

Recipient of the "Efficient Solution" label from the Solar Impulse Foundation.

Patented Technology

Multiple countries, recent patents, IEC-certified technology.

More than 1000 turbine-years track record

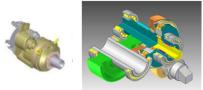
All synchronous and directly grid-connected, including 48 MW wind farm generating 10% of NZ's wind power, and boosting system strength. Proven in New Zealand and Scotland.

• Low cost – less than a Type 3 turbine

Additional hydraulic system handles only 5% of rated power, loses less than 1%, keeps capital <u>and</u> O&M cost down, easily replaced up-tower.

No power electronics (PEC)

• Scalable to 2 MW, 5 MW, 10 MW, and above



Wind turbine grid connection types are for example explained in: <u>https://www.site.uottawa.ca/~rhabash/</u> <u>ELG4126WindGenerators.pdf</u>



Synchronous generation improves system stability in voltage faults and provides inertia, essential in frequency faults.

Partner with Sync*Wind* Power Ltd to take this global.

Synchronous wind turbines are trusted and understood by electricity system operators.

- "Type 0" in power industry = Type 5 in wind industry (more grid-friendly than Type 4).
- Avoid the prospect of future constraints by electricity system operators.
- Avoid costs and well-known reliability issues of power electronic converters (PECs).

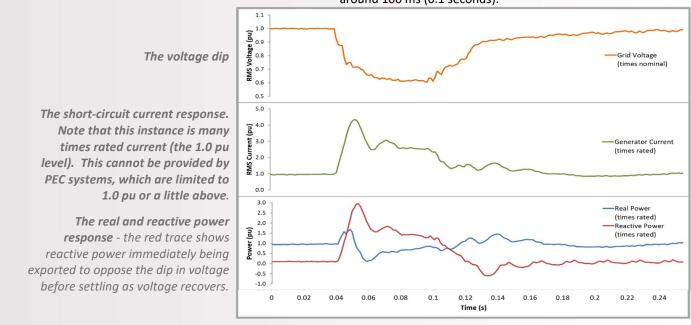


Advantages of SyncWind's Synchronous Power-train:

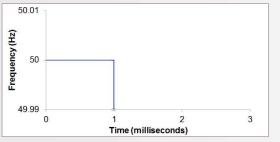
- Solution to gearbox reliability problems: Torque Limiting Gearbox (TLG)
- **Excellent low wind performance:** Low variable speed (LVS) System Typically 5% higher AEP and 4 m/s cut-in suits low wind sites (class 3&4). Patented LVS enables broad-band variable wind turbine speed. (Generator speed stays synchronous).

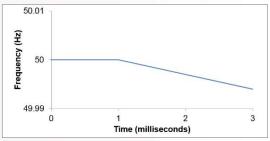
• Full synchronous capabilities will lift barriers to renewable future:

• System strength: Voltage stability with short-circuit current available to 1000% rated Figure 1 - Example of fault contribution & ride-through: A system voltage dip to 60% of normal voltage that lasted around 100 ms (0.1 seconds).



- Reactive power capabilities: 100% kVAr continuous rating
- Generator is a synchronous condenser: Can run with no wind (if small motor added)
- **Physical inertia:** Frequency stability due to generator inertias being synchronously tied Figure 2 - The basic principles of physical inertia: Fundamental PEC versus Synchronous generator frequency response





PEC generator has no inertia so frequency could change abruptly on a millisecond timescale, destabilising grid.

Synchronous generators contribute at distance to stability by electro-magnetic sharing of inertia.

 Very fast frequency response (FFR): When in FFR/load-following mode, the total measurement-controller-actuator time is a few tenths of a second, uses turbine inertia.

We 'Synchronise the *Wind*' directly into the grid.



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