

Stability Assessment of a High Speed Permanent Magnet Machine Based Aircraft Electrical Power System

Fei GAO, Seang Shen YEOH, Christopher Ian HILL, Tao YANG, Serhiy BOZHKO

University of Nottingham
University Park, NG7 2RD
Nottingham, United Kingdom
Tel: +44 115 846 8490

Email: eexfg5@nottingham.ac.uk, seang.yeoh@nottingham.ac.uk, C.Hill@nottingham.ac.uk,
tao.yang@nottingham.ac.uk, serhiy.bozhko@nottingham.ac.uk

URL: <http://www.nottingham.ac.uk>

Acknowledgement

This research is being conducted in the frame of AEGART Project (No.296090) – a Part of CleanSky JTI FP7 European Integrated Project - <http://www.cleansky.eu>

Keywords

« DC power system », « more electric aircraft », « permanent-magnet machine », « stability analysis », « starter/generator »

Abstract

Starting an aircraft engine with an electrical machine has been one of the major trends for future aircraft. This paper studies the stability of a permanent-magnet machine (PMM) based aircraft starter/generator (S/G) system. Using control-to-output transfer functions, the stability analysis of this S/G system is thoroughly studied. The impact of the key parameters including the control parameters is analysed. Simulation and experimental results support the analytical result.

Introduction

The more-electric aircraft (MEA) concept is one of the major trends in modern aerospace engineering aiming for reduction of the overall aircraft weight, operation cost and environmental impact [1], [2]. Electric starter/generator (S/G) is in alignment with the tendency of moving towards MEA. In the motoring mode, the machine is driven by a power converter and uses the power coming from the supply bus to accelerate the aircraft engine. This mechanical energy may be harnessed to the engine shaft during the engine start cycle and cause the engine to spool up to a speed where the combustion ignites and the engine becomes self-sustaining. In the generating mode, the engine acts as a source of mechanical power that is converted by machine and converter into the electrical power to supply on-board loads. Permanent magnet machine (PMM) has been widely used in automotive propulsion because of its high efficiency, high torque, high power density, and relative ease of field weakening operation [3]-[5]. In [3], an enhanced control strategy of an open-winding PMM as a S/G with the inverter-rectifier topology was proposed to overcome the shortcomings of narrow speed range, and low power factor of traditional PMM. In [4], an optimal design and control of PMM-based SG was proposed to allow a wide constant power zone operation with relatively high efficiencies. In [5], a new PMM has been designed and implemented as S/G for HEVs. Due to the unique feature of hybrid excitations to produce the magnetic field, the proposed PMM can accomplish various operating modes (engine cranking, battery charging, and torque boosting).

In the MEA, the electrical systems are employed to replace existing hydraulic, pneumatic and mechanical power sources. As a consequence, the on-board available electrical power increases significantly. This results

in great challenges during the design of the electrical power systems (EPS) to ensure its stability and availability. The tendency is to replace traditional AC distribution with high-voltage DC, e.g. 270V bus. The merits of a DC system over an AC system include increased efficiency, reduced weight and removing the need for reactive power compensation devices [6], [7]. Many electrical loads within the MEA are tightly controlled by power converters and can often behave like constant-power loads (CPLs). The negative input impedance characteristic of the CPL may result in a reduction of the stability margins of the EPS [8], [9]. Therefore, the candidate EPS control architecture should be carefully examined on stability issues in order to guarantee safe and predictable EPS operation for a wide range of operation scenarios. The stability problems of a PMM based hybrid AC-DC MEA EPS is investigated in [10], [11]. The influence of parameter variation on system stabilities is also presented. Nevertheless, the droop control is not used and the dynamics of the generator is not taken into account.

To fill this gap, this paper deals with the stability analysis of a high speed PMM controlled by a voltage source converter (VSC). The research findings will allow an insightful understanding of the stability problem of the S/G system. In addition, a method of tuning the key parameters to ensure wide range stable operation of the PMM-based aircraft starter/generator (S/G) is presented.

