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Comprehensive Guide to Power Converter Topologies for Sustainable Wind Energy System

Muhammad Qasim Nawaz*, Wei Jiang, Aimal Khan
Electrical Engineering and Automation Department, School of Electrical Energy and Power Engineering, Yangzhou University, China

Correspondence
*Muhammad Qasim Nawaz
Electrical Engineering and Automation Department,
School of Electrical Energy and Power Engineering, Yangzhou University, China
Email: mh20066@stu.yzu.edu.cn

Abstract

As demand for sustainable energy continues to grow, wind energy especially provided by permanent magnet synchronous generators (PMSG) connected to wind turbines, has become an important research area. This article provides a comprehensive review of various converter topologies used in PMSG-based wind turbines. The transition from asynchronous to synchronous generators reflects the industry's response to the evolving landscape of energy requirements. The review explores the advantages and disadvantages associated with different power converter topologies. Among these, the "back-to-back" converter emerges as a common and favored topology due to its superior performance over Doubly Fed Induction Generators (DFIGs). The study delves into the intricate details of these converter topologies, shedding light on their operating intricacies and the impact on overall wind energy conversion efficiency. Furthermore, the analysis demonstrates recent developments and outcomes in power conversion topologies, including resonant converters, matrix converters, and multilevel converters. Tests have shown that the continuously clamped three-phase neutral diode topology (3L NPC-BTB) is superior to the BTB 2L-VSC parallel two-phase converter with DC coupling and multi-level converters. The proposed converter topology improves energy extraction and provides a gainful solution for generator on the side converters of high-power, variable speed PMSG wind turbines. This review provides a comprehensive guide to the power converter topologies of PMSG in wind turbines and contributes to ongoing discussions on advancing wind energy technology. Additionally, this review article is also useful for researchers, engineers, and professionals interested in renewable energy systems.

Keywords
MPPT Techniques, PMSG Converter Topologies, Wind Energy Systems.

I. INTRODUCTION

Wind electricity exists one of the quickest developing renewable power assets in most recent years. As countries seek to reduce carbon emissions and shift to cleaner energy sources, wind turbines have become an important technology for harnessing wind energy. Because of their great efficiency, permanent magnet synchronous generators, or PMSG, are frequently employed in wind turbines, compact size, and ability to operate at variable speeds. However, integrating PMSG into wind turbines requires the use of a power converter to change the generator's variable output voltage and frequency into a fixed frequency and voltage appropriate for grid connection [1] also for efficient and reliable operation of wind turbines using PMSG, it is important to select the appropriate power converter topology. Different power converter topologies have been put forth and implemented into operation in order to satisfy the particular requirements of wind turbines based on PMSG. This article aims to investigate various power converter topologies for PMSGs of wind turbines and compare them considering their benefits, disadvantages and performance characteristics. For wind turbine PMSGs, the back to back (BTB) converter power converter design is often used. This system consists of two voltage source inverters, one linked to the grid and the other to the PMSG [2]. Back-to-back converters enable two-way power transfer between the PMSG and the grid. However, which provide independent control over both active and reactive power. This topology provides superior performance in relationships of power quality, fault sensitivity and network synchronization. However, this requires complex control algorithms and additional components, increasing cost and complexity. Another power converter topology that has gained popularity in recent years is the direct matrix converter (DMC) [3]. As a direct AC-AC converter, DMC reduces the need for large, expensive DC link inductors and capacitors. It converts the PMSG's inconstant voltage and frequency output to a constant voltage and frequency output that could potentially be connected directly to the grid. Because DMC does not use electrolytic capacitors, it has higher dependability, compact size, and excellent efficiency. However, DMC requires complex control algorithms and has limited fault tolerance. A third commonly studied power converter topology is the multilevel converter (MLC) [4]. Further research is needed to evaluate and compare these topologies in relationships of cost, efficiency, and reliability to determine the most suitable topology for a particular wind turbine application [5].

