

converter provides four-quadrant operation of the drive system with the possibility of regenerating the braking energy to the mains. A double-sided modulated AC/DC/AC converter using appropriate control methods ensures the consumption of network currents with waveforms similar to a sine wave.

At the same time, the control system ensures that the inverter can operate at any adjustable value of the $\cos\phi$ power factor. Then the drive system is characterized by the reactive power compensation properties consumed by receivers installed nearby.

The AC/DC/DC conversion processing system proposed in the article with regulated intermediate circuit voltage allows fluent voltage regulation in the 50-550 [V] range. Due to the voltage reduction, the amplitude of the current ripple is reduced, so that the waveform of the sampled average value is milder.

During operation of the system, when the value of the capacitor voltage changes, the current value deviates from the set value, however, this phenomenon may be reduced using the tunable PID (proportional-integral-derivative) algorithm, the regulator used in control systems, taking into account the current voltage value. The controller of this type consists of three parts: proportional, integral and differentiating, whose key goal is to maintain the output value (in our case voltage) at a given level, i.e. set value [19], [20].

REFERENCES

- [1] I. Moir, A. Seabridge, "Design and Development of Aircraft Systems," Second Edition, John Wiley & Sons, Ltd., 2013.
- [2] A. Forsyth, A. Abdel-Hafez, "A Review of More-Electric Aircraft," 13th International Conference on Aerospace Sciences & Aviation Technology, ASAT - 13, Cairo 2009.
- [3] B. Wu, "High-Power Converters and AC Drives," IEEE Press, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2006.
- [4] L. Setlak and R. Kowalik, "Modern technological solutions in generation, transmission and distribution of electricity in "conventional" vs. "More Electric" Aircrafts," 2017 Progress in Applied Electrical Engineering (PAEE), Koscielisko (Zakopane), pp. 1-6, IEEE 2017.
- [5] K. Emandi, M. Ehsani, "Aircraft power systems: technology state of the, and future art trends," Aerospace and Electronic Systems Magazine, IEEE, 2000.
- [6] Haitham Abu-Rub, M. Malinowski, Kamal Al-Haddad, "Power Electronics for Renewable Energy Systems, Transportation, and Industrial Applications," First Edition, John Wiley & Sons Ltd., 2014.
- [7] K-N. Areerak, S.V. Bozhko, G.M. Asher, and D.W.P. Thomas, "Stability Analysis and Modelling of AC-DC System with Mixed Load Using DQ-Transformation Method," Cambridge, UK, 29 June-2 July, pp. 19-24, 2008.
- [8] B. Singh, S. Gairola, B.N. Singh, A. Chandra, and K.A. Haddad, "Multi-pulse AC-DC Converter for Improving Power Quality: A Review," IEEE Transactions, On Power Delivery, Vol. 23, No. 1 January 2008.
- [9] P. Falkowski, "Predictive control algorithms of an AC / DC converter with LCL filter," Przegląd Elektrotechniczny, 82, No. 4, pp. 92-97, 2016).
- [10] A. Hernadi, T. Taufik, and M. Anwari, "Modeling and Simulation of 6-Pulse and 12-Pulse Rectifiers under Balanced and Unbalanced Conditions with Impacts to Input Current Harmonic," International Conference on Modelling & Simulation, 2008.
- [11] L. Setlak and R. Kowalik, "Mathematical modeling and simulation of selected components on-board autonomous power supply system (ASE), in accordance with the concept of a more electric aircraft (MEA)," 18th International Scientific Conference on Electric Power Engineering (EPE), Kouty nad Desnou, Czech Republic, pp. 1-6, IEEE 2017.
- [12] A.O. Monroy, H. Le-Huy, C. Lavoie, "Modeling and Simulation of a 24-pulse Transformer Rectifier Unit for More Electric Aircraft Power System:, Electrical Systems for Aircraft, Railway and Ship Propulsion (ESARS)," 2012.
- [13] H. Sira-Ramirez and R. Silva-Ortigoza, "On the control of the resonant converters: a hybrid-Flatness Approach," Proceedings, 15th International Symposium on Mathematical Theory of Networks and Systems, South Bend, Indiana, August, 2002.
- [14] S. Raghuvanshi, N. Singh, "Comparative analysis of 36, 48, 60 pulse AC-DC Controlled Multipulse Converter for Harmonic Mitigation," International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer Engineering & Technology (IJARCET), Volume 3 Issue 4, April 2014.
- [15] G. Gong, U. Drofenik, J.W. Kolar, "12-Pulse Rectifier for More Electric Aircraft Applications," ETH Zurich, Power Electronic Systems Laboratory, ICIT 2003.
- [16] K. Latawiec, R. Stanislawski, M. Lukaniszyn, W. Czuwara, and M. Rydel, "Fractional-order modeling of electric circuits: modern empiricism vs. classical science," 2017 Progress in Applied Electrical Engineering (PAEE), Koscielisko (Zakopane), pp. 1-6, IEEE 2017.
- [17] L. Setlak and R. Kowalik, "Mathematical model and simulation of selected components of the EPS of the aircraft, providing the operation of on-board electrical equipment and systems in accordance with MEA/AEA concept," 2017 Progress in Applied Electrical Engineering (PAEE), Koscielisko (Zakopane), pp. 1-6, IEEE 2017.
- [18] M.P. Kazmierkowski, F. Blaabjerg, R. Krishnan, "Control in Power Electronics," Academic Press Series in Engineering, Elsevier Science 2002.
- [19] S. Bozhko, T. Wu, Y. Tao, and A. G.M, "More-Electric Aircraft Electrical Power System Accelerated Functional Modeling," in International Power Electronics and Motion Control Conference, Ohrid, Republic of Macedonia, 2010.
- [20] H. Sira-Ramirez and R. Silva-Ortigoza, "On the control of the resonant converters: a hybrid-Flatness Approach," Proceedings, 15th International Symposium on Mathematical Theory of Networks and Systems, South Bend, Indiana, August, 2002.