



NEWTWEN

Traction Inverter case

Customer background



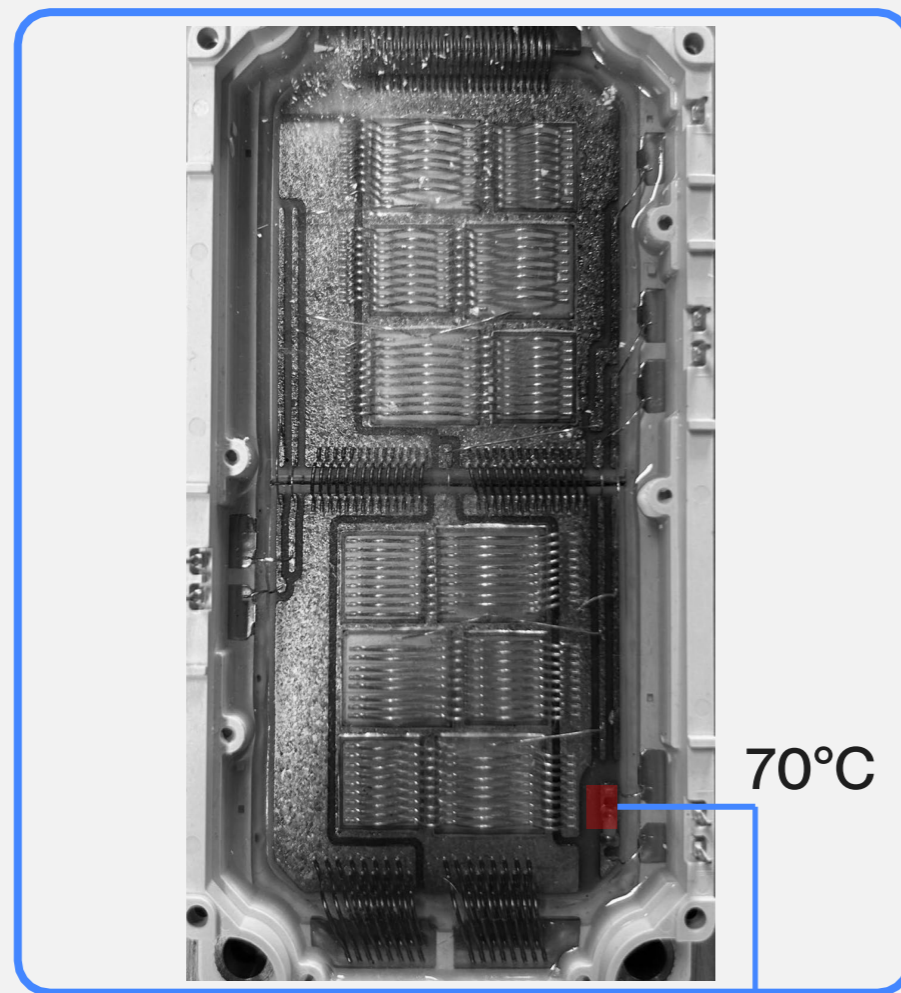
The customer power electronics' team was in search of a solution to:

1. Increase the nominal performance of their traction inverter
2. Decrease the Billing of Material of the components

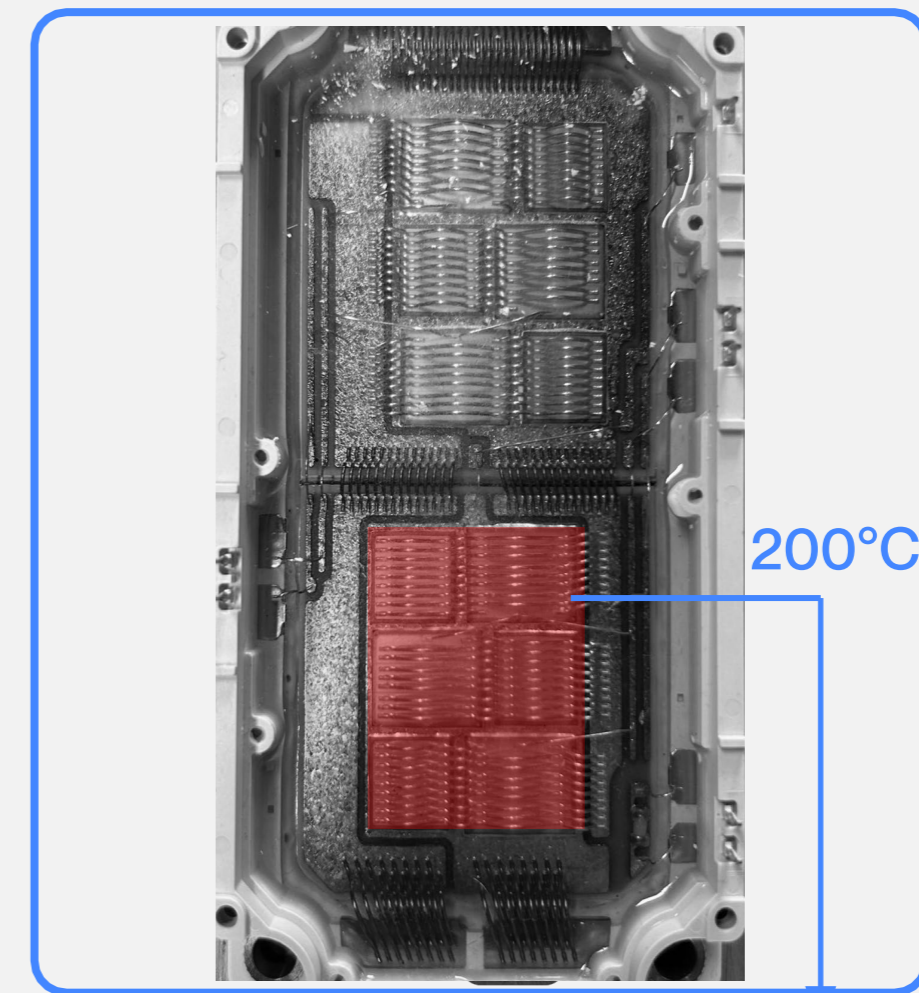
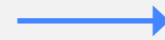
Problem statement reframed

