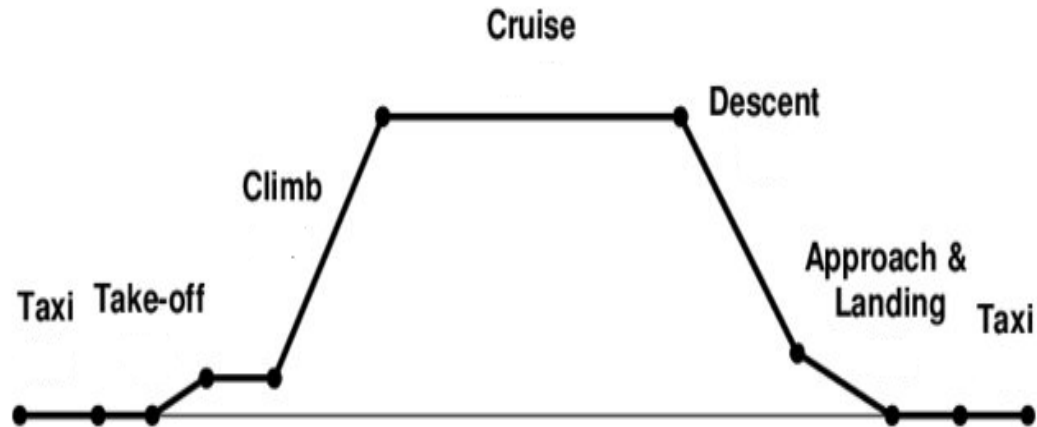


Tutorial 2 - Analysis of electrical power architecture for a typical 130-150 PAX aircraft



The AC voltage at the P.O.R (Point Of Regulation) is 230 V.

2 types of loads:

- non-essential electrical loads
- essential electrical loads => supplied even in the event of failure

	Taxi		Cruise		Landing	
	Non-essential	essential	Non-essential	essential	Non-essential	essential
Environment Conditioning System (ECS)	105 kW 230 VAC CF = 400 Hz $\cos \varphi = 0,8$	5 kW 28 VDC	105 kW 230 VAC CF = 400 Hz $\cos \varphi = 0,8$	5 kW 28 VDC	10 kW 230 VAC CF = 400 Hz $\cos \varphi = 0,8$	5 kW 28 VDC
Ice Protection System (IPS)	5 kW 270 VDC	5 kW 28 VDC	40 kW 270 VDC	5 kW 28 VDC	5 kW 270 VDC	5 kW 28 VDC
Navigation & communication		5 kW 28 VDC		5 kW 28 VDC		5 kW 28 VDC
Cabin equipment	2 kW 230 VAC CF = 400 Hz $\cos \varphi = 0,9$		20 kW 230 VAC CF = 400 Hz $\cos \varphi = 0,9$		2 kW 230 VAC CF = 400 Hz $\cos \varphi = 0,9$	
APU starter	0 kW	10 kW 28 VDC	0 kW	0 kW	0 kW	0 kW
Actuation system	5 kW 230 VAC VF = 400→800 Hz $\cos \varphi = 0,95$	10 kW 230 VAC VF = 400 →800 Hz $\cos \varphi = 0,95$	20 kW 230 VAC VF = 400→800 Hz $\cos \varphi = 0,95$	75 kW 230 VAC VF = 400→800 Hz $\cos \varphi = 0,95$	10 kW 230 VAC VF = 400→800 Hz $\cos \varphi = 0,95$	30 kW 230 VAC VF = 400→800 Hz $\cos \varphi = 0,95$
Landing gear	0 kW	5 kW 230 VAC VF = 400→800 Hz $\cos \varphi = 0,95$	0 kW	0 kW	0 kW	30 kW 230 VAC VF = 400→800 Hz $\cos \varphi = 0,95$

CF : constant frequency

VF : variable frequency

Question 1

Power types	kW	<u>kVAR</u>	kVA
28 VDC loads	15 kW	0	
270 VDC loads	40 kW	0	
230V CF loads	20 KW @ $\cos \phi = 0,9$ 105 KW @ $\cos \phi = 0,8$	$Q = P \tan \phi = 9.7 \text{ kVAR}$ $Q = P \tan \phi = 78.8 \text{ kVAR}$	
230V VF loads	95 KW @ $\cos \phi = 0,95$	31.2	
Total	275 kW	119.7 <u>kVAR</u>	$S = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2} = 300 \text{ kVA}$