Starter-Generator Architecture and Control Schemes

Fig. 1 shows the studied topology of the MEA EPS. The load consists of resistive loads (representing wing-ice protection systems), typical motor drives (actuators) and tightly regulated DC/DC converters. In the starter mode, the PMM is driven by the VSC. The power flows from the main DC bus to the PMM which cranks the aircraft engine. Once the speed of the engine reaches the firing up speed, the engine will be ignited and start to drive the PMM. Under this situation, the PMM behaves as a generator and provides power to the load.

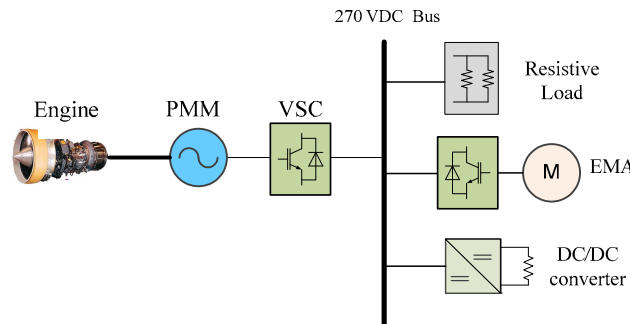


Fig. 1. Starter-generator architecture.

The control scheme for the S/G system is shown in Fig. 2. As shown in Fig. 2, fundamental vector control is used in the core system. After transforming measured currents to the synchronous rotating frame, conventional PI controllers adjust currents in dq domain and output dq voltage demands. Voltage demands are inversely transformed into 3-phase demand modulation indexes for PWM. Then the core system can be fully controlled by using both dq current demands.

Fig. 3 shows the outer loop of the S/G. Since the designed PMM is for high speed operation (32 krpm), a flux weakening controller needs to be taken into account when the machine speed exceeds the base speed. For the starter mode, a speed controller and flux weakening controller are used to generate the respective q-axis current reference and d-axis current reference. When the stator voltage is less than maximum value, the output of the flux weakening controller is saturated to zero. The controller starts to work when the stator voltage exceeds the maximum voltage limit. With the outer voltage regulation loop (V_c loop), the flux-weakening control is fulfilled by injecting the negative d-axis current.

For the generator mode, conventional PI controllers are used to deflux the machine (d -axis) and control the output DC current (q -axis). The stator current references in d and q axes are obtained from the output of the flux weakening controller and I_{dc} controller respectively. The reference of the ac voltage (V_c) is dependent on the DC voltage. The DC current reference (i_{dc}^*) is determined by the desired droop characteristic.

The d -axis and q -axis controllers work independently. Using classical vector control in the dq frame, the d -axis and q -axis stator voltages yield:

$$\begin{cases} v_d = (R_s + L_s s)i_d - \omega_e L_s i_q \\ v_q = (R_s + L_s s)i_q + \omega_e L_s i_d + \omega_e \varphi_m \\ V_c = \sqrt{v_d^2 + v_q^2} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

where R_s is the stator resistance; L_s is the stator inductance; φ_m is the flux linkage of the permanent magnet; ω_e is the electrical rotor angular velocity in rad/s; v_d, v_q are the d -axis, q -axis component of stator voltage; V_c is the stator voltage magnitude; i_d, i_q are the d -axis, q -axis component of stator current. The inner current loop i_{dq} can be designed based on a specific control bandwidth ω_{nc} and damping ratio ζ :

$$G_{idq} = \frac{i_{dq}^*}{i_{dq}} = \frac{k_{pc}s + k_{ic}}{(L_s s^2 + (R_s + k_{pc})s + k_{ic})} = \frac{(k_{pc}s + k_{ic}) / L_s}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_{nc}s + \omega_{nc}^2} \quad (3)$$

where k_{pc} and k_{ic} are the proportional gain and integral gain of the inner current controller, respectively. The equations are linearised around an operating point using Taylor's series for small signal analysis. The linearised control-to-output transfer function for the FW control has been derived and given as follows:

$$\frac{\partial V_c}{\partial i_d^*} = G_{idq} \frac{(s + R_s / L_s + v_{q0} / v_{d0} \omega_e)}{v_{d0} L_s V_{c0}} \quad (4)$$

where ω_{nc} is the inner current loop bandwidth; ζ is the damping ratio of the inner current loop. The subscript "0" denotes the operating point of that variable. Since v_{q0} is positive and v_{d0} is negative when operating in starter mode, it can be seen that a right-half plane (RHP) zero z_1 exists in the plant upon testing with various operating points:

$$z_1 = -\frac{R_s}{L_s} - \frac{v_{q0} \omega_e}{v_{d0}} \quad (5)$$

This RHP zero imposes control design challenges, especially when trying to aim for fast response of the FW controller (high gain instability) or the inclusion of proportional gain.