Thermal Management & Control

The thermal management of today's power modules **operates in total blindness**, leaving it blind to real-time conditions. This lack of insight forces the implementation of **oversized safety margins**, ultimately **sacrificing the performance, efficiency and profits** of cutting-edge deep-tech devices, valued in the market with current capacity (1 A ~ 1 \$).



Where the sensor is placed



Where the sensor should be placed

VTS Impact



Virtual thermal sensors-based control KPI:

- 5°C safety margin thanks to high model reliability (Previous customer margin was 25°C)
- 10% increased nominal current from the inverter
- 4x improved peak current duration
- Enhanced junction condition monitoring to improve the lifetime of the device

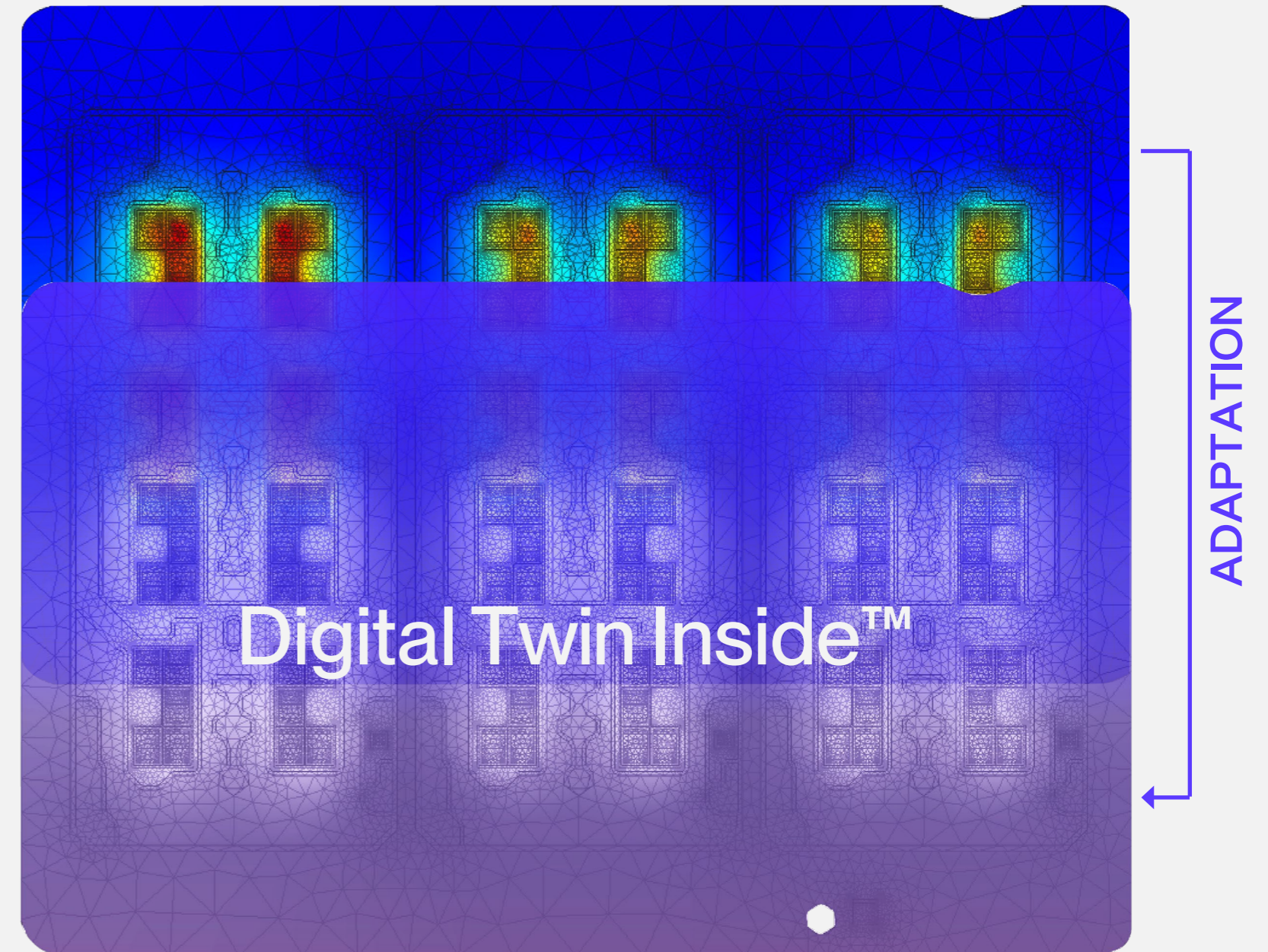
Virtual thermal sensors explained

Virtual Thermal Sensors

A real-time software solution with no sensing placement limitations, capable of predicting future outcomes to optimize control decisions.

