

Detection of Impulsive Effects in Switched DAEs with Applications to Power Electronics Reliability Analysis

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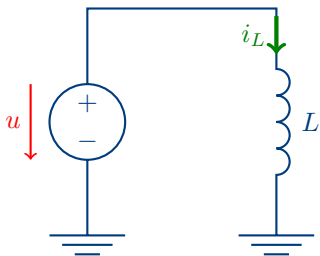


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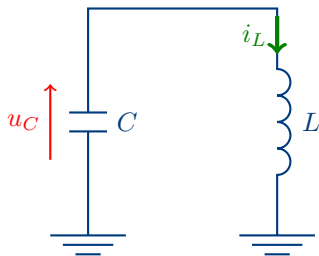


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Standard modeling of circuits



$$\frac{d}{dt}i_L = \frac{1}{L}u$$

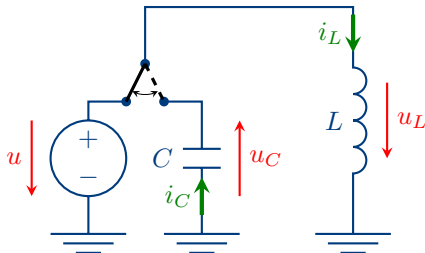


$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dt}i_L &= -\frac{1}{L}u_C \\ \frac{d}{dt}u_C &= \frac{1}{C}i_L\end{aligned}$$

General form:

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$$

Switched ODE?



$$\text{Mode 1: } \frac{d}{dt} i_L = \frac{1}{L} u$$

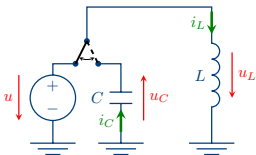
$$\text{Mode 2: } \begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} i_L &= -\frac{1}{L} u_C \\ \frac{d}{dt} u_C &= \frac{1}{C} i_L \end{aligned}$$

No switched ODE

Not possible to write as

$$\dot{x}(t) = A_{\sigma(t)} x + B_{\sigma(t)} u.$$

Include algebraic equations in description



With $x := (i_L, u_L, i_C, u_C)$ write each mode as:

$$E_p \dot{x} = A_p x + B_p u$$

Algebraic equations $\Rightarrow E_p$ singular

Mode 1: $L \frac{d}{dt} i_L = u_L, C \frac{d}{dt} u_C = i_C, 0 = u_L - u, 0 = i_C$

$$\begin{bmatrix} L & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & C \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u$$

Mode 2: $L \frac{d}{dt} i_L = u_L, C \frac{d}{dt} u_C = i_C, 0 = i_L - i_C, 0 = u_L + u_C$

Switched DAEs



DAE = Differential algebraic equation

Switched DAE

$$E_{\sigma(t)}\dot{x}(t) = A_{\sigma(t)}x(t) + B_{\sigma(t)}u(t) \quad (\text{swDAE})$$

or short $E_{\sigma}\dot{x} = A_{\sigma}x + B_{\sigma}u$

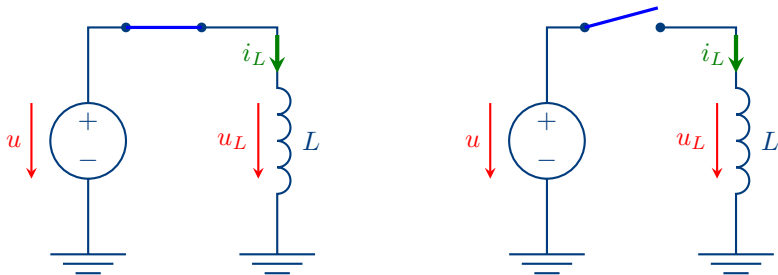
with

- switching signal $\sigma : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, p\}$
 - piecewise constant
 - locally finitely many jumps
- modes $(E_1, A_1, B_1), \dots, (E_p, A_p, B_p)$
 - $E_p, A_p \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, $p = 1, \dots, p$
 - $B_p : \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$, $p = 1, \dots, p$
- input $u : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$

Problem

Jumps and impulses in solution.

Impulse example



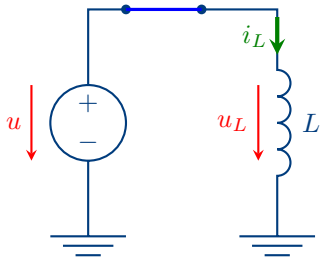
inductivity law:

$$L \frac{d}{dt} i_L = u_L$$

switch dependent:

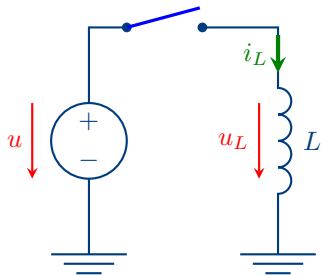
$$0 = u_L - u \quad \text{or} \quad 0 = i$$

Impulse example



$$x = [i_L, u_L]^\top$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} L & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} u$$



$$x = [i_L, u_L]^\top$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} L & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u$$

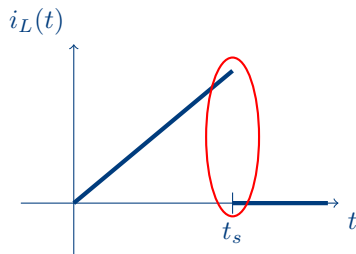
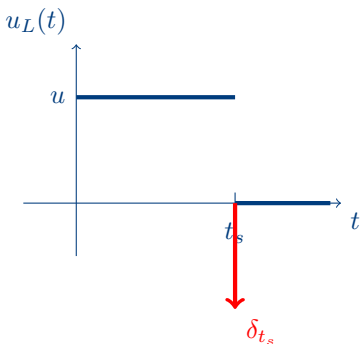
Solution of example



$$L \frac{d}{dt} i_L = u_L, \quad 0 = u_L - u \quad \text{or} \quad 0 = i_L$$

Assume: u constant, $i_L(0) = 0$

$$\text{switch at } t_s > 0: \sigma(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & t < t_s \\ 2, & t \geq t_s \end{cases}$$