Fig. 5 shows the root locus at different loads with respect to the gain of the FW controller PI_{fv} . The load demands investigated were at 10Nm, 25Nm, and 40Nm to cover the effect of different levels of load torque on the S/G system. It shows the gain limit of the FW controller in presence of the RHP zero z_1 . Due to the slower positive zero at higher loads, the allowable range for k_{iv} gain is reduced. The upper threshold value for k_{iv} gain reduces to 8000 as the load torque increases to 40Nm.

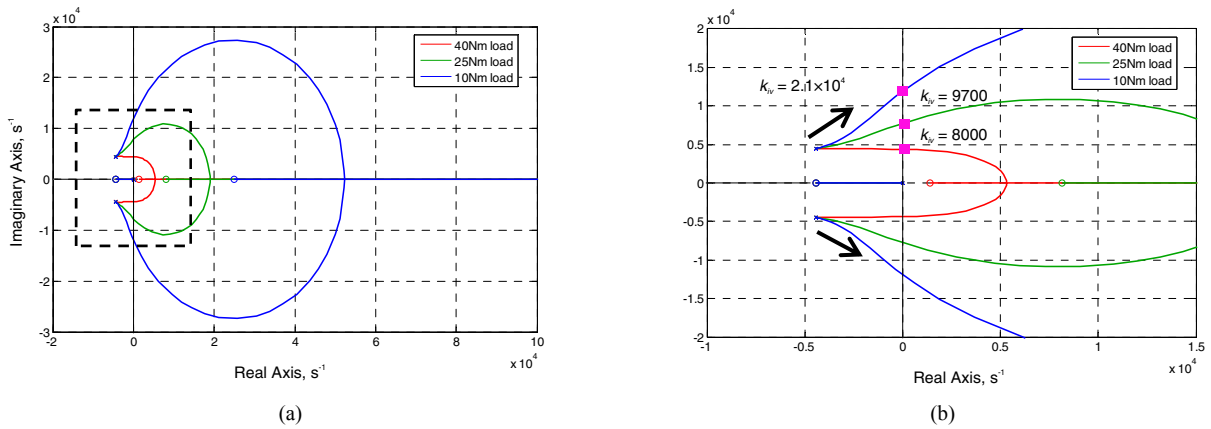


Fig. 5. Root loci with respect to the gain of the FW controller (k_{iv}) when i_q^* is not limited. (a) Overview. (b) Zoomed part of selected area.

As a short summary here, the RHP zero poses some challenges to the design of the flux weakening control in starting mode.

B. i_q^* limited case

For limited i_q^* mode, Fig. 6 shows the control block diagram and the control-to-output transfer function can be derived as:

$$\frac{\partial V_c}{\partial i_d^*} = G_{idq} \frac{1}{V_{c0} L_0} \left\{ s L_s (v_{d0} + \frac{v_{q0} i_{d0}}{\sqrt{I_{\max}^2 - i_{d0}^2}}) + v_{d0} R_s + \frac{v_{q0} R_s i_{d0}}{\sqrt{I_{\max}^2 - i_{d0}^2}} + \omega_e L_s (v_{q0} - \frac{v_{d0} i_{d0}}{\sqrt{I_{\max}^2 - i_{d0}^2}}) \right\} \quad (6)$$

Fig. 7 shows the root locus with respect to the gains of the FW controller under different loads. For loads 10Nm and 25Nm, the plant was found to be minimum phase; there is no gain limit for the FW controller. The plant is non-minimum phase at an operating load of 40Nm and a limited FW controller gain stability is present. It can be seen that the eigenvalues would be in the RHP if the integral gain k_{iv} exceeds 8400. This indicates that the FW plant in i_q^* limited mode is generally minimum phase and is non-minimum phase when operating at high loads (40Nm). The zero that determines the characteristic of the FW plant in i_q^* limited case is expressed as:

$$z_2 = - \frac{i_{d0} (L_q v_{d0} \omega_{e0} - R_s v_{q0}) + i_{q0} (L_d v_{q0} \omega_{e0} + R_s v_{d0})}{i_{q0} L_d v_{d0} - i_{d0} L_q v_{q0}} \quad (7)$$