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The Wind Energy Conversion System (WECS) was created in 2023 by Kumar Abhishek, which harnesses wind energy to power remote areas. By obtaining power from the permanent magnet synchronous generator via a bridgeless Cuk converter, this system does away with the need for a front diode bridge rectifier. The converter operates in concentrated power point tracking also fundamental power factor improvement in discontinuous inductance current mode [5]. Additionally in 2023, Qiang Wei and Bin Wu suggested a design for current source converters (CSCs) for medium-voltage and high power wind power systems. CSC topology has advantages such as simple structure, grid-compatible waveforms and programmable power factor. After comparing converter cost, operating range, and dynamic performance, converters with continuous pulse width modulation were found to be the most promising [6]. A wind turbine is a machine that transforms wind energy from its kinetic energy to electrical energy, according to Karthikkumar and Shanmugam's definition in 2022. These can be used for a variety of purposes, such as providing domestic energy as an auxiliary energy source and charging larger electrical systems. Gearless mechanisms are widely used in horizontal axis wind turbine systems, but synchronous generators can be connected directly to wind turbines without gear drive [7]. In 2020, Kamran Alam and Namarta Chopra announced a PID-based project to implement a charge controller for a three-phase synchronous generator. For continuous operation and control of generators, expensive regulators are being replaced by electronic load controllers. This device manages load output and maintains a constant frequency to reduce the risk of generator overload and ensure protection of the generator and user loads [8]. In 2020, Sayani Chaterjee One-way rectifiers are utilized in situations where power flows exclusively from AC to DC, such as mechanical on the side converters in wind energy conversion systems fans, pumps, blowers, compressors, and active front-end rectifiers for environments. He explained that -voltage power supplies are preferred communications, radiography and marine equipment supplies. These converter topologies simplify processes with fewer active switches, increasing power density, reliability and reducing cost [9]. In 2019, Muhammad Luqman and Gang Yao proposed a PMSG-based VSWECS, which provides a reliable, energy-saving, cost-effective, wind energy conversion system with variable speed that is simple to use. A wind turbine is part of the system, and it is directly linked to the driven PMSG by a Vienna rectifier [10]. In 2019, Yssaad Benyssaad and Michel Aillerie presented a functional permanent magnet synchronous generator and modeled and simulated its assembly. The turbine's blade direction determines the power coefficient Cp, which enables the wind turbine to function independently and provide varying maximum power outputs based on wind speed. Regarding the PMSG, or permanent magnet synchronous generator, a unique model is developed [11]. Additionally in 2019, Kotb B. Tawfiq and Arafa S. Mansour talk about wind energy as a widely accessible and sustainable substitute for reducing the consumption of fossil fuels they discussed and provided a comprehensive understanding of dynamic mathematical models of wind turbines, generator types, advantages and disadvantages, and AC-AC converter topology for WECS [12]. In 2018, researchers Teles Bruneli Lazarin and Julio Cesar Dias proposed a three-phase rectifier for small distributed energy wind turbines. The rectifier doubles the output voltage gain by a positive conversion ratio by using ladder-switched capacitor cells. A small wind turbine with an open-wound permanent magnet synchronous generator powers the system. To manage, the maximum power tracker is used [13]. The permanent magnet synchronous generator (PMSG) was proposed by Nazer and Kirthiga in 2016 as a means of eliminating wind energy. To provide a clean sinusoidal output voltage, the system employs a passive bridge rectifier on the generator side and a boost inverter (BBI) on the grid side. The approach of double-loop control (DLCS) increases immunity to disturbances. Its effectiveness was confirmed by PSCAD simulation [14]. In 2016, Lee and Blaabjerg used Vienna rectifiers in Wind Turbine Systems (WTS) due to their cost effectiveness and space saving. They used a model predictive control (MPC) approach that considers eight voltage vectors to drive a rectifier with a permanent magnet synchronous generator (PMSG) [15]. Also in 2016, Pooja Chimurkar proposed a power converter topology for PMSG wind turbines, focusing on synchronous generators with increased power consumption. The rectifier architecture consisting of two three-phase diode bridges and three thyristors offered an acceptable solution with cascade input and was suggested for the high-power, variable-speed permanent magnet synchronous generator (PMSG) at WECS [16]. In 2014, G. Vijayalakshmi and M. Aruchelvi proposed a design for the power converter and controller of a wind energy conversion system use of PMSG for both independent and grid-integrated operations. The system uses a closed-loop boost converter to power an isolated load and maintain a constant voltage and frequency even at unstable wind speeds. To raise the output voltage and frequency, the converter's output is routed to a three-phase inverter via the sinusoidal PWM technique [17]. In 2014, Zhou and Macpherson investigated the use of passive rectifiers and DC/DC converters in HVDC offshore wind systems. They validated three converter topologies using PMSG wind power and built detailed models using the PLECS simulator [18]. In order to guarantee dependability and cost, Urtasun and Sanchis designed a small wind energy conversion system (WECS) in 2013. It uses a permanent magnet synchronous generator (PMSG). They used numerical simulations or experimental testing to generate the best-fit curves, but they were able to accomplish maximum power point tracking (MPPT) short of the need for mechanical sensors [19]. Renewable energy sources and wind energy conversion technologies including SCIG, DFIG, WFSG, and PMSG are becoming more and more popular, according to Majid Jamil and Ravi Gupta in 2012. Although PMSGs have advantages over conventional generators, wind variations require intermediate power electronics connections [20]. Lauris Bisenieks and Dmitri Vinnikov developed a unique converter design for permanent magnet synchronous generators used in variable speed wind turbines in 2011. To create a regulated DC voltage, this system combines an isolated boost DC/DC converter with a regulated rectifier [21]. In 2011, Xudong SUN and Yingtao MA presented sensorless control for permanent magnet synchronous generator (PMSG) commutation in wind power systems. A three-phase power factor correction rectifier is used in this design to control the stator current with the appropriate emf. Simulations and experiments show that sinusoidal alternating current matches the base voltage of the PMSG [22]. Tiara R.S. de Freitas examined the conversion topology of wind energy generators using permanent magnet synchronous motors in 2011, emphasizing the benefits and possibilities of wind energy as a sustainable energy source. It compares prime generators and highlights the use of electronic AC-DC conversion and high power factor DCM boost converters for low-power generators [23]. Jiacheng Wang introduced a unique rectifier design for high-power variable speed PMSG wind energy converters in 2011. This rectifier is cost-effective, minimizes power losses and allows precise regulation of generator speed even when wind speed decreases. Obtain the most of energy recovery with maximum power point tracking technology across a variety of wind speeds. Simulation and results from experiments verify the converter and control [24]. In 2010, Zheng Chen and Xiangning Xiao highlighted the global interest in the production of wind energy, especially in permanent magnet synchronous generators with variable speed and constant frequency (VSCF) direct drive systems (PMSG). They reviewed common converter architectures and their applications, such as diode rectifiers, DC-DC converters, inverters, and continuous dual PWM converters. Three-level diode locked PWM converters are the focus of current research on conversion technology for direct drive wind power systems [25]. Dewei Xu and Zhenhan Luo introduced a rectifier in 2009 that simplifies the operation of two sets of parallel series power supplies. This provides a cost-effective, easy-to-control and reliable structure compared to existing variable speed systems based on PMSG. Suitable for most 2:1 fast wind energy conversion systems [26]. In 2008, Hu Shuju and Li Jianlin proposed a multilevel converter combining the advantages of cascade converters and diode H-bridge converters for individual wind turbines. Direct drive wind power systems with multiphase permanent magnet synchronous generators can employ this architecture. The converter is quickly tuned by using a modulation approach that combines anti-phase carriers with subharmonic SPWM to increase the carrier frequency while decreasing switching losses and filter capacitance [27]. Guo and Chang introduced direct-drive, grid-connected permanent magnet synchronous generator (PMSG) technology in 2007 for usage in wind energy applications.. PMSG works to optimize energy extraction and supply the grid with superior electricity. They created a PMSG with two phases conversion mechanism for direct-drive wind turbines with variable speeds. This will significantly increase wind energy extraction capacity and grid quality. The system uses two dual IBGT modules to increase the extraction potential of wind energy [28].