Embedded directly in the control unit, virtual thermal sensors replace and enhance traditional hardware sensors with unprecedented flexibility and intelligence.

Real device thermal analysis



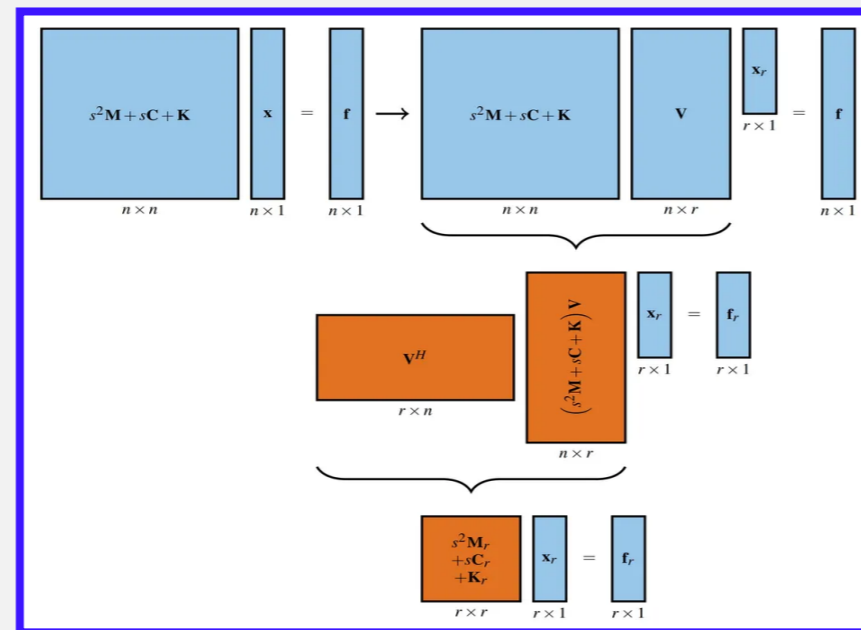
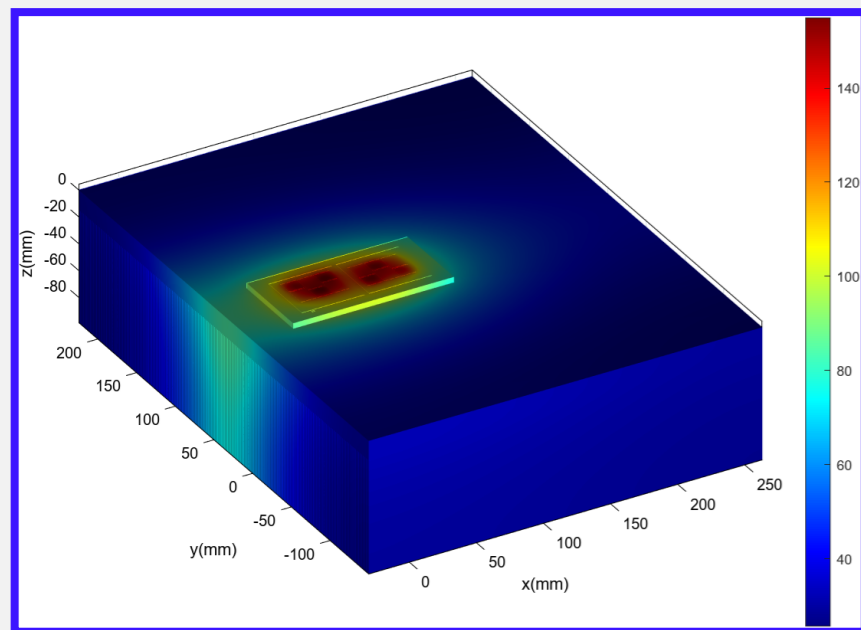
Virtual thermal sensors methodology