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Impulse detection algorithm



- 1 Identify switches and possible faults in electrical circuit
- 2 Treat constant sources as states via $\dot{u} = 0$
- 3 Treat sinusoidal sources as states via $\dot{u} = \omega v$, $\dot{v} = -\omega u$
- 4 Model each configuration as $E_p \dot{x} = A_p x$, $p \in \{1, \dots, p\}$, **same x !**
- 5 Check **regularity** of (E_p, A_p)
- 6 Calculate **Wong sequences** \mathcal{V}_i and \mathcal{W}_i for each (E_p, A_p)
- 7 Calculate the **consistency projectors** $\Pi_p \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ for each (E_p, A_p)
- 8 Check the **Impulse Freeness Condition (IFC)**:

$$E_q(I - \Pi_q)\Pi_p = 0$$

Regularity of matrix pairs (E, A)



Definition (Regularity of (E, A))

(E, A) regular $\Leftrightarrow \det(sE - A) \neq 0$.

Theorem (Characterizations of regularity)

The following statements are equivalent:

- (E, A) is regular.
- x solves $E\dot{x} = Ax$ and $x(0) = 0 \Rightarrow x \equiv 0$.
- $\exists S, T \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ invertible which yield *quasi-Weierstrass form*

$$(SET, SAT) = \left(\begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & N \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} J & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{bmatrix} \right), \quad \text{(QWF)}$$

where N is a nilpotent matrix.

Wong sequences and the quasi-Weierstrass form



$$(SET, SAT) = \left(\begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & N \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} J & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{bmatrix} \right), \quad (\text{QWF})$$

Theorem ([Armentano '86], [Berger, Ilchmann, T. '10])

For regular (E, A) define the *Wong sequences*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{V}^{i+1} &:= A^{-1}(E\mathcal{V}^i), & \mathcal{V}^0 &:= \mathbb{R}^n, \\ \mathcal{W}^{i+1} &:= E^{-1}(A\mathcal{W}^i), & \mathcal{W}^0 &:= \{0\}. \end{aligned}$$

Then $\mathcal{V}^i \xrightarrow{\text{finite}} \mathcal{V}^*$ and $\mathcal{W}^i \xrightarrow{\text{finite}} \mathcal{W}^*$. Choose V, W such that $\text{im } V = \mathcal{V}^*$ and $\text{im } W = \mathcal{W}^*$ then

$$T := [V, W], \quad S := [EV, AW]^{-1}$$

yield (QWF).

Matlab code for calculating the Wong sequences



Calculating a basis of the pre-image $A^{-1}(\text{im } S)$:

```
function V=getPreImage(A,S)
[m1,n1]=size(A); [m2,n2]=size(S);
if m1==m2 | m2==0
    H=null([A,S]);
    V=colspace(H(1:n1,:));
end;
```

Calculating V with $\text{im } V = \mathcal{V}_{k^*}$:

```
function V = getVspace(E,A)
[m,n]=size(E);
if (m==n) & size(E)==size(A)
    V=eye(n,n);
    oldsize=n; newsize=n; finished=0;
    while finished==0;
        EV=colspace(E*V);
        V=getPreImage(A,EV);
        oldsize=newsize;
        newsize=rank(V);
        finished = (newsize==oldsize);
    end;
end;
```

Analog calculation of W with $\text{im } W = \mathcal{W}_{k^*}$.

Consistency projector



$$(SET, SAT) = \left(\begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & N \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} J & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{bmatrix} \right) \quad (\text{QWF})$$

Definition (Consistency projector)

Let (E, A) be regular with **(QWF)**, **consistency projector**:

$$\Pi_{(E,A)} := T \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} T^{-1}$$

Theorem

x solves $E_\sigma \dot{x} = A_\sigma x \Rightarrow \forall t \in \mathbb{R} :$

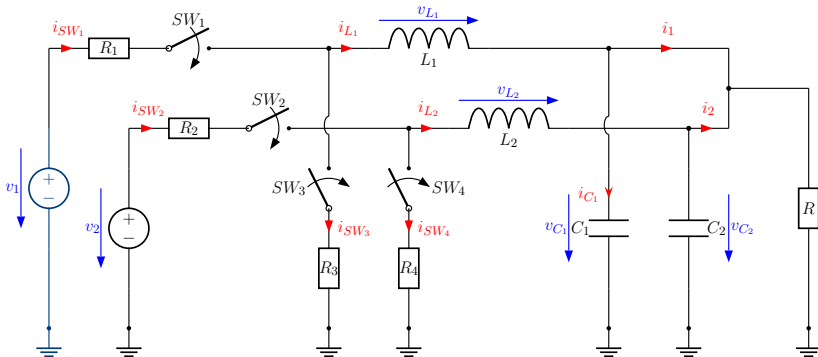
$$x(t+) = \Pi_{(E_q, A_q)} x(t-), \quad q := \sigma(t+)$$

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Dual buck converter model



ON: SW_1 closed SW_2 closed SW_3 open SW_4 open

OFF: SW_1 open SW_2 open SW_3 closed SW_4 closed

Faults: Other switch positions & Short-circuit in C_1

Step 1 ✓

Conclusion: Algorithm revisited



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Highlights:

- Easily implementable
- Works with symbolic entries in the matrices