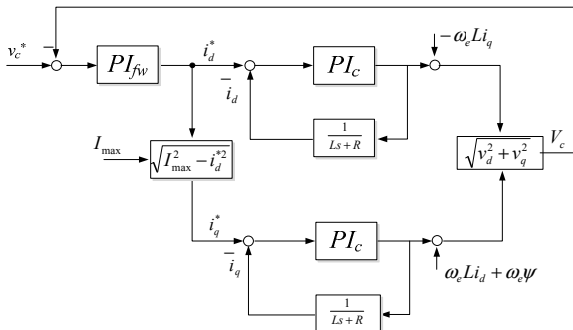


Fig. 6. Control block diagram of the system in starter mode, i_q^* limited.

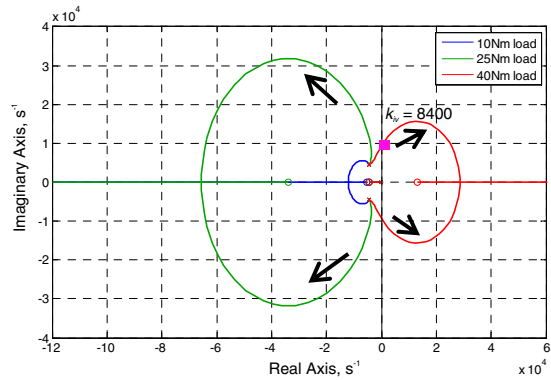


Fig. 7. Root loci with respect to the gain of the FW controller (k_{iv}) when i_q^* is limited.

Comparing between both modes, i_q^* not limited has a smaller gain range. Adapting the FW controller gains according to the operating load for both of these cases would pose a challenge to the system stability. If k_{iv} is within the gain range covering the load series, this would ensure stable FW control. Thus, the design of the FW controller in i_q^* not limited should cover stable operation of the FW controller for both current modes.

Stability Analysis for Generator Mode

Similarly, the stability analysis was conducted in generator mode. This section will show the effect of the RHP zero on the DC current controller and droop controller [15]. The upper and lower boundaries of the droop gain are established. In addition, the impact of varying generator speed on the system is discussed.

A. i_q^* not limited case

For the i_q^* not limited case in generator mode, the speed controller is replaced by the DC current controller which aims to regulated the active power. Fig. 8 shows the control scheme for the EPS in generator mode.

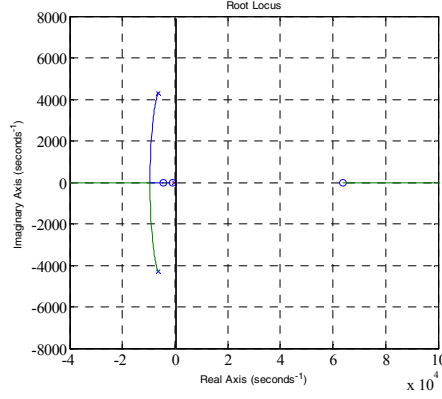


Fig. 11. Root loci with respect to the gain of DC current controller.

Decreasing the droop gain k reduces the steady-state DC voltage error and increases the voltage-loop bandwidth. However, this also reduces the damping and robustness of the system, leading to a lower boundary for the droop gain. This effect can be explained from the standpoint of control design. Droop gain is effectively a proportional controller. As shown in Fig. 10, the inverse of the droop gain can be regarded as the proportional gain of the DC voltage controller. This instability is because some of the system eigenvalues will be in the RHP if the inverse of droop gain ($1/k$) increases over a threshold value. Fig. 12 shows the root contour with respect to the proportional gain ($1/k$). It can be seen from Fig. 12 that the droop gain has a lower limitation due to the existing RHP zero, which demonstrates that the system is unstable when the inverse of droop gain $1/k$ is higher than 50 (k is lower than $1/50$).