Methodology



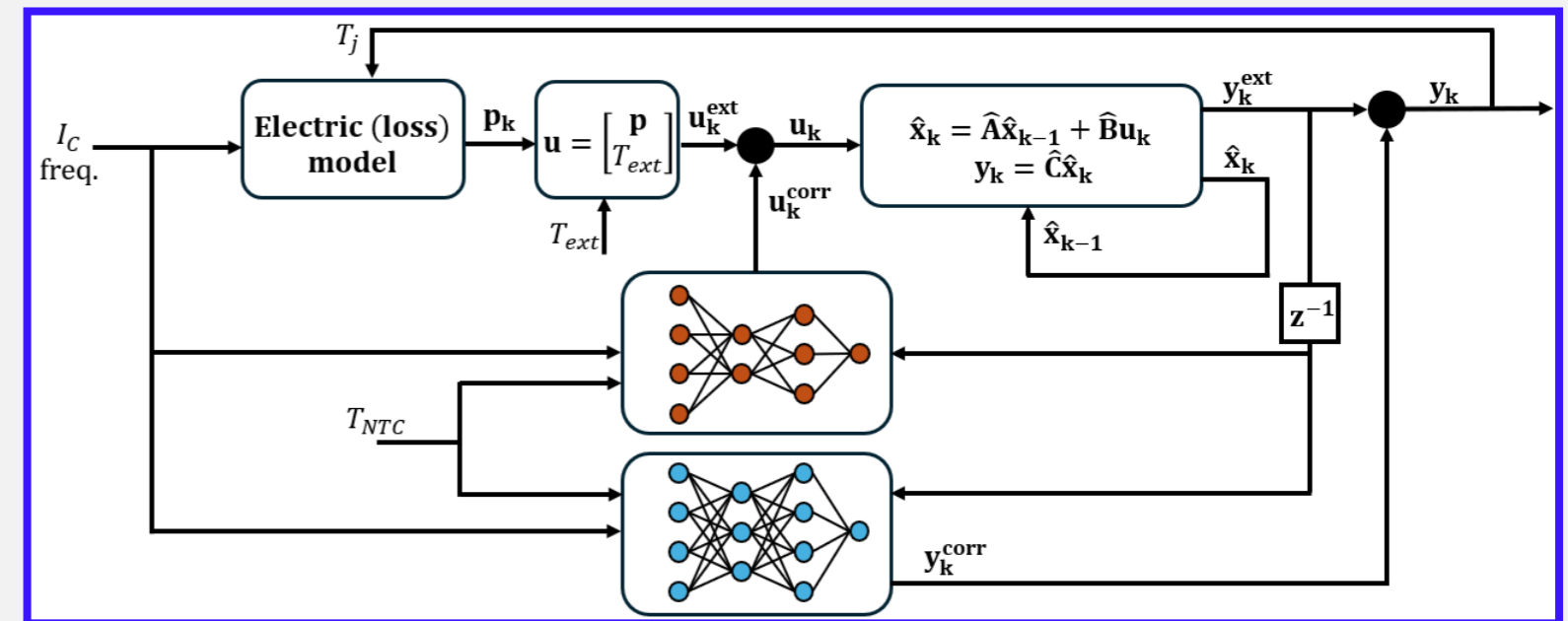
Input

CAD, material properties and power module datasheet



Input

Data from real devices



Finite element analysis (FEA)

~ 1 million of degrees of freedom (DOF)

Model order reduction (MOR)

From 1 million DOF to just 24 DOF

Physics AI virtual sensors

Calibration with real sensor measurements



Output

Final software architecture to be embedded into third party platforms

Technical KPIs

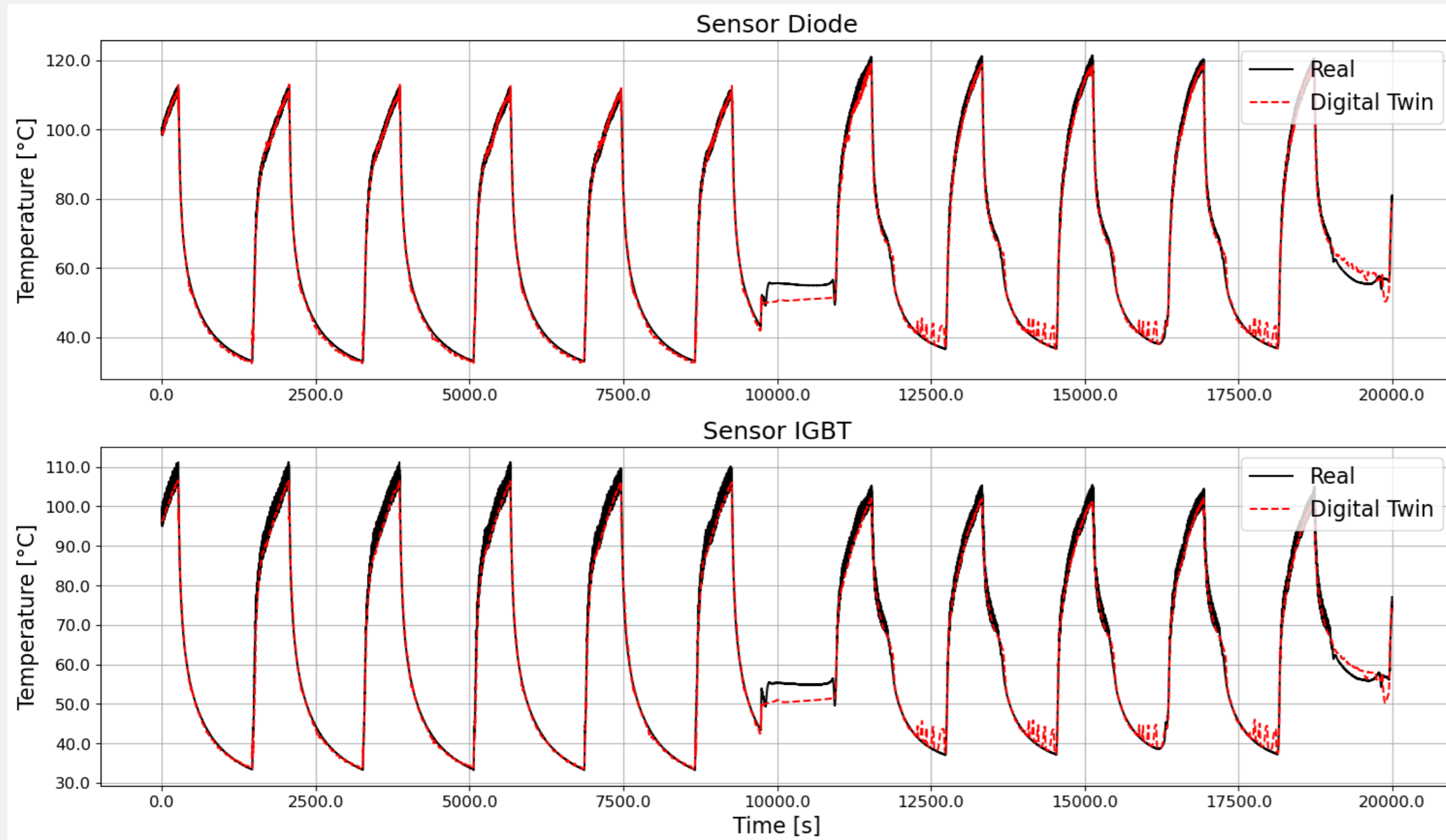
Customer Requirements



1. IGBT semiconductor junction points temperature predictions (transistors and diodes).
2. Delta (Real sensor to virtual sensor) prediction $< \pm 5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ in transient and steady state for all the operating conditions (current, switching frequency, voltage, coolant flowrate, and coolant temperature) of the inverter in the entire lifecycle and for 2 different samples.
3. Model size for control unit $< 5 \text{ kB}$ of RAM and $< 100 \text{ kB}$ of FLASH as target.

