
Coupled simulation workflow for the design of optimized power electronic systems

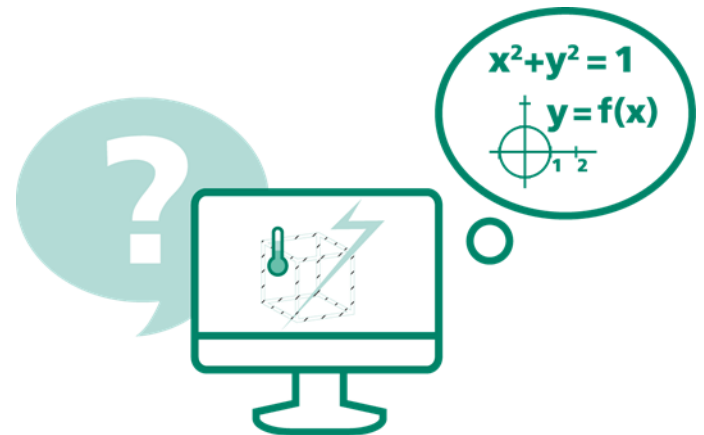


Fraunhofer
IISB

Andreas Roskopf

AGENDA

1. Initial situation
2. Design workflow for power electronic systems
3. Parameter variation
4. Practical applicability of the MoP
5. Genetic optimization
6. Conclusion



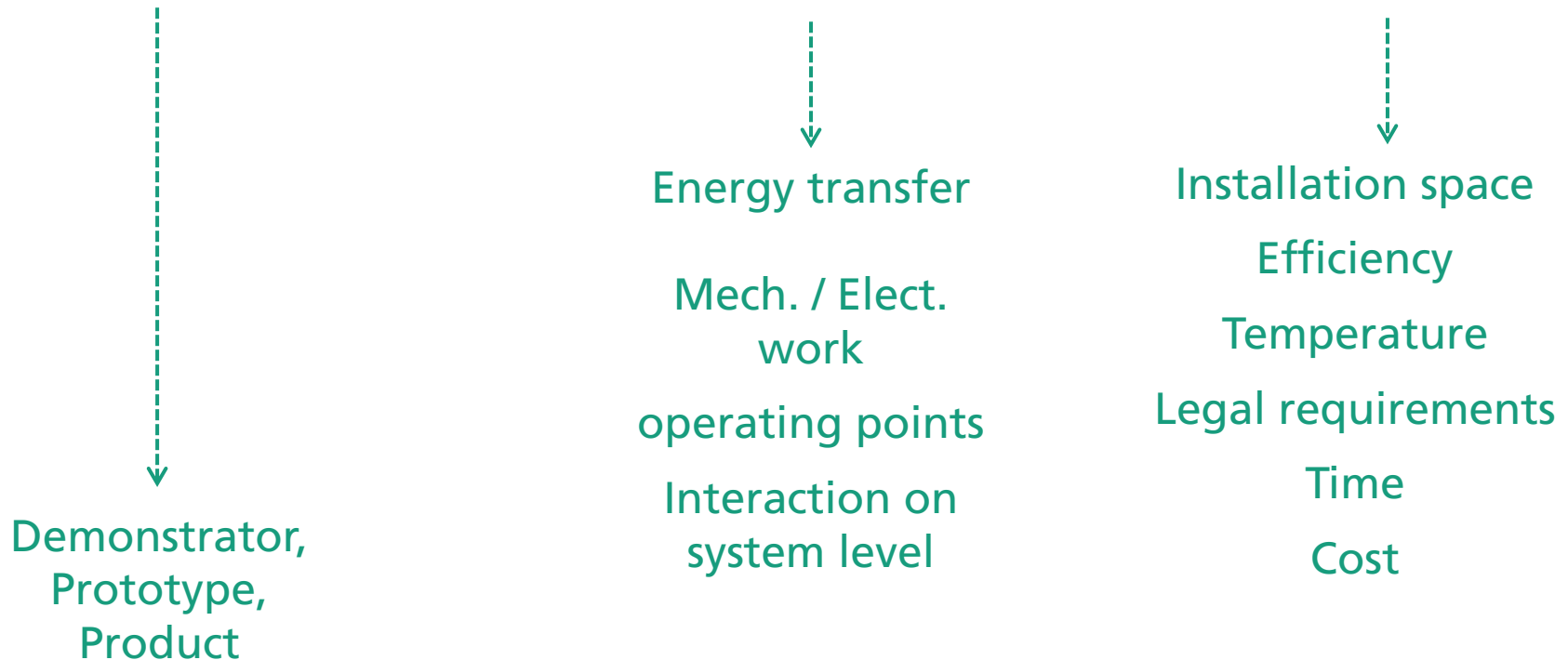
OVERVIEW INSTITUTE



INITIAL SITUATION

Requirements of the design of power electronic systems

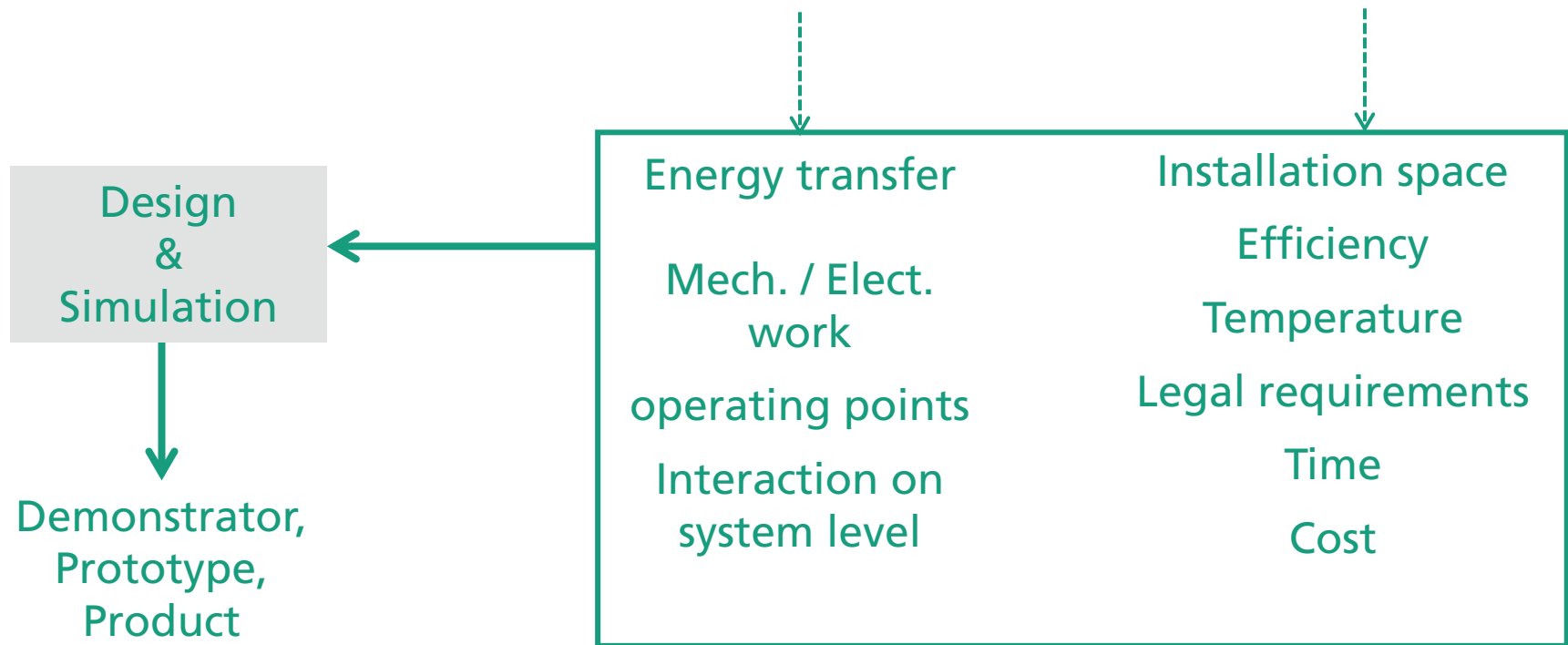
Realization of a certain functionality considering boundary conductions