III. HIERARCHICAL STRUCTURE

Each converter will be a node, and the connections between them will represent relationships or similarities. The simplified representation as shown in Fig. 1 .

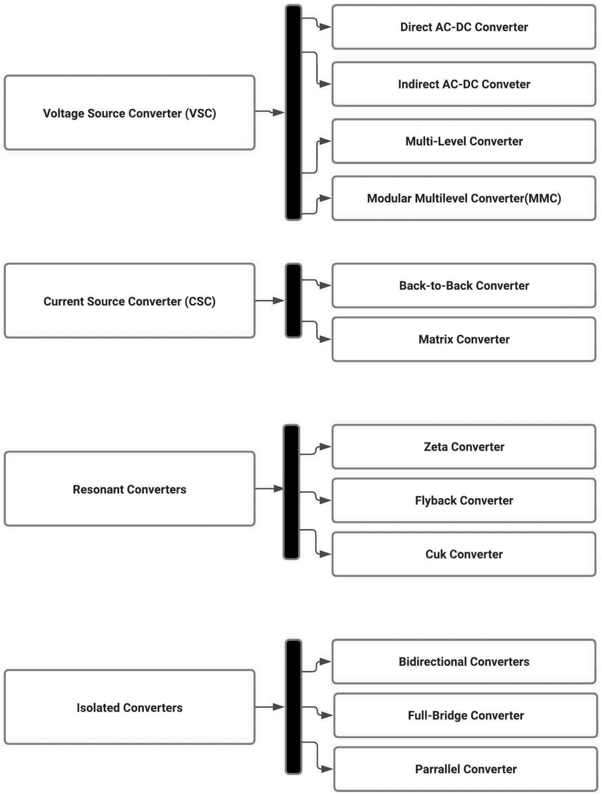

Fig. 1. Hierarchical structure based on the relationships between the different converter types

IV. VARIOUS POWER CONVERTER TOPOLOGIES FOR PMSG'S

The different WECS-based topologies of power converters are accessible for wind turbines permanent magnet synchronous generators.

A. Voltage Source Converter (VSC)

In this topology, direct current is converted to alternating current (or vice versa) using a voltage source converter as shown in Fig. 2 . High power applications like HVDC transmission systems and renewable energy systems frequently employ it [29].

1) Direct AC to DC Converter

This topology is conditioned convert AC directly to DC without the need for an intermediate DC connection as shown in Fig. 3. It is extensively utilized in devices like battery chargers and power supply [30].

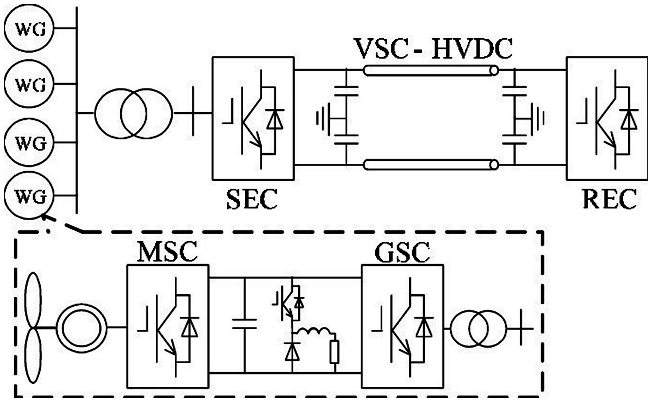

Fig. 2. VSC-HVDC based PMSG wind system [29]

2) Indirect AC to DC Converter

Under this topology, an inverter converts alternating current back to direct current after it has first been converted to alternating current by a rectifier as shown in Fig. 4. It is frequently utilized in situations when certain criteria demand alternating current to be converted from direct current to alternating current and back again [31].