Results

Drive7 starting life



Diode error statistics

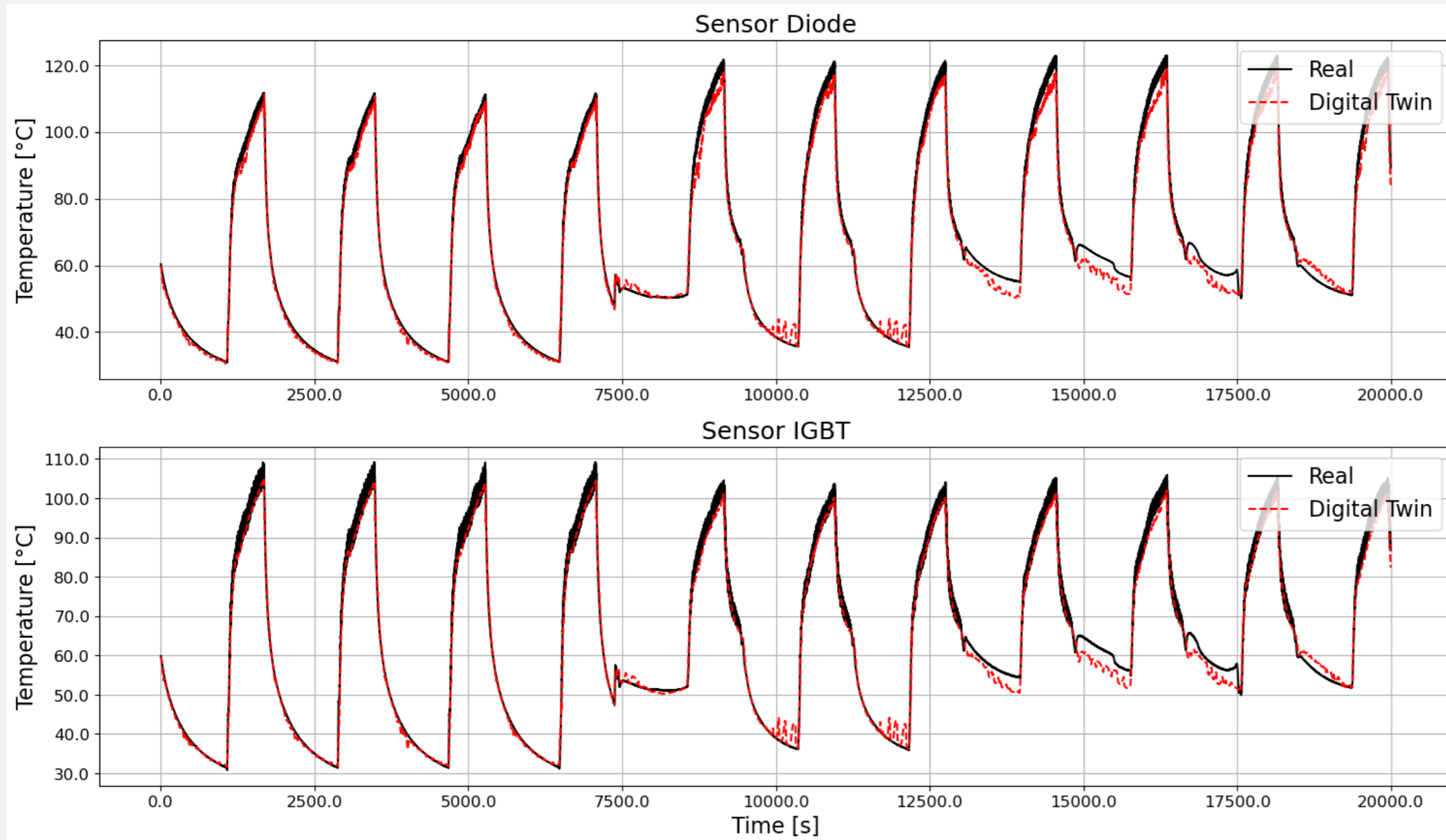
 Mean: 1.5428389310836792
 Std: 1.3937206268310547
 Median: 0.9863853454589844
 95th percentile: 4.506984710693359

IGBT error statistics

 Mean: 1.5058835744857788
 Std: 1.470281720161438
 Median: 0.9635391235351562
 95th percentile: 4.538116455078125