INITIAL SITUATION

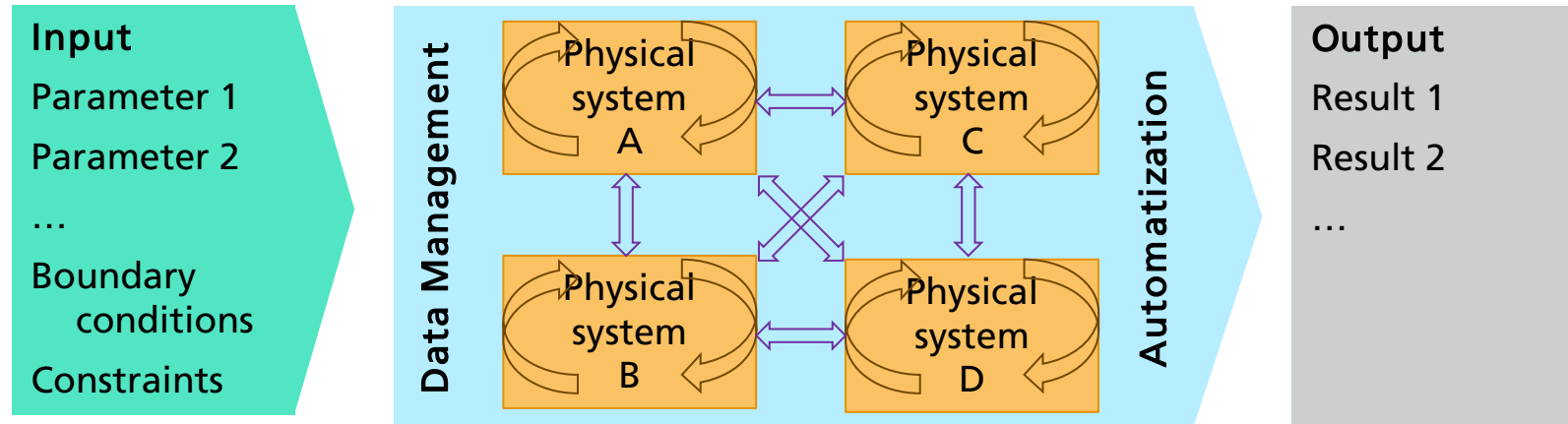
Requirements of the design of power electronic systems

Realization of a certain functionality considering boundary conductions



WORKFLOW

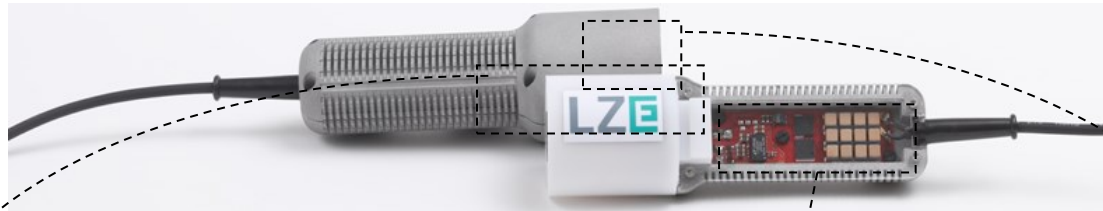
Sketch of the computer aided design strategy:



Test application: Inductive connector – Power transfer: 1 kW

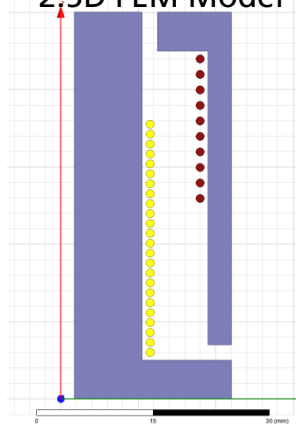


WORKFLOW



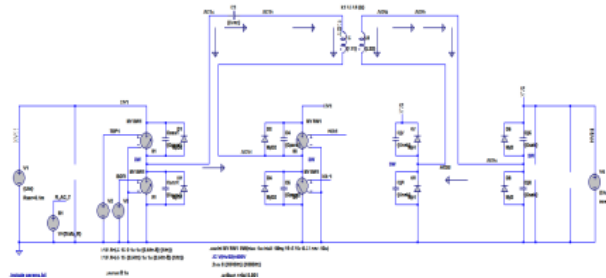
**Reality
Simulation**

**Emag-Simulation
2.5D FEM Model**



Core losses

**Circuit-Simulation
LTSpice Model**



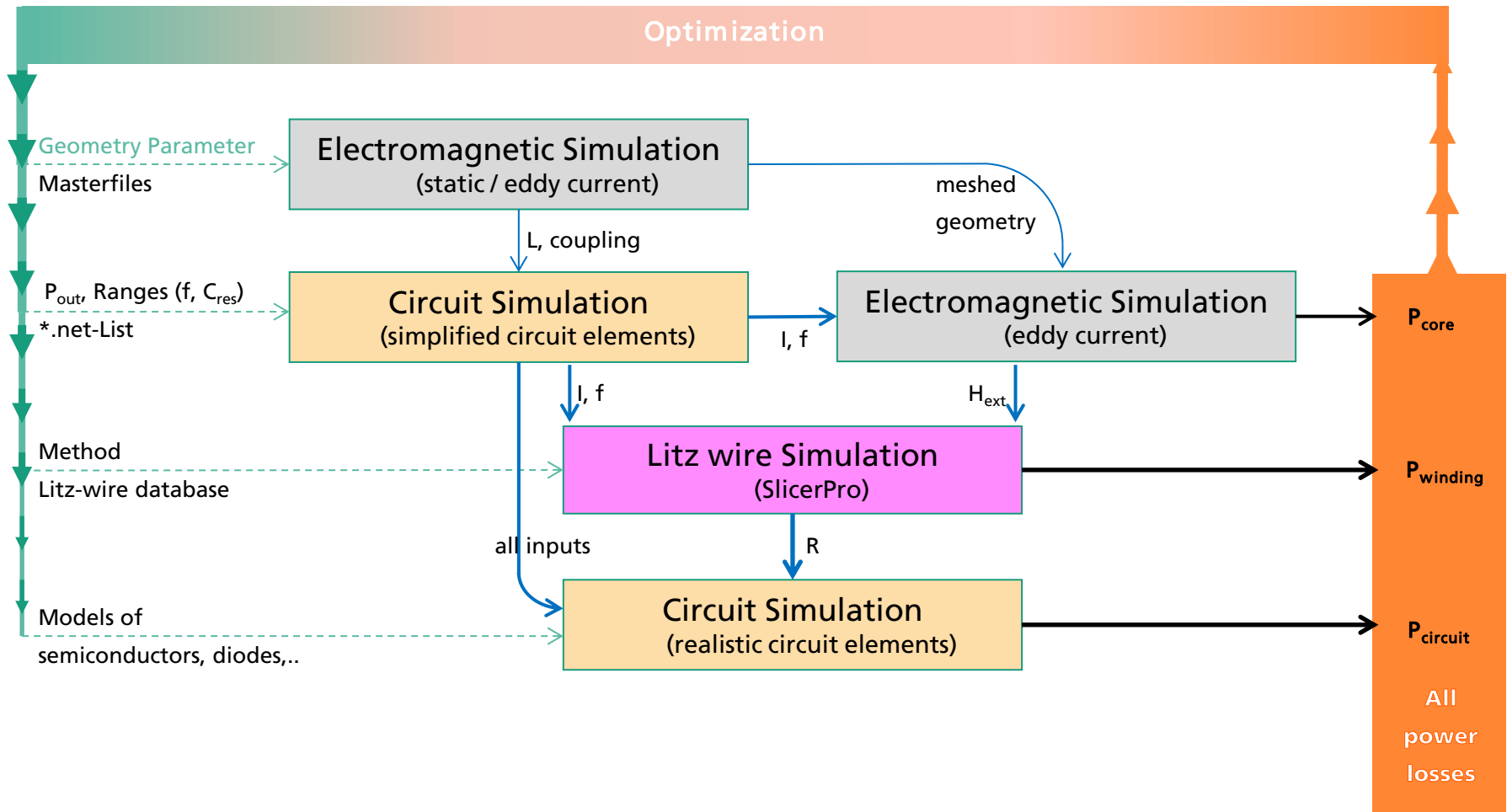
Circuit losses

**Litzwire Simulation
Analytic / Numeric
Models**

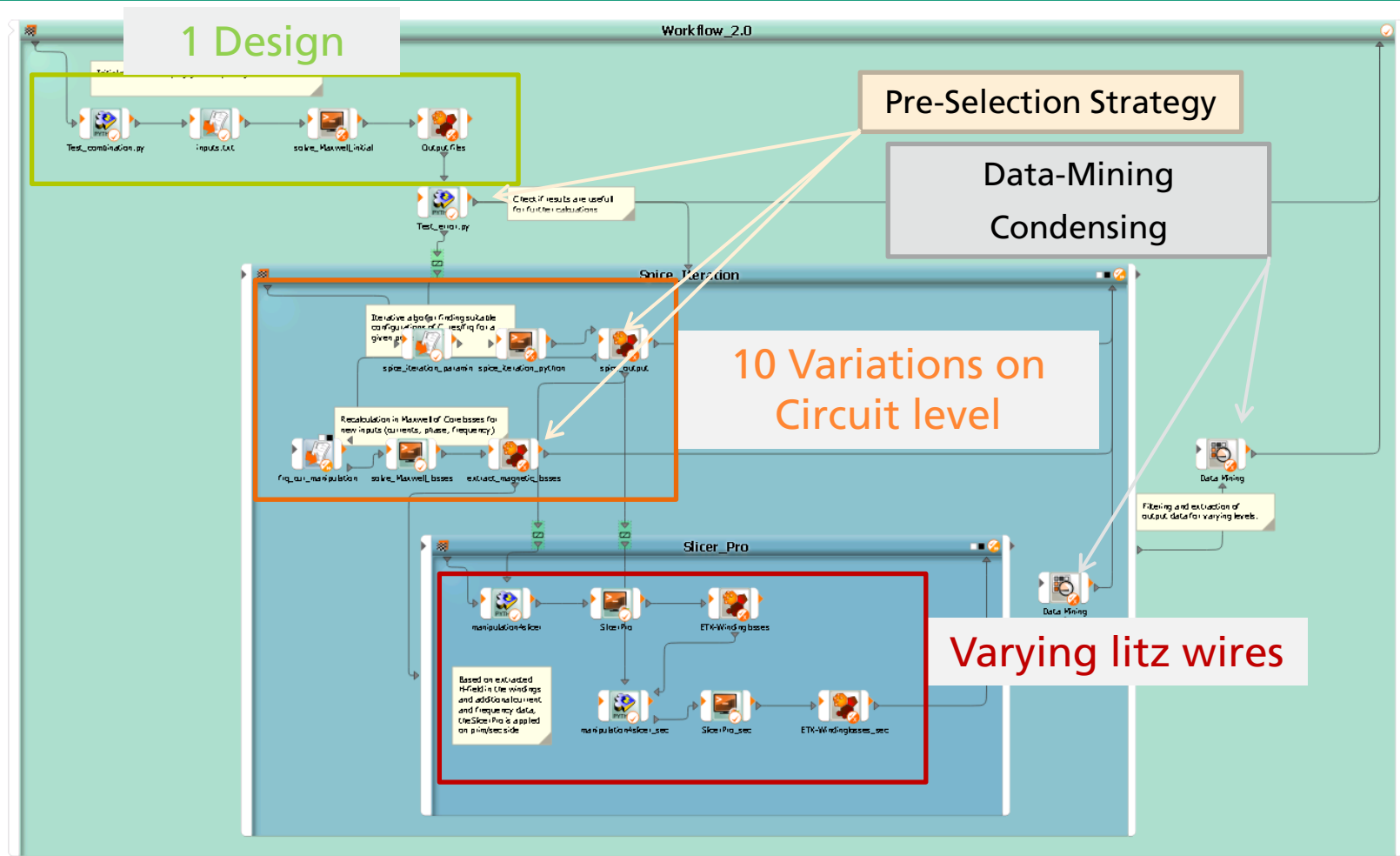


Winding losses

WORKFLOW - OVERVIEW



WORKFLOW – OPTISLANG REALISATION



WORKFLOW – PROTOTYPE DESIGN

Input

Num. Wind. Prim. [fix]

Num. Sec. [fix]

Dist. Prim. [fix]

Dist. Sec. [fix]