3) Multi-Level converter

Multilevel converters are power electronic converters that produce output voltage waveforms at multiple voltage levels as shown in Fig. 5. Compared to traditional converters, it has advantages such as lower harmonics and lower switching losses. These are often used in high power uses such as motors and renewable energy systems [32].

4) Modular Multilevel Converters (MMC)

A multi-level modular converter is a power electronics converter that generates high voltage, high power AC waveforms

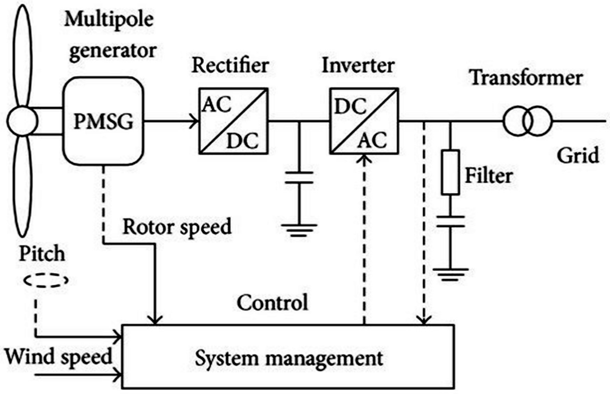

Fig. 3. Typical wind turbine PMSG system and control scheme [30]

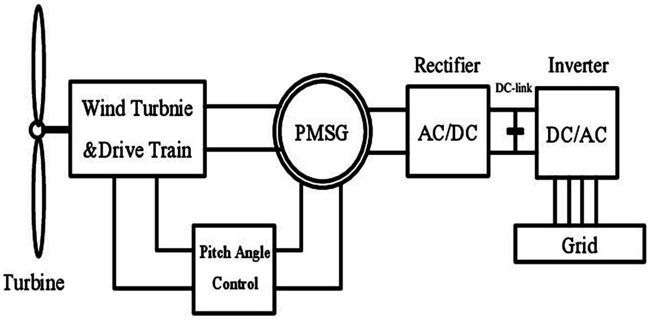

Fig. 4. PMSG based on WECS [31]

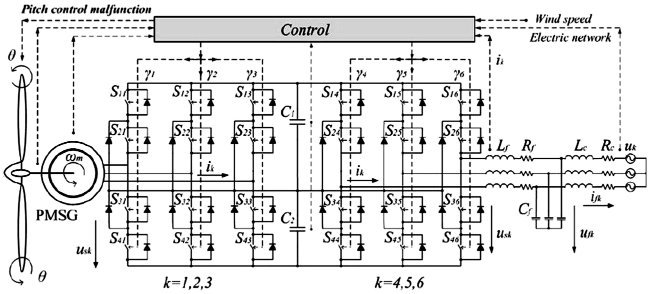

Fig. 5. Wind power system with multilevel converter [33]

by connecting many power modules in series as shown in Fig. 6. High power applications like HVDC power transmission systems and renewable energy systems make extensive use of them [34].

B. Current Source Converters (CSC)

In this topology, direct is converted to alternating current (or vice versa) using a current source converter as shown in Fig. 7. It is extensively employed in medium- and high power uses, as well as HVDC transmission systems and industrial motor drives [36].

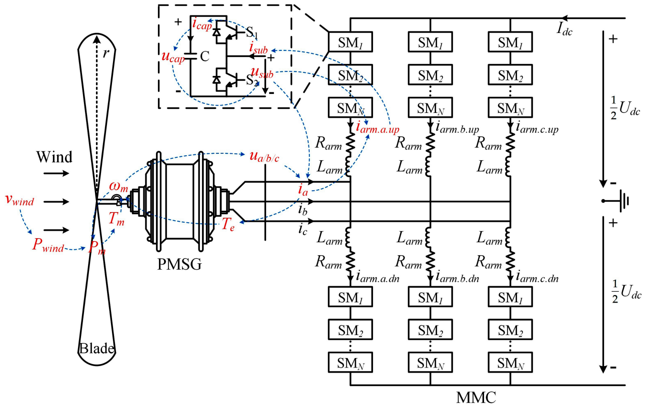

Fig. 6. Scheme of connecting MMC to WECS based on PMSG [35]

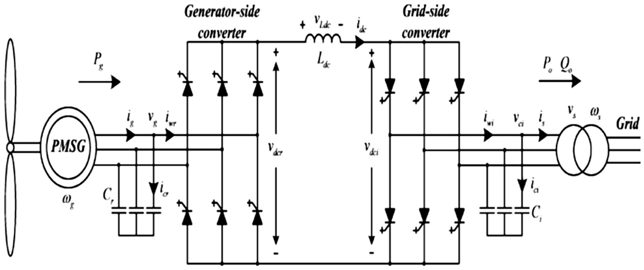

Fig. 7. WECS is based on PMSG with CSC [36]

1) Back to Back Converter

This topology contains of dual voltage source converters associated back-to-back as shown in Fig. 8. It is commonly used for applications such as interconnecting different AC systems with different frequencies or voltages [37].