Results

Drive7 end life



Diode error statistics

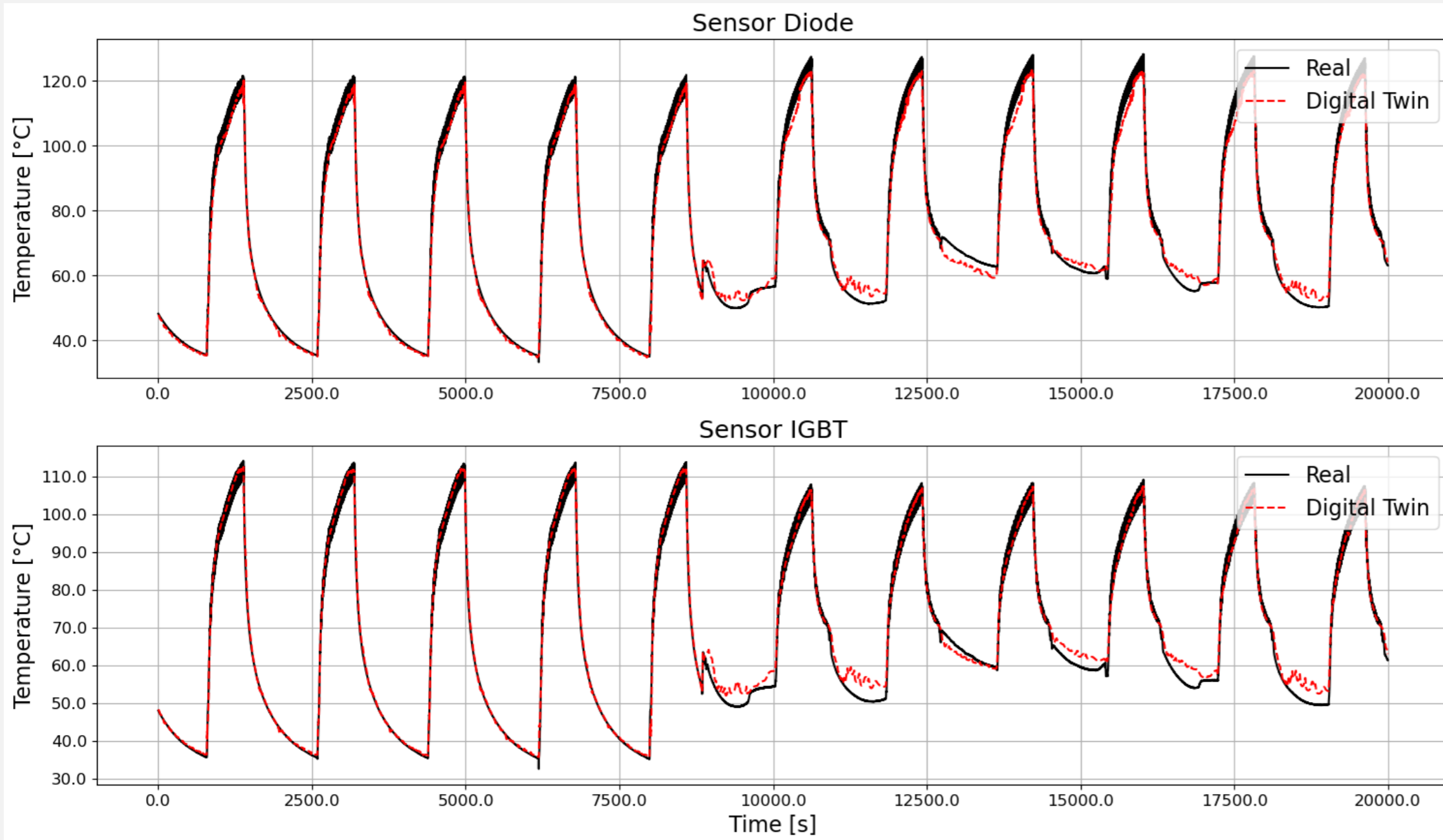
 Mean: 2.1885597705841064
 Std: 1.828560471534729
 Median: 1.6682548522949219
 95th percentile: 5.726509094238281

IGBT error statistics

 Mean: 1.650015115737915
 Std: 1.5159038305282593
 Median: 1.1723098754882812
 95th percentile: 4.630645751953125

Results

Drive8 starting life



Diode error statistics

 Mean: 2.5252909660339355
 Std: 1.9663535356521606
 Median: 2.084228515625
 95th percentile: 6.43487548828125