C_{res}

Output

L11

L22

k12

loss_hysteresis

loss_solid

winding_losses

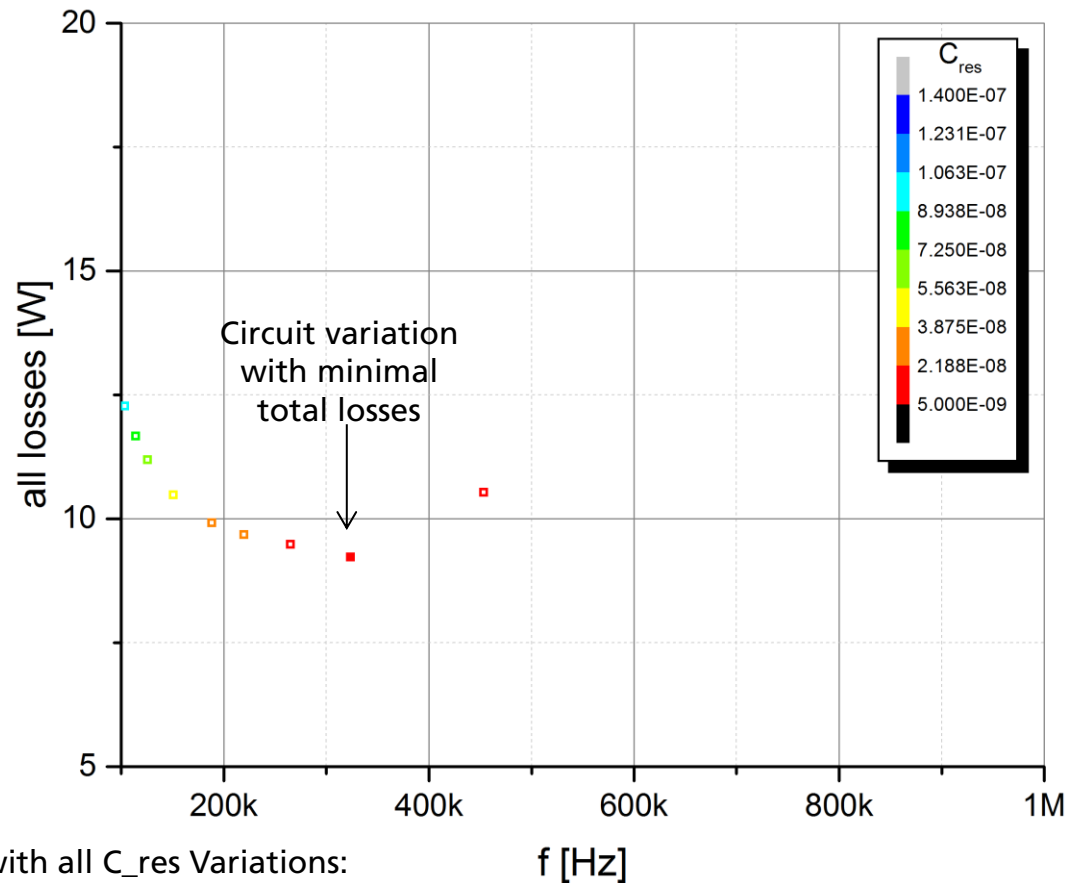
spice_losses

Frequency

all_losses

Current Prim

Current Sek



Plot: Geometry of the Prototyp with all C_{res} Variations:
[filled]: best variation of on (Geometry)Design,
[shell]: "looser"

PARAMETER VARIATION

Parameter variation and sensitivity analysis for varying geometry and circuit parameters:

Parametric space

Geometry / Magnetic:

Num. Wind. Prim. = 7-30

Num. Wind. Sec. = 6-30

Distances Prim. = 0.1-3 [mm]

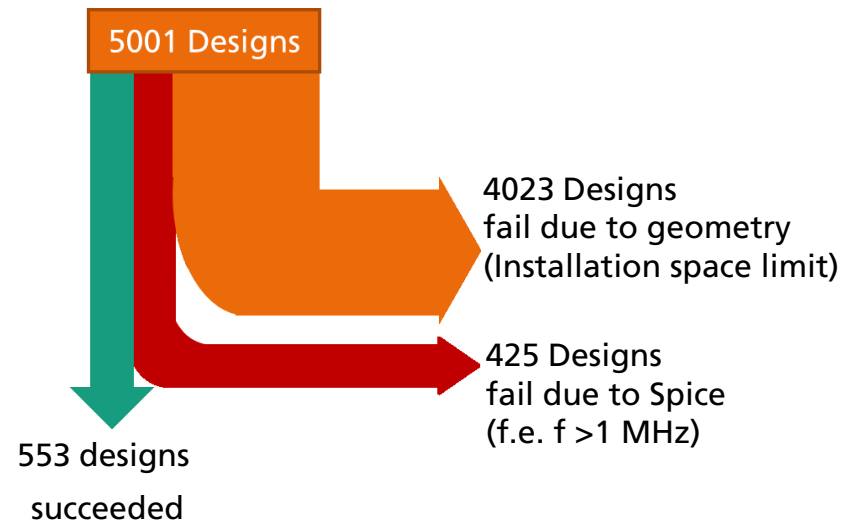
Distances Sec. = 0.1-3 [mm]

Circuit

10 variations of C_{res}

Target: 1 kW P_{trans}

Design-Variations / Workflow



PARAMETER VARIATION – BEST DESIGNS

Input

Num. Wind. Prim.

Num. Sec.

Dist. Prim.

Dist. Sec.

C_{res} [best]