2) Matrix Converter

A direct ac-ac power converter, for example the matrix converter, may change the frequency of AC current without the need for an intermediate DC link as shown in Fig. 9. This is a very efficient topology used in a variety of applications [38] [36].

C. Resonant Converters

Resonant converter is a power electronic converter that uses resonance tank circuit to achieve smooth switching operation, reduce switching losses and increase efficiency as shown in Fig. 10. These are often used in high control uses for example induction heating and renewable energy systems [39].

1) Zeta Converter

Step up and step-down converter functionalities are combined in the zeta converter, a DC-DC converter. The input voltage can be changed as necessary as shown in Fig. 11. It is extensively utilized in products like power supplies and LED drivers [40].

2) Flyback Converter

A flyback converter is a type of isolated DC-DC converter that stores energy in the inductor when the switch is open and releases it when the switch is closed. It is released at the output. It is extensively utilized in devices like battery chargers and AC-DC power supply. Most researchers tend to avoid the utilization of flyback and cuk converters due to several inherent drawbacks associated with these converter topologies as shown in Fig. 12. Flyback converters, although compact and cost-effective, are often limited in their power handling capabilities, making them less suitable for high-power applications [41].

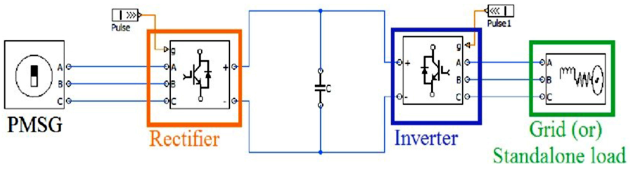

Fig. 8. Utilizing a PMSG WECS-based back-to-back converter, the wind energy conversion system [37]

3) *Cuk Converter*

One kind of DC-DC converter that produces an output voltage that is not inverting is called a cuk converter as shown in Fig. 13. It is extensively utilized in systems like battery charging and LED drivers. On the other hand, cuk converters, while efficient, are prone to possessing higher reactive components, potentially leading to increased component stress and reliability concerns [2]. Additionally, cuk converters may require the addition of compensation circuits to stabilize their operation, adding complexity to their design [7]. These limitations prompt researchers to explore alternative converter topologies that offer improved performance and reliability for various power electronics applications [42].

D. Isolated converters

Power electronic converters that offer electrical isolation between input and output circuits are known as isolated converters as shown in Fig. 14. They are frequently utilized in industrial control systems and medical equipment, among other applications, where safety and protection against shocks from electricity are essential [43].

1) *Bidirectional converters*

A bidirectional converter is a power electronic converter that can transfer power in both directions, allowing energy to flow in both directions between two dissimilar power sources or systems as shown in Fig. 15. These are widely used in that applications such as energy storage systems also electric vehicle charging systems [44].

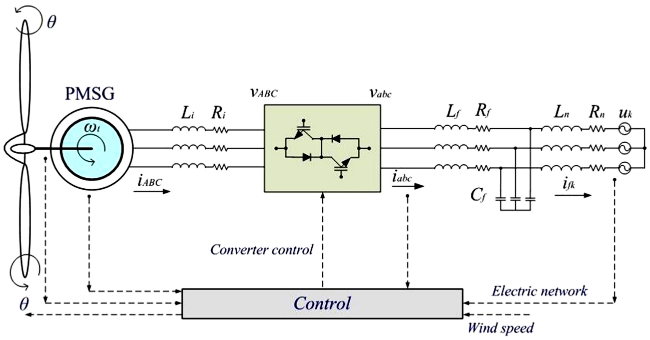

Fig. 9. Matrix converter-equipped wind energy system [38]

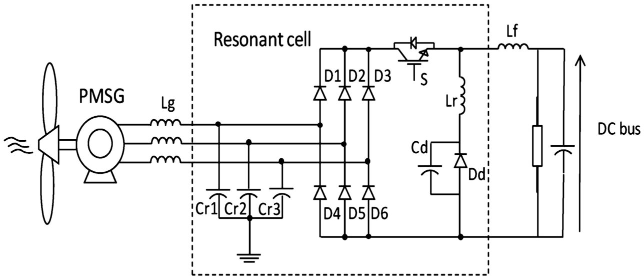

Fig. 10. Resonant Zero-Current Switching Buck Converter PMSG Based WECS [39]

2) *Full bridge converter*

Four switches are used in full bridge converter, a dc to dc converter architecture, to regulate the current passing through an inductor as shown in Fig. 16. It is commonly used in applications such as motor drives and power supplies [45]

3) *Parallel Converters*

Parallel converters are power electronic converters that are associated in parallel to rise the overall power handling capacity as shown in Fig. 17. They are frequently used in high power uses where redundancy and fault tolerance are required, such as data centers and industrial motor drives [46].

