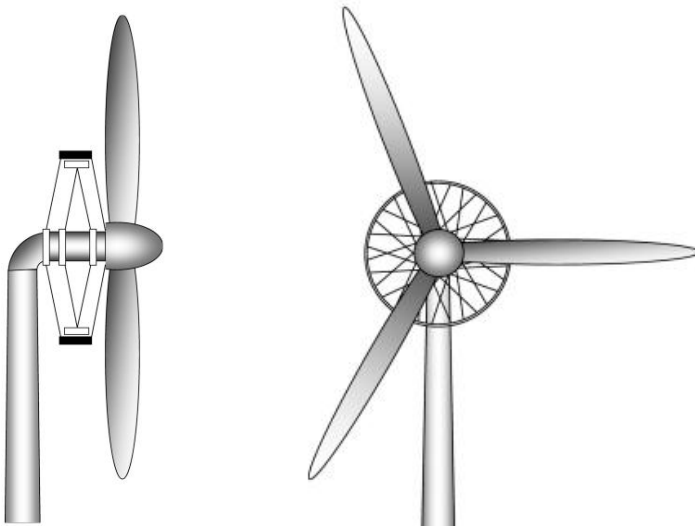
- No shaft
- Single bearing common for generator and blades



# Direct-driven generator outside the nacelle

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- Different approaches to weight reduction



*Concept: light carrying structure of the generator*



*Concept: integration of generator with blades*



# Key to success for generator supplier

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- Work in close contact with the turbine designers
- Provide best active parts
  - Lightest
  - Most compact
  - Giving high efficient energy conversion
  - Segmented
  - Easy to integrate
  - Cheap in production
  - With low cogging
  - Medium- and low-voltage

## *...next part*

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- Drive train configurations
  - State of the art PMG-based solutions
  - Integration: the path to win for direct drive
- SmartMotor in wind

# What is SmartMotor

- Established in 1996 in Trondheim, Norway
- One of the largest R&D groups in the world with focus on PM technology



# Reference projects offshore

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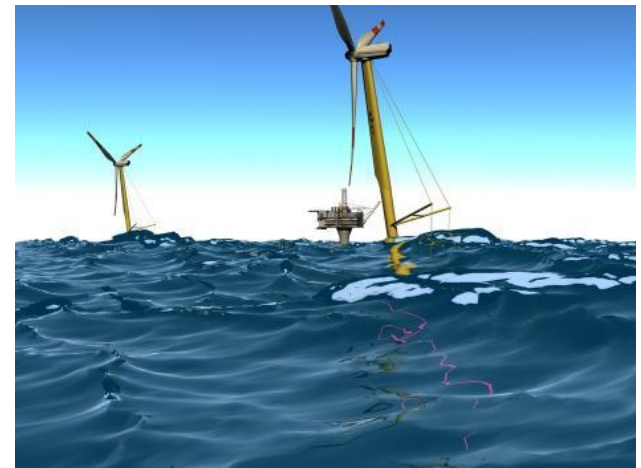
- Low-voltage and medium-voltage machines of MW-class



