



Making power electronics fly

SWISS IEEE PELS Chapter

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Situational awareness for first responders



Immediately

Single button push to launch



Uninterruptible flight

Active tethered drone



As long as required

Shore power



As little resources as possible

Fully autonomous system

Situational awareness for first responders



Uninterruptible flight

Active tethered drone



As long as required

Shore power

Shore power

Sigma (AC)





Rooftop Box (DC)







Active tether

Angle and tension control

- Force sensor-based active spool and thrust control

Data

- >2x 1080p video streams and control data

Power

- 360V - 380V DC @ 1 A

Power electronics requirements





Kite power

- Input voltage 380V
- Output voltage 24V
- Power ~ 500W
- PLC filters



- η ~ 93.5%

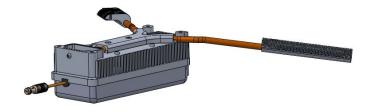


Kite power

- Input voltage 380V
- Output voltage 24V
- Power ~ 500W
- PLC filters



- η ~ 93.5%
- 143gr (12% of kite)
- 10 kW/l





Ground station power



AC 90V - 230V



DC 10V - 32V

- P ~ 900W
- 2 Outputs (HV & LV)



Ground station power



AC 90V - 230V

- η ~ 96%
- 900gr (10% of GS) 1 kg (10% of GS)
- 1 kW/l



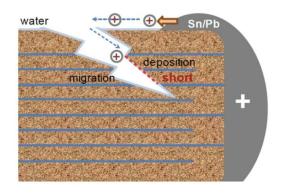
DC 10V - 32V

- η ~ 89%
- 0.9 kW/l

MLCC failures

Mitigations

- Boardflex and automotive type
- Distance to rigid parts (mounting points and connectors)
- Additional circuit adjustments





EMC debugging

- System debugging
 - Isolate relevant noise sources
- In-house debugging
 - EMC toolkit (current and near field probes)
- Variation of Y caps resonant frequencies
 - Manufacturer / value dependent







Learnings

- Radiated emissions for every subsystem before integration
- Y caps have various resonant frequencies
- Test setups: Improvise. Adapt. Overcome
 - o FMC.
 - o Thermals
- Climatic chamber is a must.
- Vibrations destroy MLCCs
- Power Electronics for manufacturing