Power from generators = $300/0.8 = 375 \text{ kVA}$

Question 2

- Essential loads

Croisière

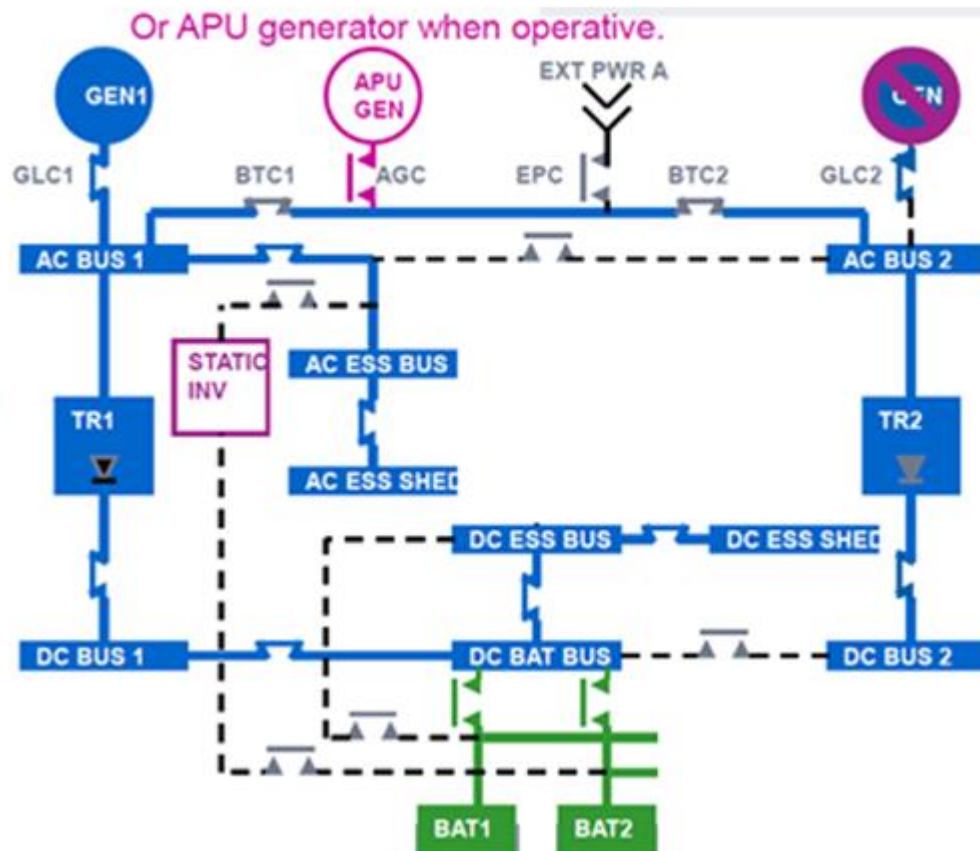
Power types	kW	<u>kVAR</u>	kVA
28 VDC loads	15 kW	0	
230V VF loads	75 KW @ $\cos \varphi = 0,95$	24.6 kVA	
Total	90 kW	24.6 <u>kVAR</u>	$S = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2} = 93 \text{ kVA}$

Atterrissage

Power types	kW	<u>kVAR</u>	kVA
28 VDC <u>loads</u>	15 kW	0	
230V VF loads	60 KW @ $\cos \varphi = 0,95$	19.7 <u>kVAR</u>	
	75	19.7 <u>kVAR</u>	$S = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2} = 77.5 \text{ kVA}$