Output

L11

L22

k12

loss_hysteresis

loss_solid

winding_losses

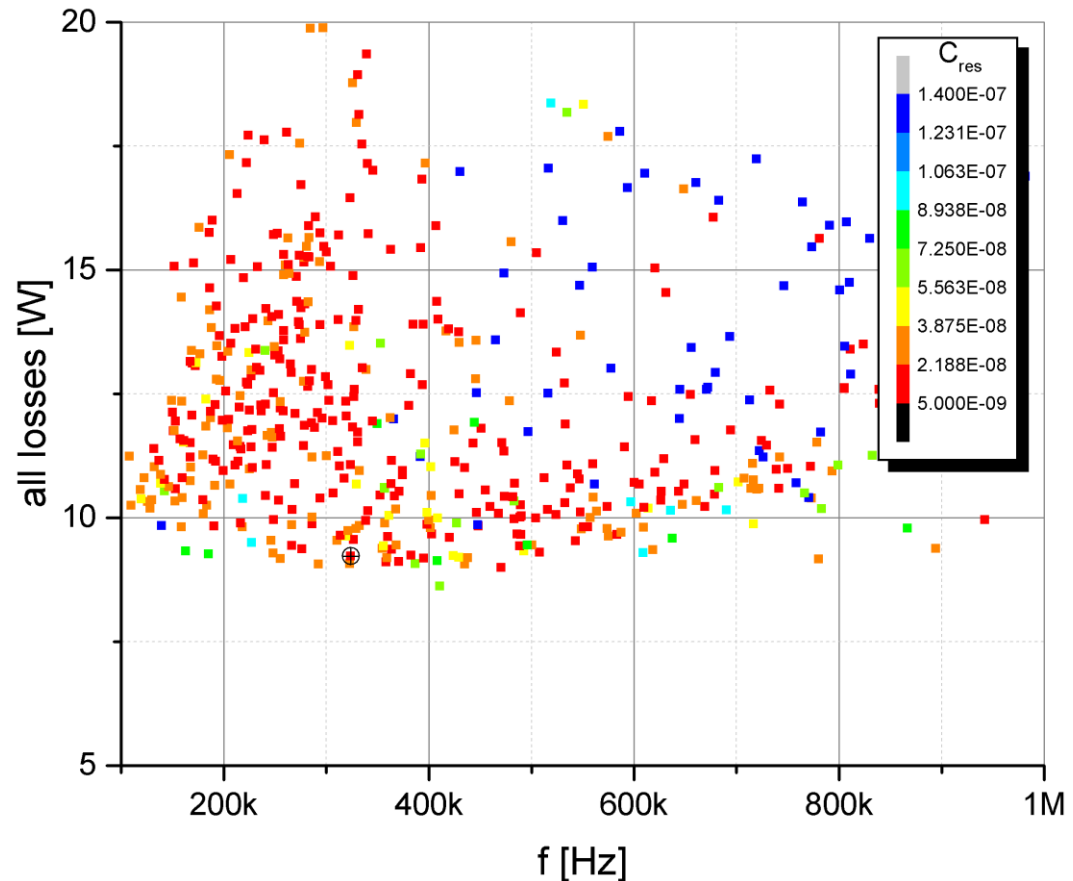
spice_losses

Frequency

all_losses

Current Prim

Current Sek



Plot: (Geometry) Designs with the best circuit variation each, $\oplus$ Geometry of the prototype

PARAMETER VARIATION – ALL DESIGNS

Input

Num. Wind. Prim.

Num. Sec.

Dist. Prim.

Dist. Sec.

C_{res} [all]

