

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

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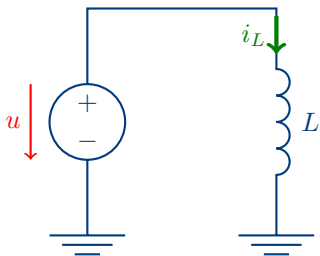


# Content

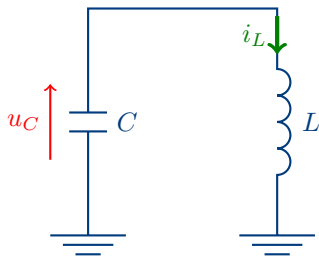


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# Standard modeling of circuits



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

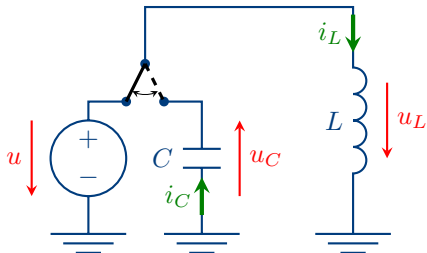


$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dt}i_L &= -\frac{1}{L}u_C \\ \frac{d}{dt}u_C &= \frac{1}{C}i_L\end{aligned}$$

General form:

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

# Switched ODE?



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

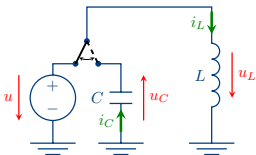
$$\text{Mode 2: } \begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} i_L &= -\frac{1}{L} u_C \\ \frac{d}{dt} u_C &= \frac{1}{C} i_L \end{aligned}$$

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

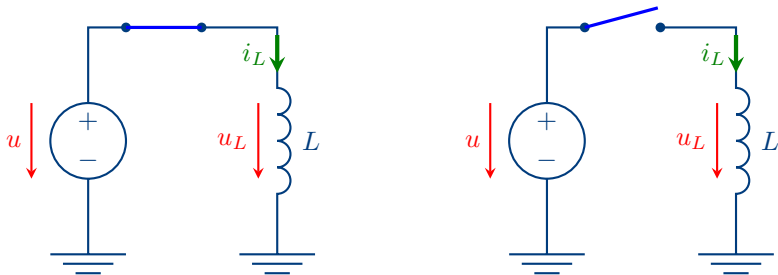
with

- 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



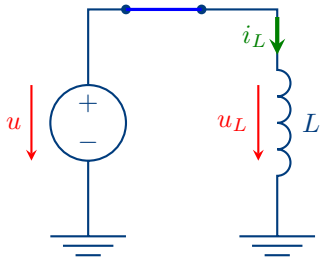
inductivity law:

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

switch dependent:

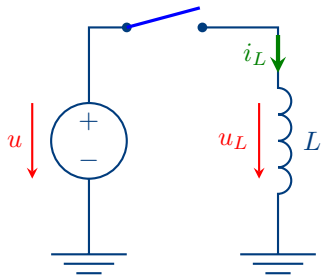
$$0 = u_L - u \quad \text{or} \quad 0 = i$$

# Impulse example



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

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



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

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



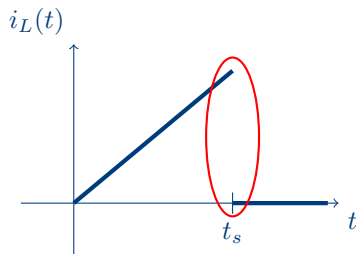
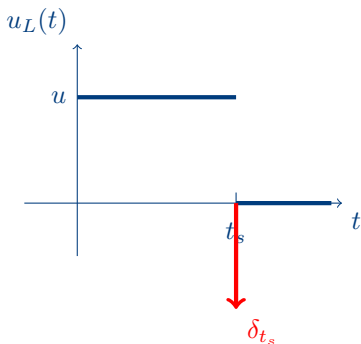
# Solution of example



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

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



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

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

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

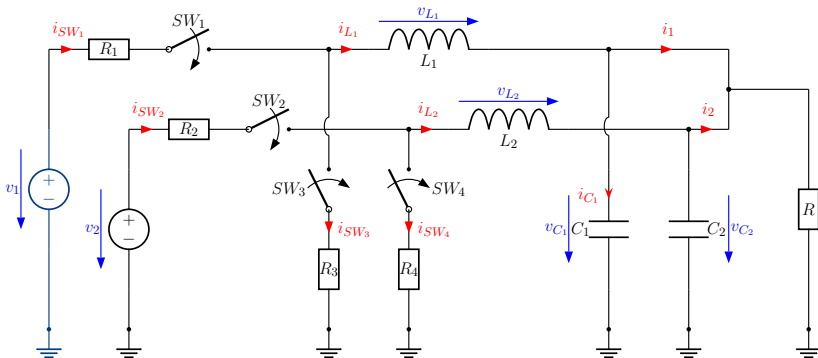
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# Dual buck converter model



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 ✓

## DAE description



ON configuration ( $E_{ON}, A_{ON}$ ):

$$\left( \begin{array}{c} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & L_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & L_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & C_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -R & -R & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & R_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & R_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right)$$

Step 2, Step 3, Step 4 ✓

Check regularity:  $\det(sE_p - A_p) \neq 0$ ,  $p = 0, \dots, 31$  Step 5 ✓

Calculate Wong sequences Step 6 ✓

Calculate consistency projectors  $\Pi_p$ ,  $p = 0, \dots, 31$  Step 7 ✓



# Conclusion: Algorithm revisited



- 1 Identify switches and possible faults in electrical circuit
- 2 Treat constant sources as states via  $\dot{u} = 0$
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## Highlights:

- Easily implementable
- Works with symbolic entries in the matrices