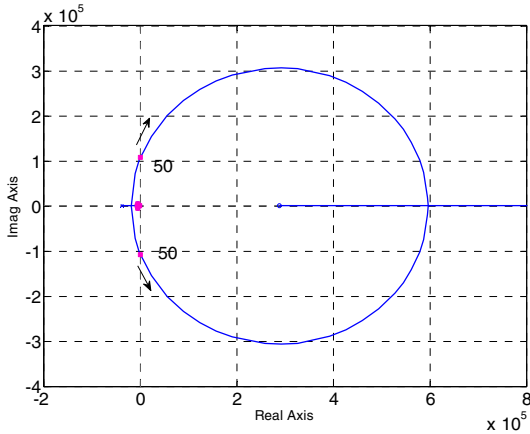


Fig. 12. Root loci with respect to the droop gain.

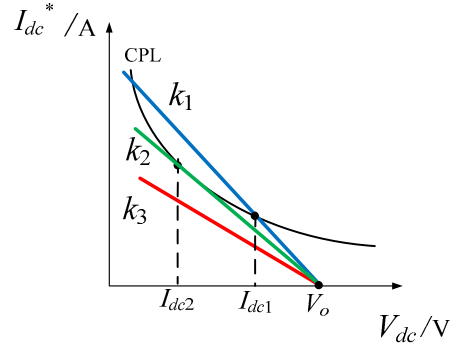


Fig. 13. Interaction between the droop-controlled source system and CPL.

It is known that a larger droop coefficient will cause more voltage deviation and therefore the system needs to be designed carefully in order to ensure the equilibrium point is achievable according to the load power. As shown in Fig. 13, the V-I characteristic can be expressed as:

$$V_b = V_o - kI_o \quad (10)$$

where V_b is the dc bus voltage and I_o is the load current. For the load side, a CPL creates a hyperbolic line which can be expressed as:

$$P_{CPL} = V_b I_o \quad (11)$$

where P_{CPL} is the power of the CPL. The overall system can operate normally only if the two curves have an intersection point (equilibrium point). The stable equilibrium point can be derived as follows:

$$V_b = \frac{1}{2}(V_o + \sqrt{V_o^2 - 4kP_{CPL}}), \quad I_o = \frac{1}{2k_i}(V_o - \sqrt{V_o^2 - 4kP_{CPL}}) \quad (12)$$

Fig. 13 shows that a larger droop constant will cause bigger bus voltage deviation and can even result in there being no intersection point between the source curve and CPL curve (for example the k_3 curve). As a

consequence, no steady-state solution can be found, leading to instability. Using (12), the maximum droop gain can be derived as:

$$k < \frac{V_o^2}{4P_{CPL}} \quad (13)$$

B. i_q^* limited case

When the system operates with a large load deep within the flux weakening region (needs more negative i_d to deflux the machine), the system tends to enter the i_q^* limited case. However, it is rare for the power system to operate in this case. The electrical load requirements for the S/G system reach up to 40kW in which i_q^* demand is well within I_{max} . Thus, it can be summarized here that the existing RHP zero in generator mode i_q^* not limited case imposes the upper boundary of droop gain.

Simulation Studies

Simulation studies of the PMM-based starter/generator system have been performed using Matlab/Simulink.

A. Starter Mode

The gain stability range verification for the FW controller can be seen in Fig. 14. Load torque, T_L , is added in step increments of 5 Nm every 0.5 s until it reaches 40.5 Nm at $t = 6.5$ s. At this point the power system is operating in limited i_q^* case. At $t = 7$ s the FW controller gain, k_{iv} , is increased gradually from 8000 to 8700 and instability can be observed on the AC magnitude voltage, V_c . The linear transfer function (6) confirms the gain stability range and stability is restored when k_{iv} is reduced back to 8000.