V. INDUSTRY'S RESPONSE: ASYNCHRONOUS TO SYNCHRONOUS GENERATORS

The shift from asynchronous to synchronous generators aligns with the energy industry's adaptation to changing energy demands and grid requirements. Synchronous generators offer advantages in terms of stability, efficiency, and synchronization with the grid, making them better suited for modern grid operations [49]. Below is a comparison Table III highlighting the differences between asynchronous and synchronous generators

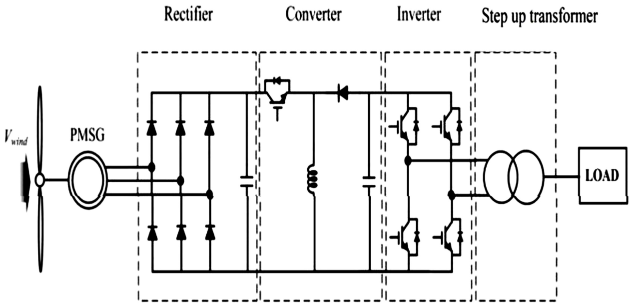

Fig. 11. Micro wind energy conversion scheme based on Zeta converter using PMSG [40]

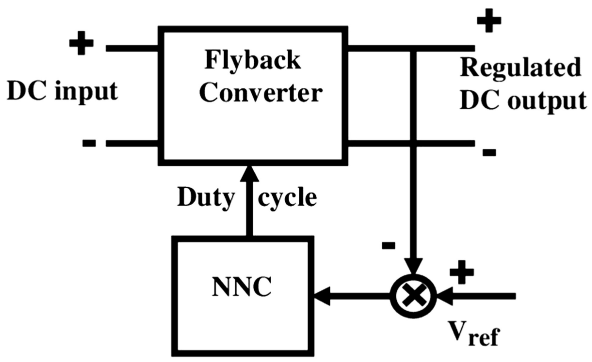

Fig. 12. Block diagram of neural network control (NNC) of flyback converter [41]

VI. ENHANCING WIND ENERGY YIELD AND MATHEMATICAL PROOF WITH CONVERTERS

Power converter topologies play a crucial role in controlling wind generation by efficiently converting the variable output of wind turbines into usable electrical power. These converters facilitate several functions, including voltage regulation, grid synchronization, and maximizing power extraction from wind resources. Power converter topologies enhance wind energy system performance by utilizing sophisticated control techniques like reactive power compensation and maximum power point tracking (MPPT). [52]. To mathematically demonstrate the enhancement of wind power generation with the aid of power converter topologies, a comparative analysis can be conducted. As shown in Fig.18 this analysis might involve modeling different converter topologies, simulating their performance under various wind conditions, and quantifying the resulting power output. By comparing the power output of wind energy systems with and without optimized converter topologies, it's possible to showcase the effectiveness of these converters in enhancing wind power generation. As shown in Table III explaining the mathematical treatment to prove the enhancement of wind power [53].

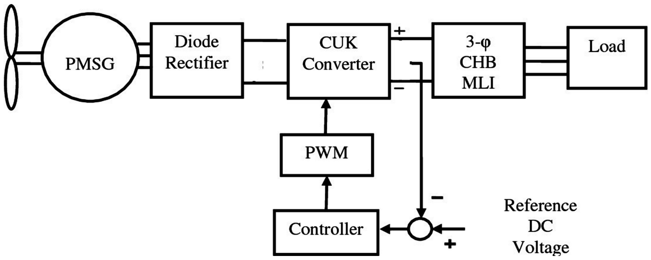

Fig. 13. Cuk Converter Wind energy conversion system block diagram [42]

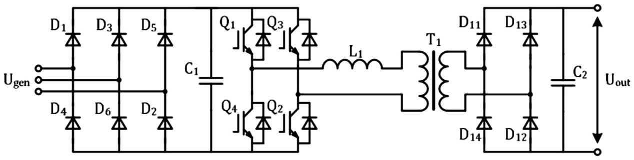

Fig. 14. Isolated Converter for Interfacing U_{PMSG} [43]

VII. THE PROPOSED POWER CONVERTER TOPOLOGY

A. *Three level Diode for Neutral Point Back to back topology with clamps (3L NPC BTB)*

One type of multilevel converter that is now utilized the most frequently is the three-level neutral diode with fixed topology. As seen in Fig. 19, wind turbines are often set up as the 3L NPC-BTB cascade arrangement. By lowering the dv/dt voltage, it can reach greater output voltage levels and smaller filters than the 2L-BTB. Furthermore, the 3L-NPC BTB can generate twice as much voltage put-down as a two-level design with switching devices that have the same voltage rating [47]. One negative aspect of the BTB 3L-NPC was the DC bus voltage fluctuation at halfway through the circuit. However, redundant control of switching states [48] has been studied extensively and is seen as a potential fix for this issue. Even so, it has been shown that there is a disparate distribution of losses between internal and external switching devices in the switching arm, which may cause the switch's power capacity to decrease after deployment [55] [48].

B. *Abbreviations and Acronyms*

Abbreviations and acronyms are concise forms of expression used in this paper as shown in Table IV.