Output

L11

L22

k12

loss_hysteresis

loss_solid

winding_losses

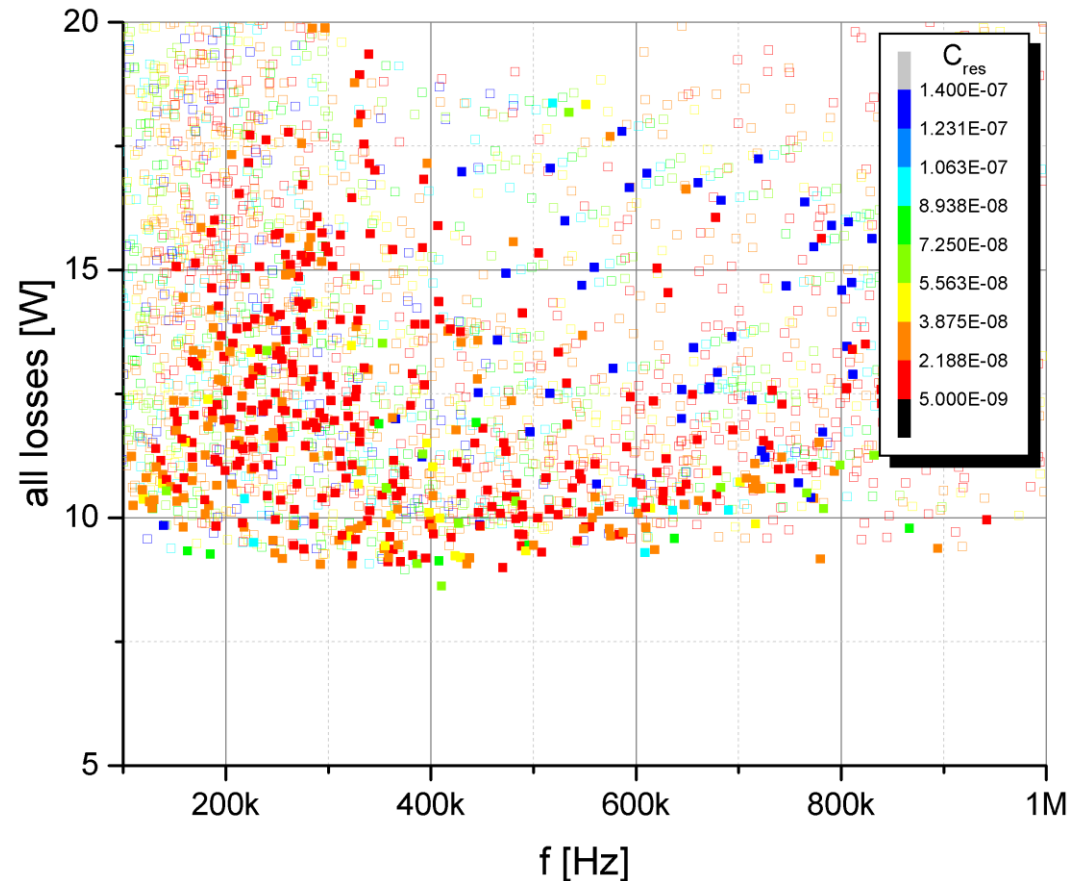
spice_losses

Frequency

all_losses

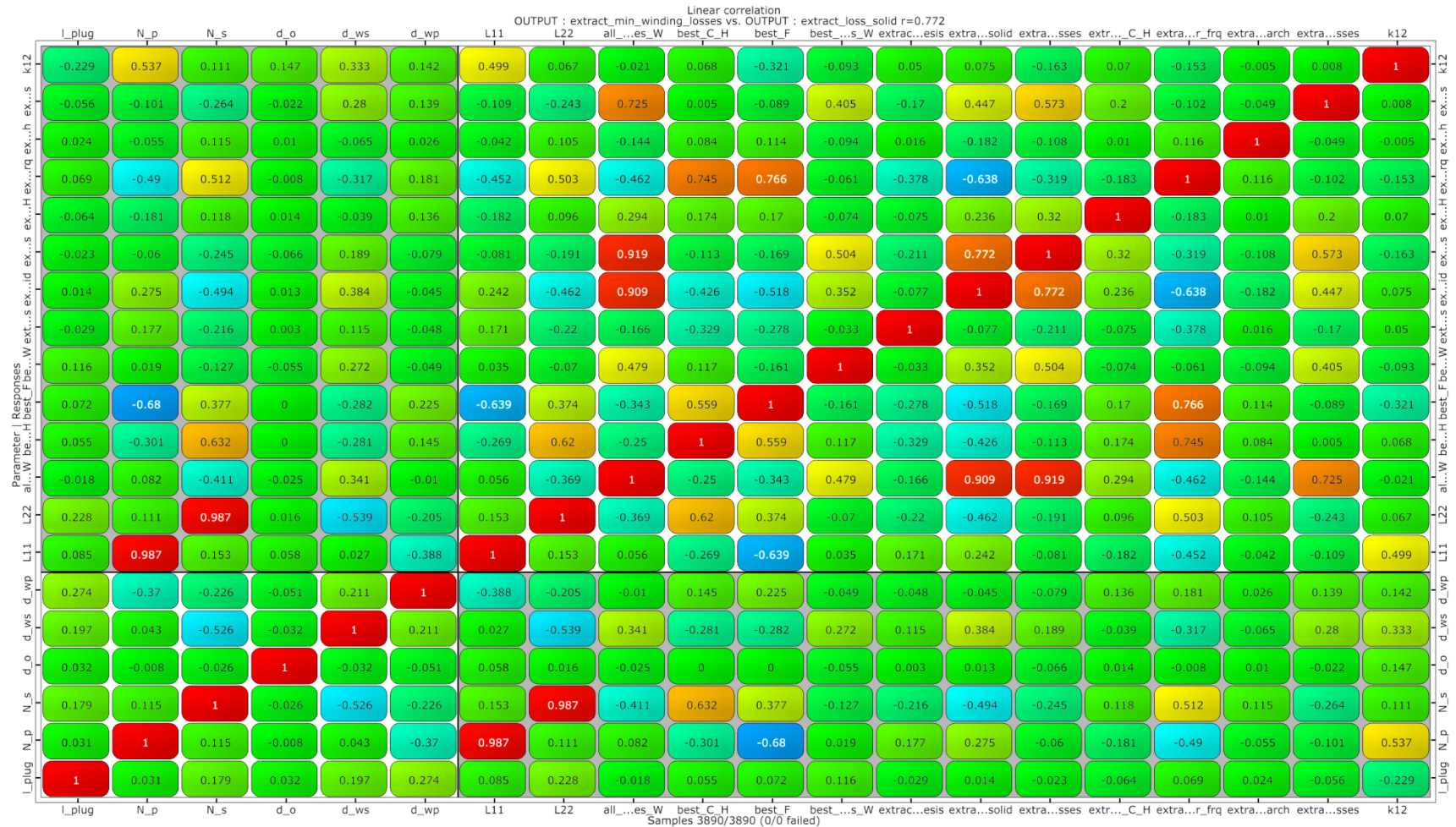
Current Prim

Current Sek

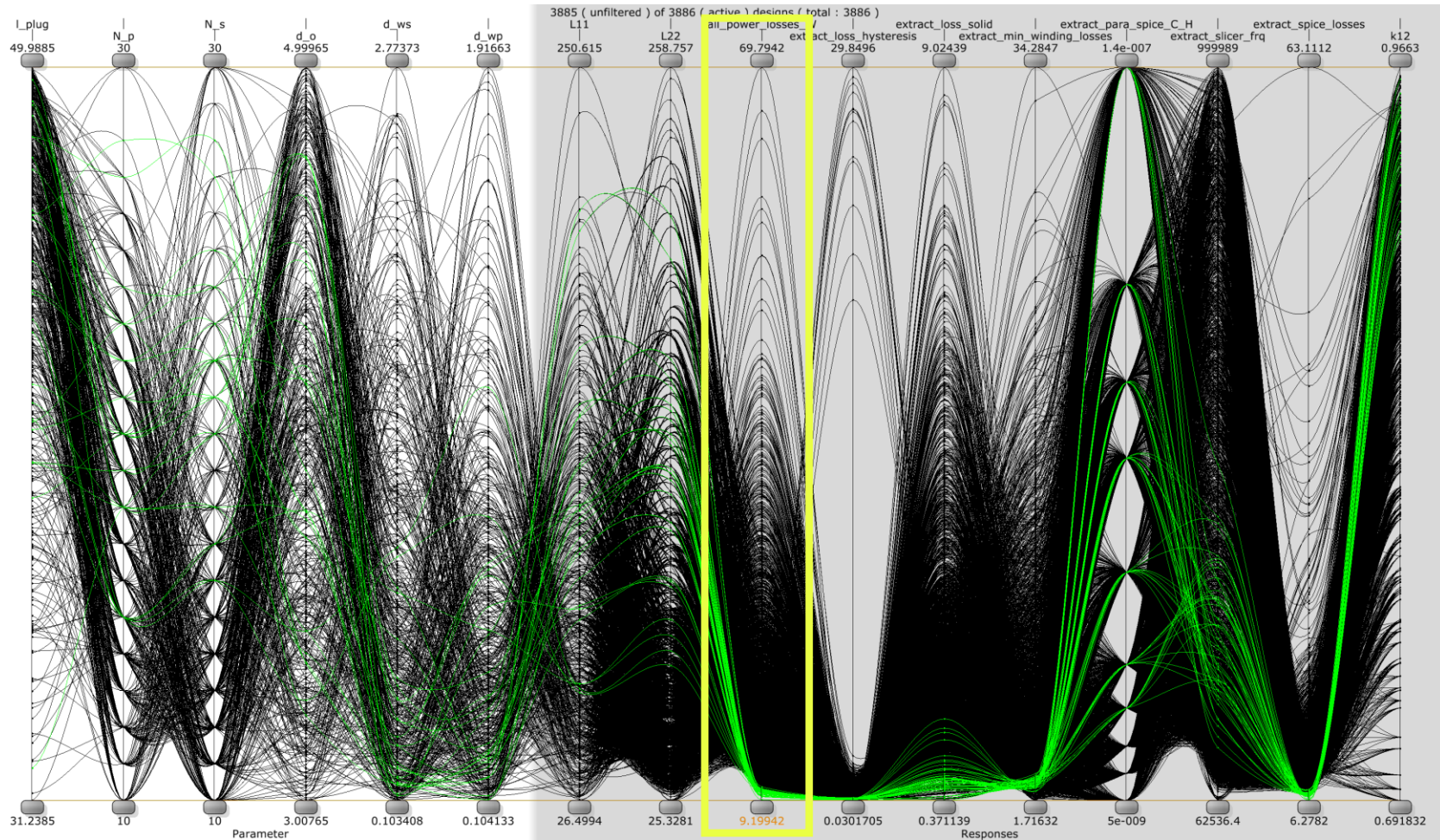


Plot: All variations ca. 3500 – [filled]: best variations of one circuit design each, [shell]: "looser"

PARAMETER VARIATION – ANALYSIS



PARAMETER VARIATION – ANALYSIS

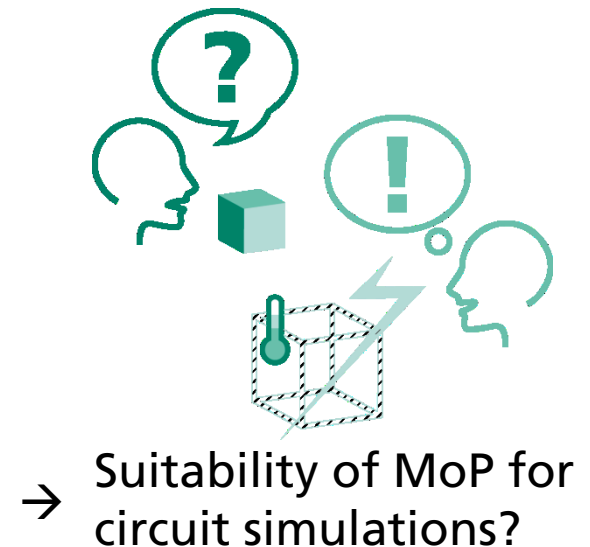
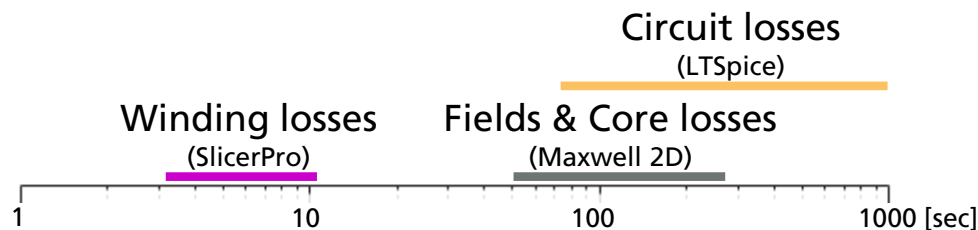