B. Generator Mode

This subsection will show the effect of the droop gain on stability in generating mode. Fig. 15 shows the simulation result of the generator mode under varying droop gain, k . The bus capacitance is set to 0.3 mF. It can be seen that normal operation can be guaranteed when a small droop gain (1/8.5) is applied. The oscillation appears at $t = 0.2$ s when the droop gain is reduced to 1/50 which confirms the destabilizing effect of the decreased droop gain. After $t = 0.25$ s, the system restores stable operation when the droop gain is adjusted to 1/10. However, the system tends to be unstable again when the droop gain is set to 1/4. Large voltage drop on the DC bus is also visible from Fig. 16 at the heavy load after $t = 0.3$ s. This result verifies the stability limitation imposed by the RHP zero in the control-to-output transfer function (∂I_{dc} to ∂i_q^*).

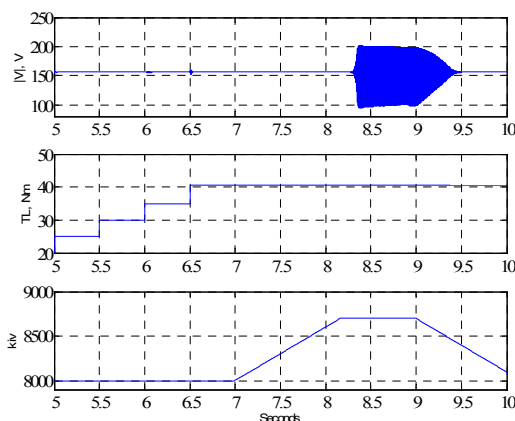


Fig. 14. Simulation result of varying k_{iv} in starter mode, i_q^* limited.

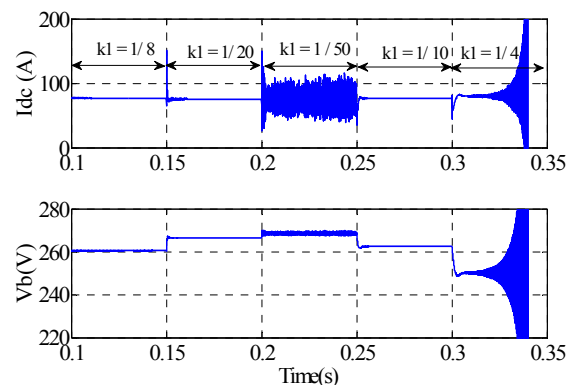


Fig. 15. Simulation result for varying k_D in generator mode.

Experimental Results

To validate the theoretical analysis, a prototype of PMM-based S/G was built. The prototype parameters can be found in the Appendix. The experiments are aimed at validating the stable gain range of the S/G controllers (for FW and DC link control). The controllers for this prototype are designed based on the process described in this paper.

A. Starter Mode - FW controller

In this sub-section, the FW controller gain range during different operating modes and current limit cases will be verified. The FW controller is included as part of the control scheme for the S/G system. i_q^* is set manually in order to determine the operational mode; positive values for starter mode, negative values for generator mode. k_{iv} is then modified in order to exceed the gain limit at a specific operating point. Increased oscillations within the i_d and V_c responses are expected, indicating instability in the FW controller. For the stable regions that are not limited due to minimum phase nature, the k_{iv} step is just set to a large value.

Fig. 16(a) shows the results of the k_{iv} step change when the drive system is operating in starter mode. A load demand of $i_q = 4A$ was connected to ensure operation in starter mode. The gain range was found to be 750. The value of k_{iv} is initially set to 650 which is below the stability boundary limit, and then changed to 700 at about $t = 0.44s$. It can be seen that V_c and i_d experienced increased oscillations which indicate instability after the k_{iv} step change. The instability occurred slightly below the expected gain range; this may be due to parameter variation within the PMM. Only the FW controller was affected as i_q was still stable.

The test is also performed for limited i_q^* . I_{max} is reduced until the required operating point is reached where $i_q = 4A$. k_{iv} is changed to 1000 from an initial value of 100 at $t = 0.23s$ and the results can be seen in Fig. 16(b). Stable operation is observed despite the large step change in k_{iv} . The experimental results presented confirm the k_{iv} gain range and phase nature of the S/G system operating in starter mode under both current cases.