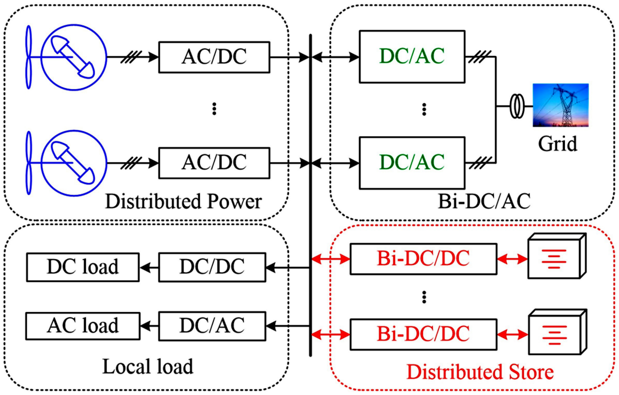

Fig. 15. Bidirectional converter PMSG-based [44]

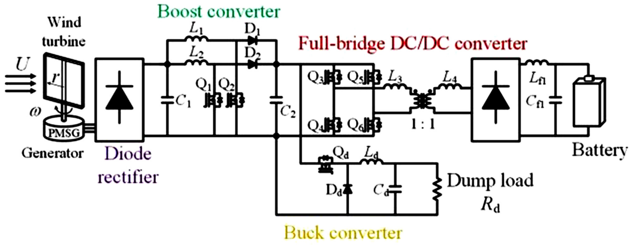

Fig. 16. Conventional stand-alone PMSG-based with full-bridge converter [45]

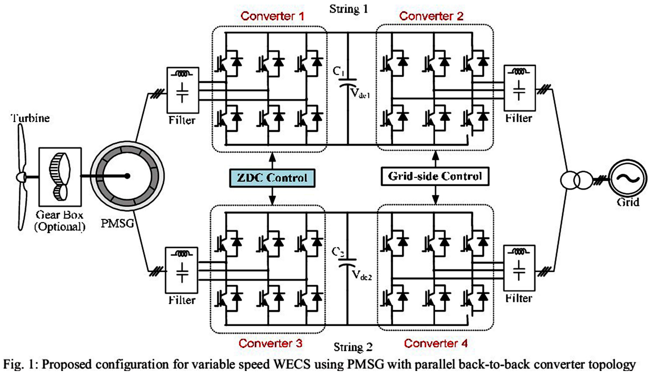

Fig. 17. Using a PMSG in a parallel back-to-back converter design, the variable speed WECS setup [46]

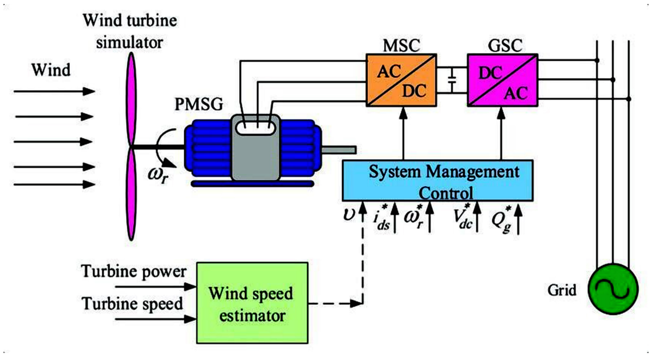

Fig. 18. Block diagram of a wind energy conversion system with PMSG and full converter connected to the grid [53]

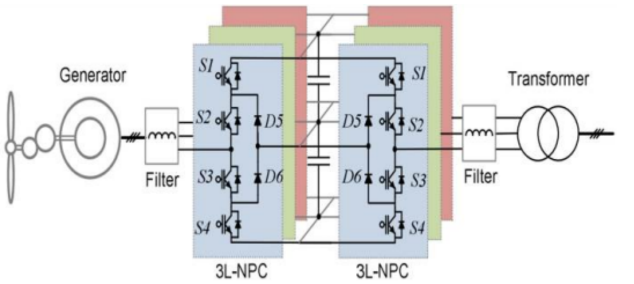

Fig. 19. Three-level neutral point clamp for wind turbines on a back-to-back converter (3L-NPC BTB) [48]

TABLE I.
BRIEF COST ANALYSIS OF POWER CONVERTER TOPOLOGIES [47, 48]

Converter Topologies	**Cost**
Voltage-Source Converter (VSC)	Varies based on power rating and complexity
Current-Source Converter (CSC)	Typically higher than VSC due to additional components
Back-to-Back converter	Moderate, influenced by power rating and control complexity
Matrix Converter	Moderate to high, depends on the design and application
Direct ac to dc Converter	Moderate, influenced by power capacity and efficiency
Indirect ac to dc Converter	Varies, depending on the specific topology and control requirements
Multi-Level Converter	Higher due to the need for additional semiconductor devices
Zeta converter	Moderate, influenced by power handling capabilities
Flyback Converter	Low to moderate, suitable for low-power applications.
Cuk Converter	Moderate influenced by power rating and efficiency
Full-Bridge Converter	Moderate, widely used in various applications
Resonant Converters	Varies based on the specific resonance method employed.
Isolated Converters	Higher due to the need for isolation components
Bidirectional Converters	Varies based on the bidirectional power flow requirements.
Modular Multilevel Converters(MMC)	Modular Multilevel Converters (MMC)
Parallel Converters	Moderate, influenced by the number of parallel units

TABLE II.
COMPARISON TABLE HIGHLIGHTING THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ASYNCHRONOUS AND SYNCHRONOUS GENERATORS [50, 51]

Aspect	**Asynchronous Generators**	**Synchronous Generators**
Synchronous Generators	Typically self-starting induction motors	Driven by a turbine or prime mover, synchronized with the grid
Synchronization	Not synchronized with the grid	Synchronized with the grid
Grid Stability	Less stable, prone to fluctuations	More stable, provides grid stability
Efficiency	Lower efficiency due to slip losses , depends on the design and application	Higher efficiency due to synchronous operation