PARAMETER VARIATION – ANALYSIS

Evaluation of the process:

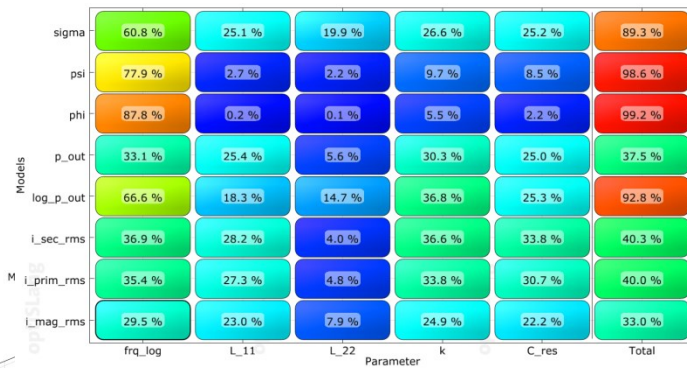
- Workflow runs (stable), efficient for adaption of the physical models, scriptings and implementation of pre-selection strategies
- Manipulation of the omdb files for extracting vectorised multi-layer data requires additional scripting
- A restart after stop is risky [V. 5.1.1]

Main problem, due to calculation time:

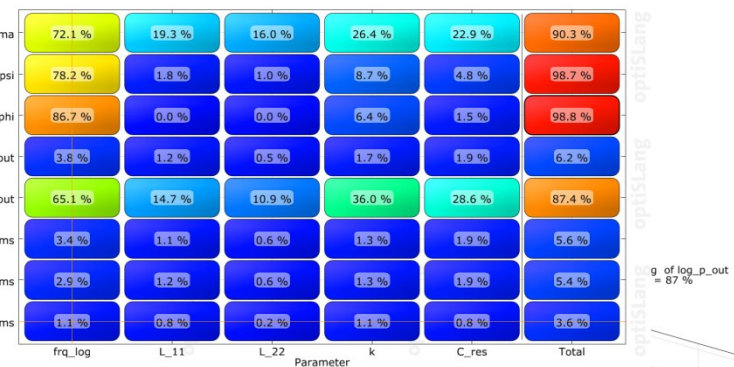
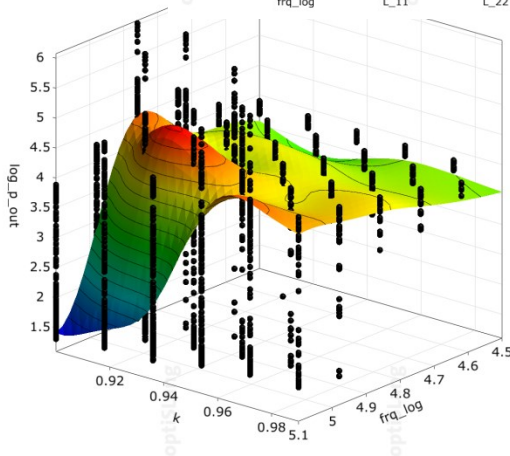


PARAMETER VARIATION – MOP

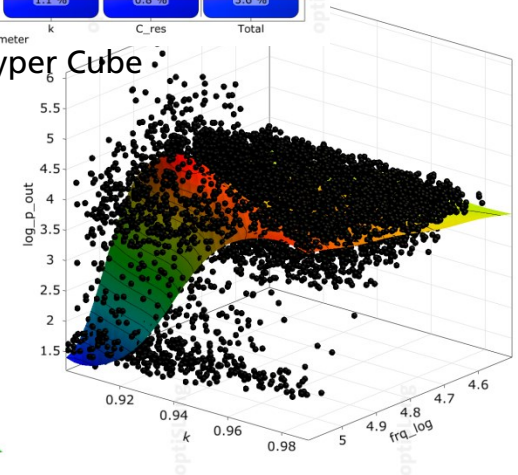
Generation of different MoP for a partial parameter space of the circuit simulation using more than 5k data samples [V5.1.1]:



Full factorization



Advanced Latin Hyper Cube



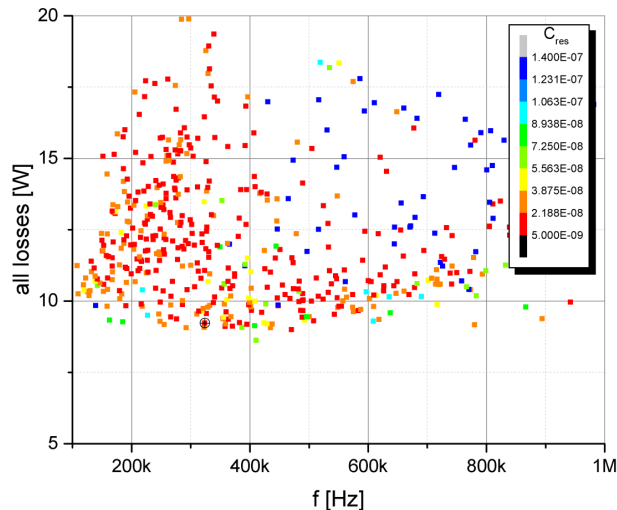
Prediction of phi: TOP

→ Validation of the operation point quality

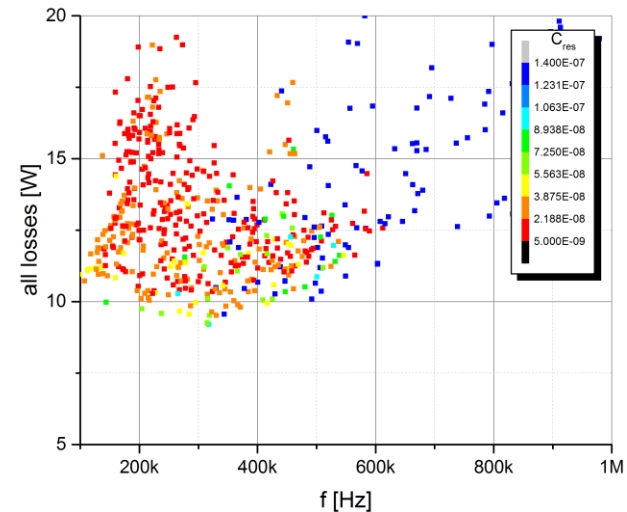
Prediction of the output-power: imprecise