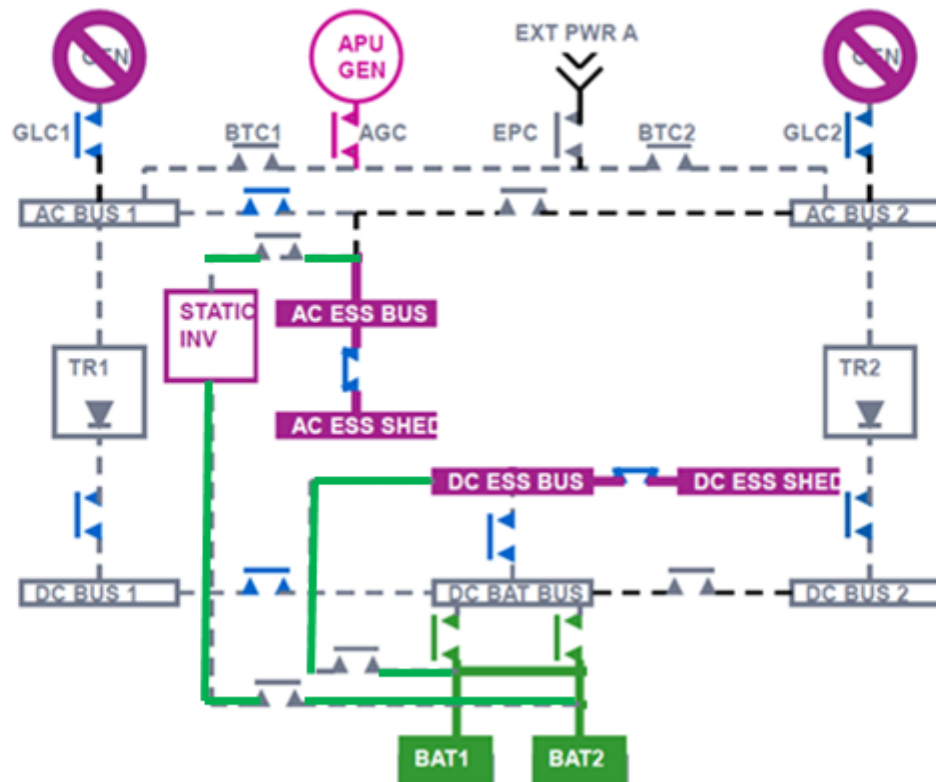
Question 3 - Engine failure

Distribution de puissance dans le cas d'une panne moteur



Question 3 - Failure of one engine + AC bus

Distribution de puissance dans le cas de double panne moteur et de panne du bus AC



Battery pack:

Apparent power during the cruise: 93 kVA

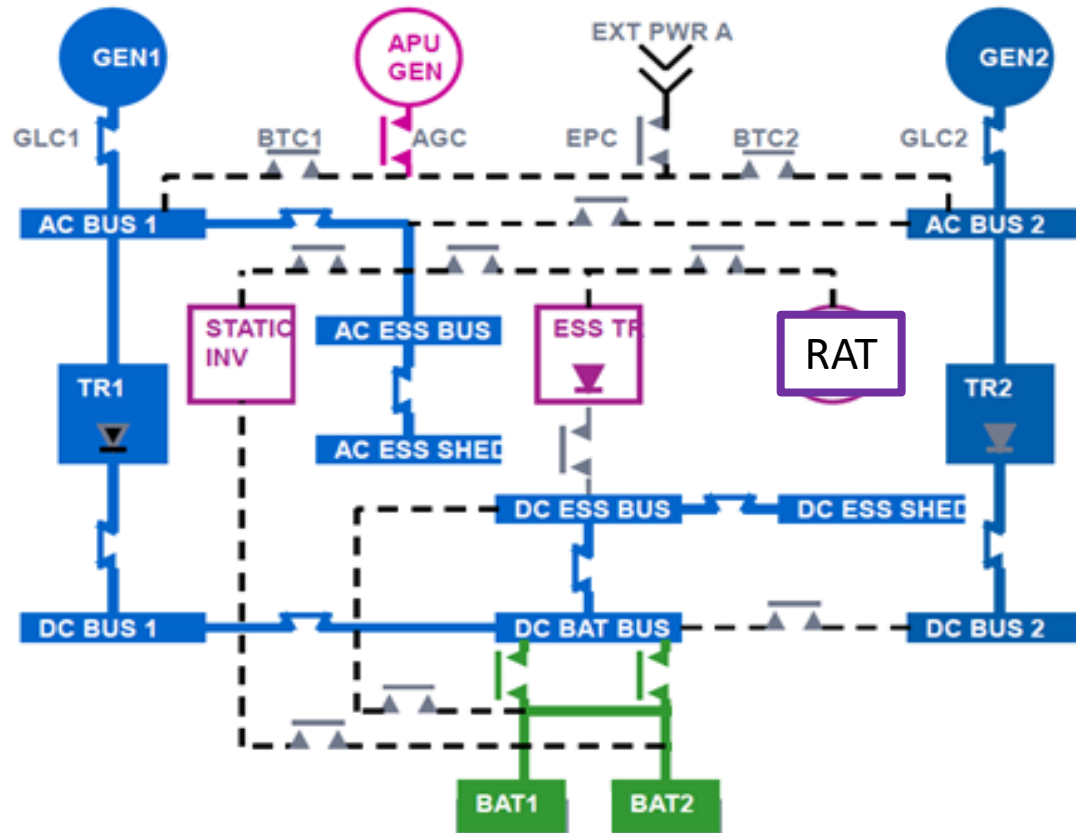
Apparent power during the landing : 77.5 kVA

=> Required energy : $93 * 25 + 77.5 * 5 = 2712.5$ kVA.min

$$: 93 * \frac{25}{60} + 77.5 * \frac{5}{60} = 45.2 \text{ kVAh}$$

=> Battery weight : 150 Kg

Question 4 - RAT



Question 5 - Current in feeder

Power types	kW	kVAR	kVA
230V CF loads	20 KW @ $\cos \varphi = 0,9$ 105 KW @ $\cos \varphi = 0,8$	$Q = P \tan \varphi = 9.7$ kVAR $Q = P \tan \varphi = 78.8$ kVAR	
230V VF loads	20 KW @ $\cos \varphi = 0,95$	$Q = P \tan \varphi = 6.6$ kVAR	
Total	145	95.1	$S_{POR} = \sqrt{P_{POR}^2 + Q_{POR}^2}$ $= 173.4$ kVA.

$$I_g = \frac{S_{POR}}{3 \cdot V_p} = 173.4 / 3 / 230 = 251.3 \text{ A}$$