*1.1 MW tidal turbine of Atlantis Resource Corporation (delivered)*



*0.8 MW propulsion system for Rolls-Royce Marine (in operation)*

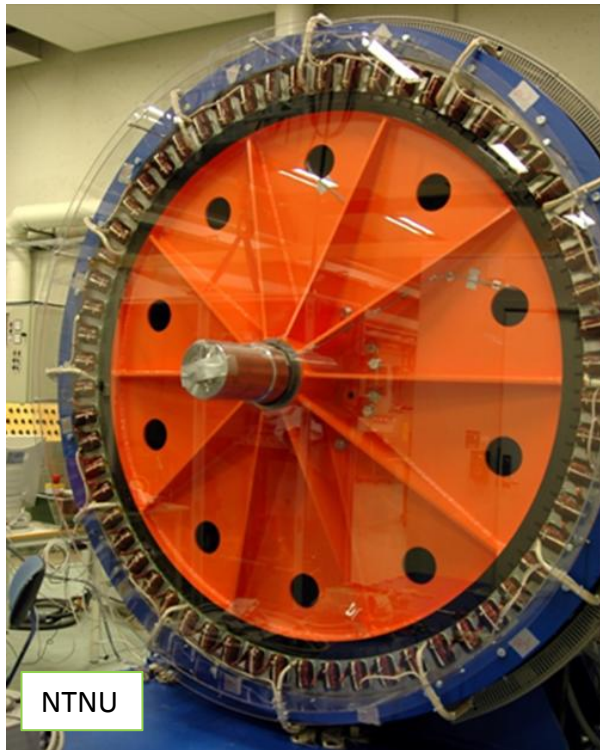


*10 MW offshore wind turbine of SWAY (under construction)*

# The technologies we believe in

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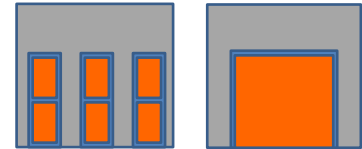
- PM machines with concentrated winding and ironless machines
- Ideal for high-torque applications like wind turbines with direct drive



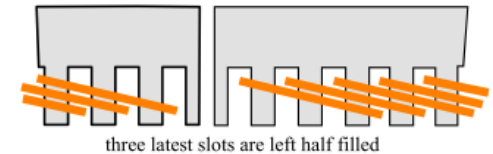
# Our technologies

- Concentrated winding technology is advantageous compared to distributed winding in high-torque applications due to

- higher slot fill factor and consequently better cooling of the copper
  - Pre-shaping of the coil
  - No insulation is needed between different phases



- segmentation with distributed winding leads to half-empty slots (10% loss in total slot filling), while with concentrated winding all slots are filled
- low cogging
  - Competitors achieve this by shaping magnets
  - SmartMotor apply patented slot/pole combinations