→ Comparison criteria of varying designs

PARAMETER VARIATION + PHYSICAL MODEL FOR CORE LOSSES



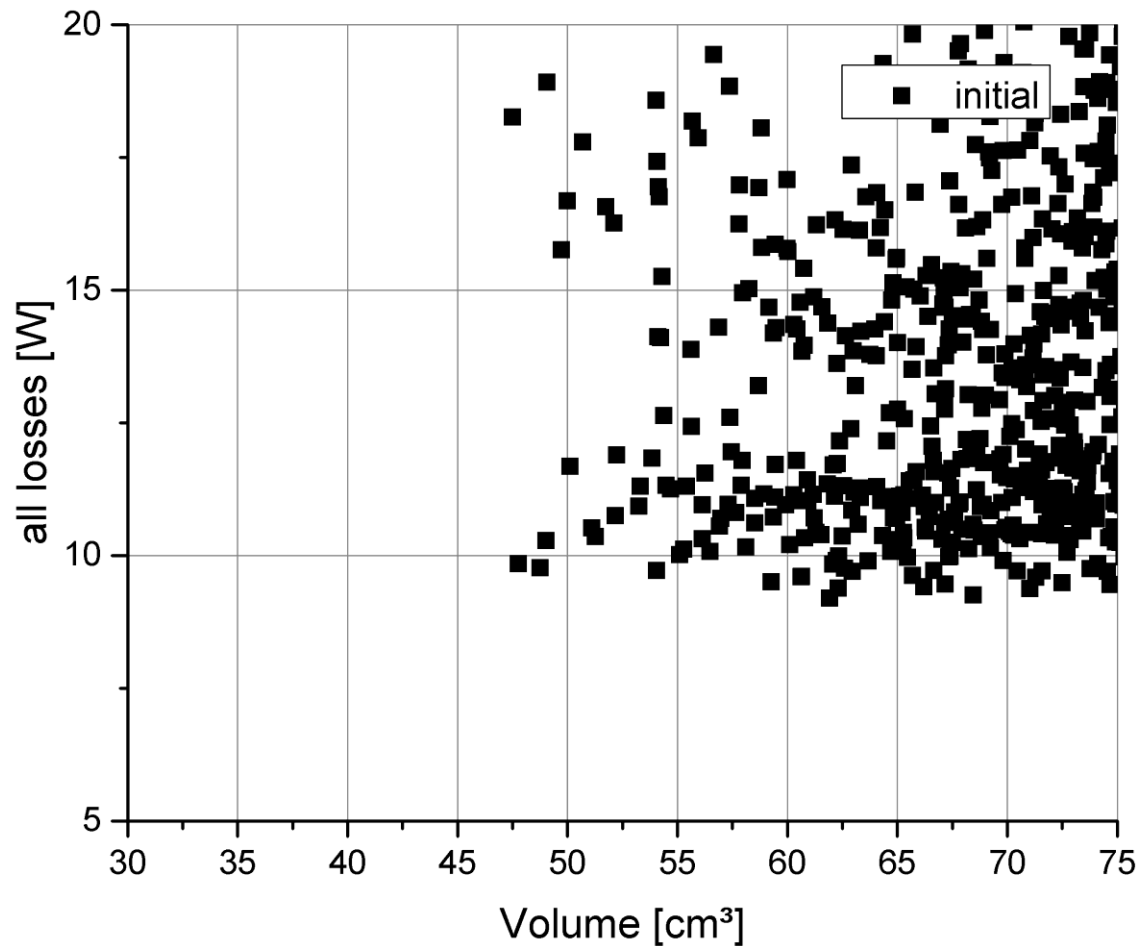
Physical Model A



Physical Model B

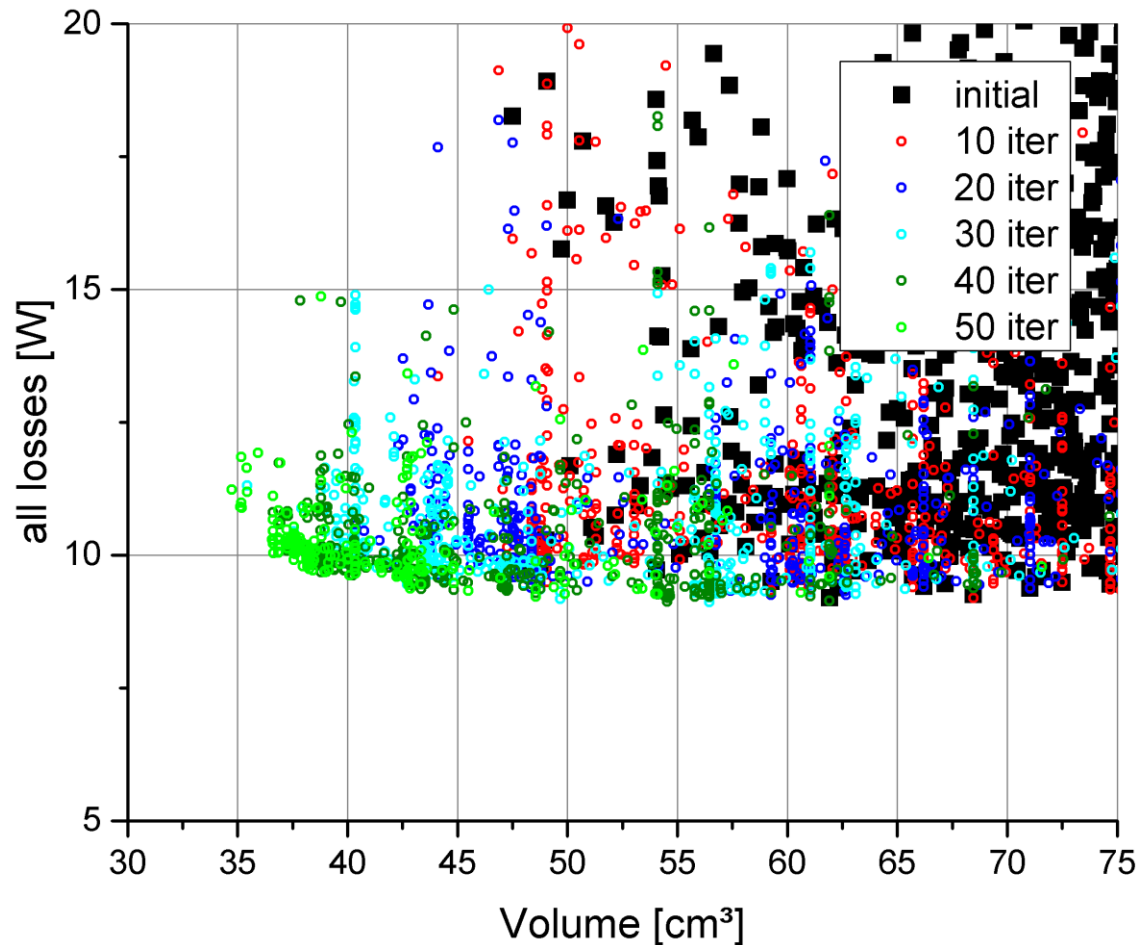
- Varying physical models, material data or cost functions can be tested for a large variety of virtual prototypes
- Relevant benchmark setups can be detected for building up experimental prototypes

PARAMETER VARIATION + GA



Objective:
min all_losses
+
min Volume

PARAMETER VARIATION + GA



Reduction of the
volume / install-
ation space by
more than
20 %
with the same
amount of
power losses

CONCLUSION

- The coupling of different physical domains and tools, is implemented in the current workflow and provides a significant enhancement compared to “multi-physics software”
- Multidimensional optimization enables a customer / user specific optimization of power electronic systems – providing a better interaction of all components of system within the defined working environment
- Partial tasks of the workflow can be re-started with new input data by re-using old data for the start and initialization. Significant reduction of time and invest by adapting parameters, boundary conditions or constraints.