TABLE III.
MATHEMATICAL TREATMENT TO PROVE THE ENHANCEMENT OF WIND POWER [54]

Aspect	**Explanation**
Formula	The formula for calculating power from a wind turbine: $$P = \frac{1}{2} \cdot A \cdot v_{\text{wind}}^3 \cdot \rho \cdot C_p \qquad (1)$$
Coefficient of Power C_p	C_p represents the efficiency of the wind turbine in converting wind energy into electrical power. It varies based on factors like turbine design and wind conditions.
Air Density (ρ)	Air density affects the amount of mass moving through the turbine blades per unit time. Higher air density typically results in more power generation.
Swept Area (πxR^2)	The area swept by the turbine blades determines the amount of wind captured. Larger rotor diameters result in higher power production, as they intercept more wind.
Wind Speed (V^3)	Wind speed plays a crucial role as it is cubed in the power equation. Doubling the wind speed results in eight times more power, showcasing the exponential relationship.

TABLE IV.
LIST OF NOMENCLATURE USED IN THIS PAPER [56, 57]

Nomenclature	**Referred to**
PMSG	Permanent magnet synchronous generator
DFIG	Doubly Fed Induction Generators Magnetic Induction
VSC	Voltage source converter
3L NPC-BTB	Three level neutral point Diode clamped back to back
DMC	Direct matrix converter
CSC	Current source converter
PID	Proportional integral–derivative
C_p	Power coefficient
BBI	Buck Boost Inverter
DLCS	Double Loop Control Strategy
WTS	Wind Turbine Systems
MPC	Model Predictive Control
PWM	Pulse Width Modulation
HVDC	High-voltage direct current
MPPT	Maximum-power point tracking
SCIG	Squirrel cage induction generator
Emf	Electromotive force
MPPT	Maximum power point tacking
MOSFETs	Metal oxide semiconductor field effect transistor
NNC	Neural Network Control
CHB	Cascade-H bridge
MLI	Cascaded Multi-level Inverter
MMC	Modular Multilevel Converters
WFSG	Wound-field synchronous generator
DCM	Discontinuous conduction mode
VSCF	Variable-speed constant frequency
IBGT	Insulated gate-bipolar-transistor

TABLE V.
COMPARISON TABLE OF CONVERTER TOPOLOGIES IN WIND TURBINE APPLICATION [58–60]

Converter Topologies	**Pros**	**Cons**	**Semiconductors Devices**
Voltage source converter (VSC)	High controllability, suitable for grid integration	Complex control algorithms, high cost	Switching applications frequently use MOSFET (metal oxide semiconductor field effect transistor) and IGBT (insulated gate bipolar transistor) technology
Current source converter (CSC)	Robust to grid faults, reduced current harmonics	Limited controllability, lower efficiency	Utilizes power electronic devices such as thyristors for controlled current flow
Back-to-Back converter	Improved power quality, bidirectional power flow	Increased complexity, higher cost	Employs IGBTs or thyristors depending on the application requirements and switching frequencies
Matrix converter	Direct AC-AC conversion, reduced number of components	Limited availability, challenges in control	SPrimarily uses IGBTs for bidirectional power flow and matrix switching
Indirect ac to dc converter	Improved controllability, better efficiency	Higher complexity, increased losses	UEmploys transformers and rectifiers for AC to DC conversion
Multi-Level converter	Lower harmonics, enhanced grid integration	Increased complexity, higher cost	Utilizes multiple semiconductor devices like IGBTs to achieve stepped voltage levels
Zeta converter	Reduced voltage stress, improved efficiency	Limited applicability, moderate controllability	Employs power MOSFETs for voltage regulation
Flyback converter	Isolated output, simple structure	Limited power handling capacity, increased losses	Uses power MOSFETs and diodes for energy storage and transfer
Cuk converter	Continuous input current, reduced voltage stress	Complex control, moderate efficiency	Utilizes power MOSFETs for energy transfer and voltage conversion
Full-Bridge converter	Improved efficiency, bidirectional power flow	Higher cost, increased complexity	Utilizes IGBTs or power MOSFETs for full-bridge switching
Resonant converters	Minimal switching losses	Challenges in resonant frequency tuning	Various semiconductor devices like MOSFETs and IGBTs are used for resonant switching
Isolated converters	Enhanced safety	Added weight and cost	Employs transformers and suitable semiconductor devices for isolation.
Bidirectional converters	Supports energy flow in both directions	Complex control mechanisms	Utilizes IGBTs or other bidirectional switches for power flow in both directions.
Modular Multilevel Converters (MMC)	Scalability	High semiconductor count	Employs multiple semiconductor devices such as IGBTs in a modular structure
Parallel converters	Improved reliability	Challenges in load sharing	SUtilizes parallel-connected semiconductor devices for increased power handling

FUTURE SCOPE

Future scope of power converter topology analysis of PMSG's in wind turbines has great potential to advance the efficiency, reliability and cost-effectiveness of these systems. Continuous research and development in this field can contribute to the growth and spread of wind energy as a sustainable energy sources

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Regarding the research, writing, and/or publication of this paper, the author reports no apparent conflicts of interest.

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