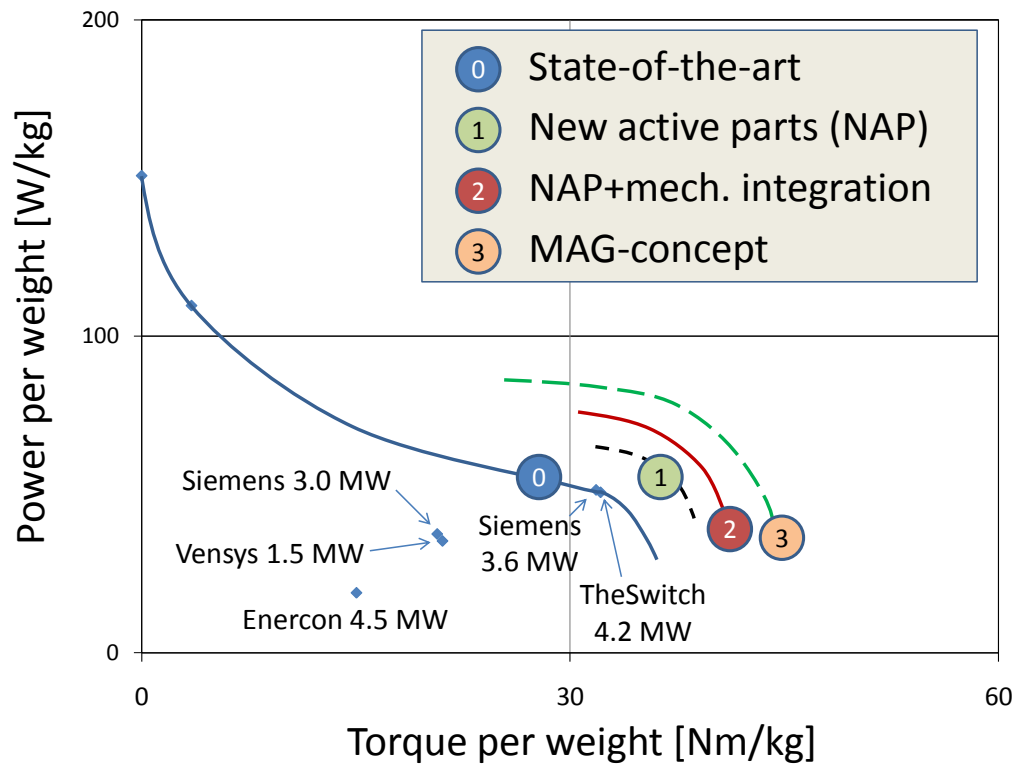


- Ironless technology is advantageous for machines with large diameter

- There is no attracting force between rotors and stator
- The structure is not sensitive to relative displacement of rotors and stator

# Our R&D directions

- Shift PMG technology frontier by introducing new concepts
- Find new integration solutions together with wind turbine manufacturers



# Our R&D directions

- Novel transformer-less concepts
- ABB have developed concepts with direct high-voltage DC outputs based on use of machines with high-voltage insulation
- **SmartMotor have developed similar concept where machine with low-voltage insulation can be used (which means considerably more compact and cheap machine)**

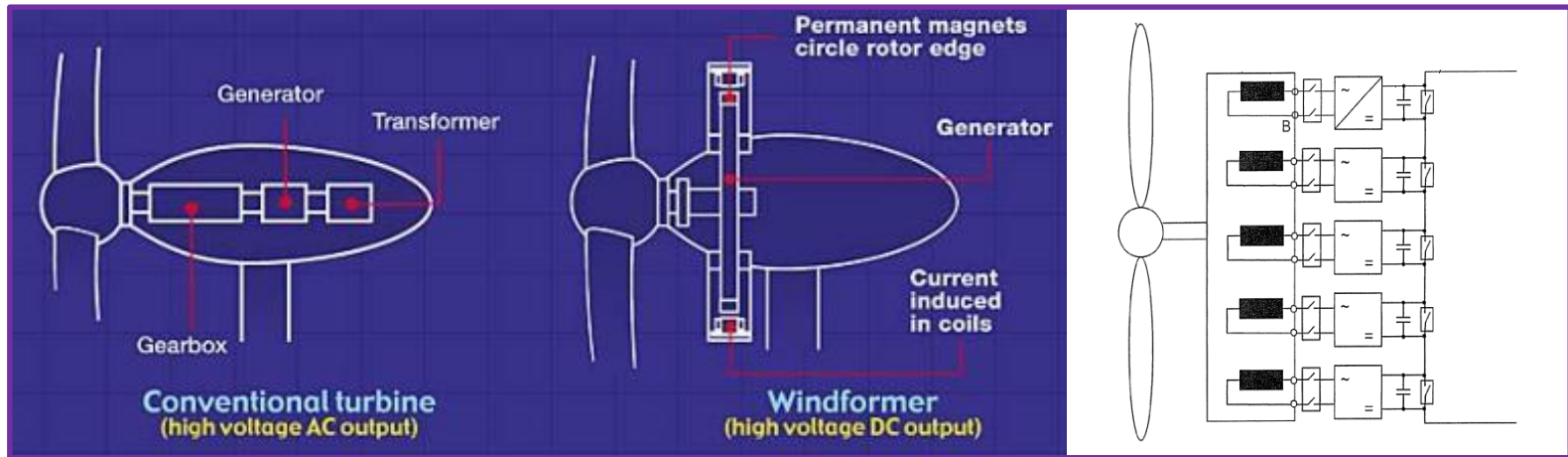


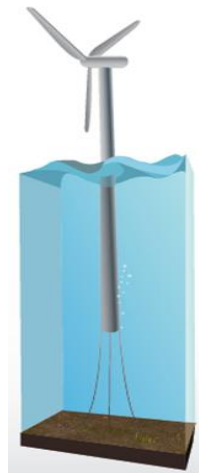
ABB concepts



*...the end)*

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# Thank you!



Contact information: [alexey@smartmotor.no](mailto:alexey@smartmotor.no), [www.smartmotor.no](http://www.smartmotor.no)

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