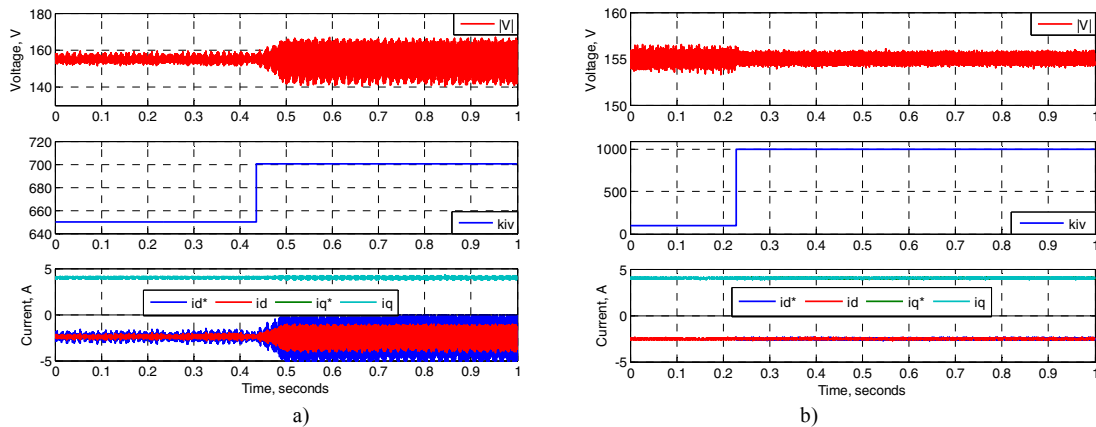


Fig. 16. k_{iv} range validation for starter mode i_q^* a) not limited and b) limited operating at 3.6krpm.

B. Generator Mode - Droop Gain

As discussed in previous sections, the existing RHP zero will pose a challenge to the droop controller in generator mode. This subsection will demonstrate the effect of droop gain and Fig. 17 shows the experimental result. Before $t = 0$ s, the system is working with a 2 kW load. Droop gain is gradually reduced from 1 to 0.03. When k_1 becomes equal to 0.03, the system becomes oscillatory and eventually unstable due to the non-minimum phase property and the protection stops the system. The result matches the stability prediction regarding to the effect of droop gain.

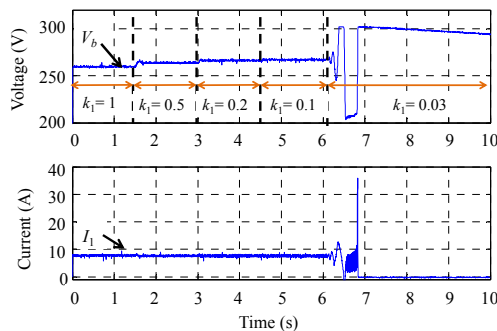


Fig. 17. Experimental results with varying droop gains in generator mode.

Conclusion

The paper developed the model of a PMM-based aircraft electrical power system. Based on the model, the control-to-output transfer functions have been derived and the non-minimum phase property has been investigated in both S/G modes. Simulation studies and experimental tests have been conducted to support the theoretical analysis. The main findings of this paper can be highlighted as follows:

- (1) The existing RHP zero limits the gain of the FW controller in starter mode and it varies according to the operating point.
- (2) The droop gain has a lower limit due to the non-minimum phase property of the system and also a higher limit due to the DC bus electrical specifications.

Appendix

EXPERIMENTAL RIG PARAMETERS

Category	Parameter	Symbol	Value
PMM	Machine resistance	R_s	1.2 Ω
	d-axis machine inductance	L_d	6.12 mH
	q-axis machine inductance	L_q	8.379 mH
	Flux linkage of permanent magnet	ϕ_m	0.23 V*s/rad
	Number of poles	p	6
	Nominal power	P_N	2.5 kW
	Maximum speed	ω_{max}	4 krpm
Stator current loop	i_d controller proportional gain	K_{idp}	13.8
	i_d controller integral gain	K_{idi}	9470
	i_q controller proportional gain	K_{iqp}	18.7
	i_q controller integral gain	K_{iqi}	12543

References

- [1] J. A. Rosero, J. A. Ortega, E. Aldabas, and L. Romeral, "Moving towards a more electric aircraft", *IEEE Aerosp. Electron. Syst. Mag.*, vol. 22, no. 3, pp. 3-9, Mar. 2007.
- [2] P. Wheeler and S. Bozhko, "The more electric aircraft: technology and challenges," *IEEE Electrification Magazine*, vol. 2, no. 4, pp. 6–12, Dec. 2014.
- [3] Wei, Q. Deng, B. Zhou, M. Shi, and Y. Liu, "The control strategy of open-winding permanent magnet starter-generator with inverter-rectifier topology," *IEEE Trans. Ind. Inform.*, vol. 9, no. 2, pp. 983–991, May 2013.
- [4] L. Chedot, G. Friedrich, J. M. Biedinger, and P. Macret, "Integrated starter generator: The need for an optimal design and control approach. application to a permanent magnet machine," *IEEE Trans. Ind. Appl.*, vol. 43, no. 2, pp. 551–559, Mar./Apr. 2007.
- [5] C. Liu, K. T. Chau, and J. Z. Jiang, "A permanent-magnet hybrid brushless integrated starter-generator for hybrid electric vehicles," *IEEE Trans. Ind. Electron.*, vol. 57, no. 12, pp. 4055–4064, Dec. 2010.
- [6] C. Wang, X. Li, L. Guo, and Y. Li, "A nonlinear-disturbance-observer-based DC-bus voltage control for a hybrid AC/DC microgrid," *IEEE Trans. Power Electron.*, vol. 29, no. 11, pp.6162–6177, Nov. 2014.
- [7] H. Kakigano, Y. Miura, and T. Ise, "Low-voltage bipolar-type DC microgrid for super high quality distribution," *IEEE Trans. Power Electron.*, vol. 25, no. 12, pp. 3066–3075, Dec. 2010.
- [8] A. Emadi, A. Khaligh, C. Rivetta, and G. Williamson, "Constant power loads and negative impedance instability in automotive systems: Definition, modeling, stability, and control of power electronic converters and motor drives," *IEEE Trans. Veh. Technol.*, vol. 55, no. 4, pp. 1112–1125, Jul. 2006.
- [9] P. Liutanakul, A. Awan, S. Pierfederici, B. Nahid-Mobarakkeh, and F. Meibody-Tabar, "Linear stabilization of a DC bus supplying a constant power load: A general design approach," *IEEE Trans. Power Electron.*, vol. 25, no. 2, pp. 475–488, Feb. 2010.
- [10] K-N. Areerak, T. Wu, S. V. Bozhko, G. M. Asher, and D. W. P. Thomas, "Aircraft power system stability study including effect of voltage control and actuators dynamic," *IEEE Trans. Aerosp. Electron. Syst.*, vol. 47, no. 4, pp. 2574–2589, Oct. 2011.
- [11] K-N. Areerak, S. V. Bozhko, G. M. Asher, L. De Lillo, and D. W. P. Thomas, "Stability study for a hybrid AC-DC more-electric aircraft power system," *IEEE Trans. Aerosp. Electron. Syst.*, vol. 48, no. 1, pp. 329–347, Jan. 2012.
- [12] L. Han, J. Wang, and D. Howe, "Small-signal stability studies of a 270V DC more-electric aircraft power system," in *Proc. Power Electronics Machines and Drives 2006. The 3rd IET International Conference (PEMD)*, Apr. 2006, pp. 197–201.
- [13] S. Bozhko, S. Yeoh, F. Gao, and C. Hill, "Aircraft starter-generator system based on permanent-magnet machine fed by active front-end rectifier," in *Industrial Electronics Society, IECON 2014 - 40th Annual Conference of the IEEE*, Dallas, USA, Oct. 2014, pp.2958–2964.
- [14] X. Zheng, F. Gao, and S. Bozhko, "Stability study of a DC electric power system with paralleled generators for more-electric aircraft," SAE Technical Paper 2014-01-2114, *SAE International*, Sep. 2014.
- [15] J. M. Guerrero, M. Chandorkar, T.-L. Lee, and P. C. Loh, "Advanced control architectures for intelligent microgrids—Part I: Decentralized and hierarchical control," *IEEE Trans. Ind. Electron.*, vol. 60, no. 4, pp. 1254–1262, Apr. 2013.