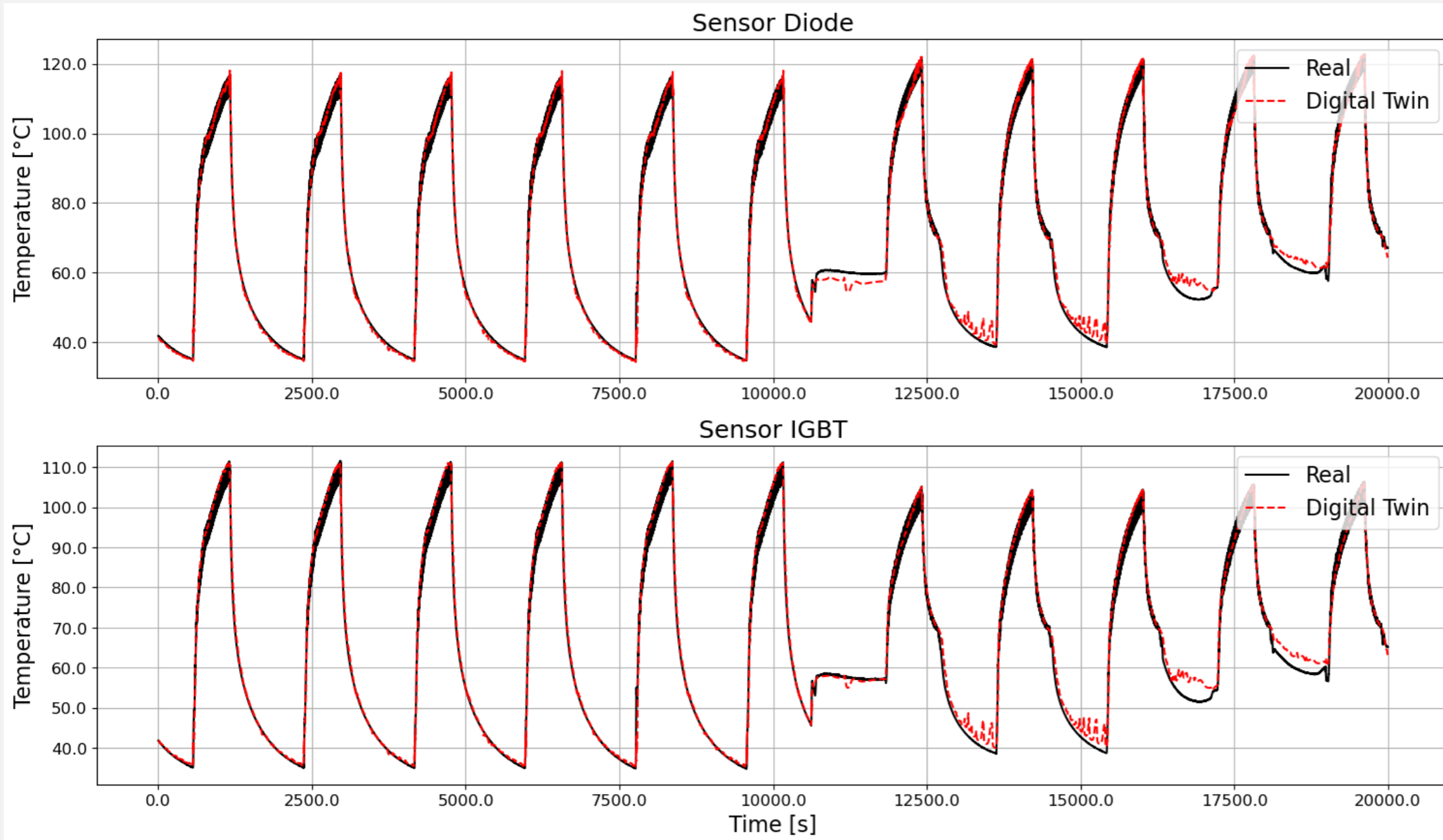
IGBT error statistics

 Mean: 1.6584278345108032
 Std: 1.320032000541687
 Median: 1.3110504150390625
 95th percentile: 4.121513366699219

Results



Drive8 end life



Diode error statistics

 Mean: 1.6080474853515625
 Std: 1.4334560632705688
 Median: 1.0917205810546875
 95th percentile: 4.492984771728516

IGBT error statistics

 Mean: 1.469383716583252
 Std: 1.4060449600219727
 Median: 0.9641342163085938
 95th percentile: 4.269779205322266



Impact on control

Implementation



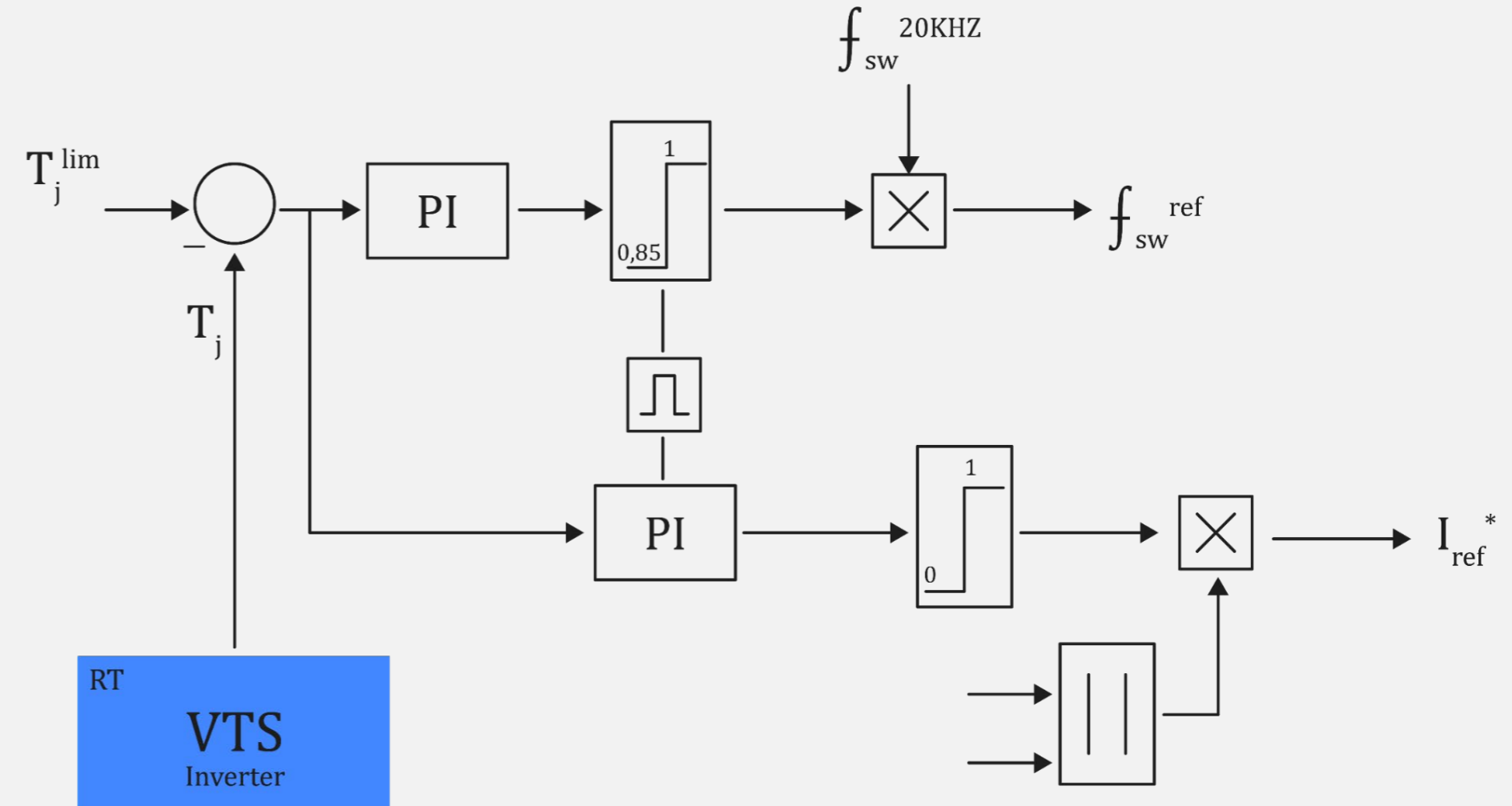
Digital Twin in real-time:

- Flash: 10kB (5 kB for the models and 5kB for source file)
- RAM: <1kB
- Execution time 36 us in Aurix TC3

Implementation

Digital Twin in real-time:

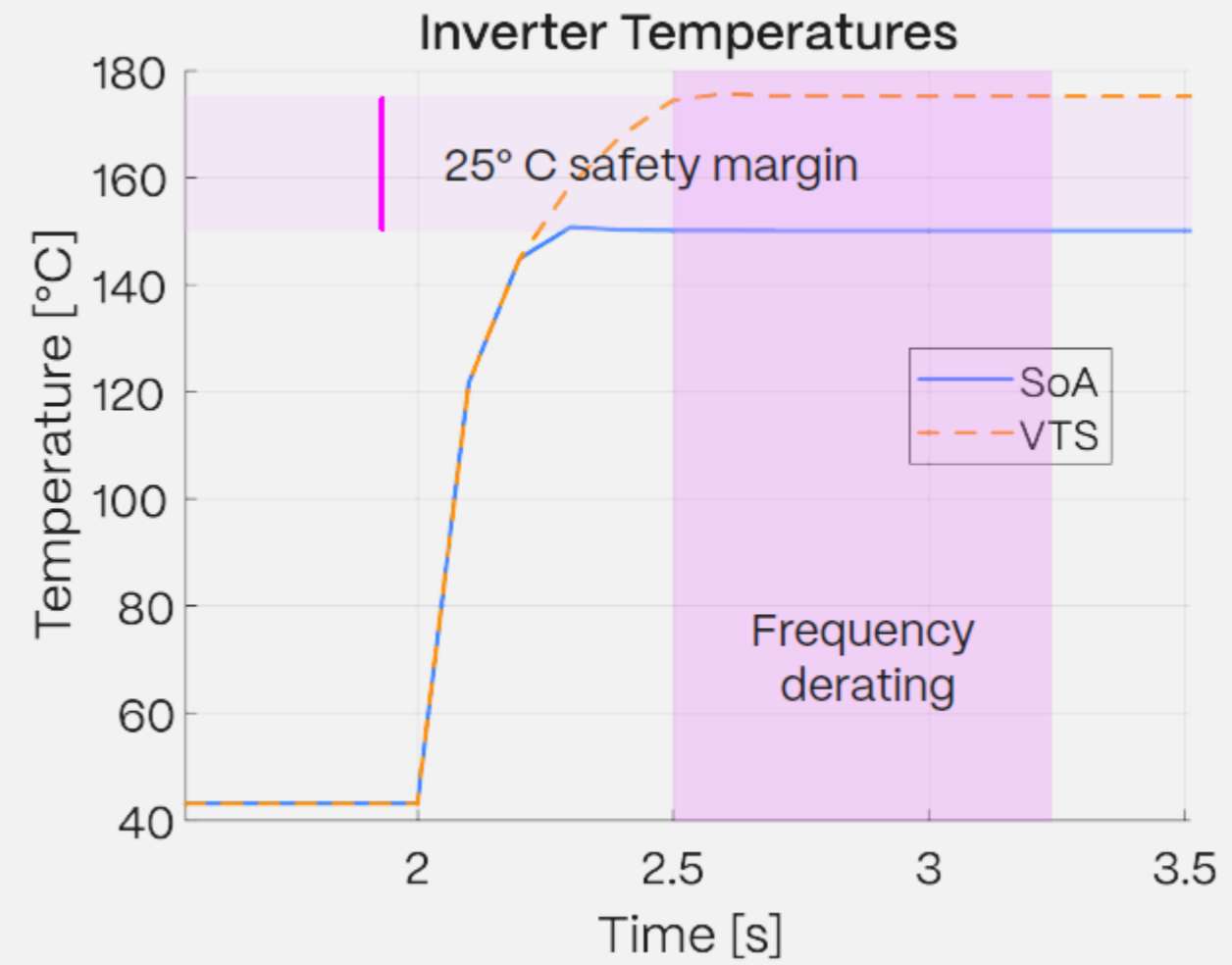
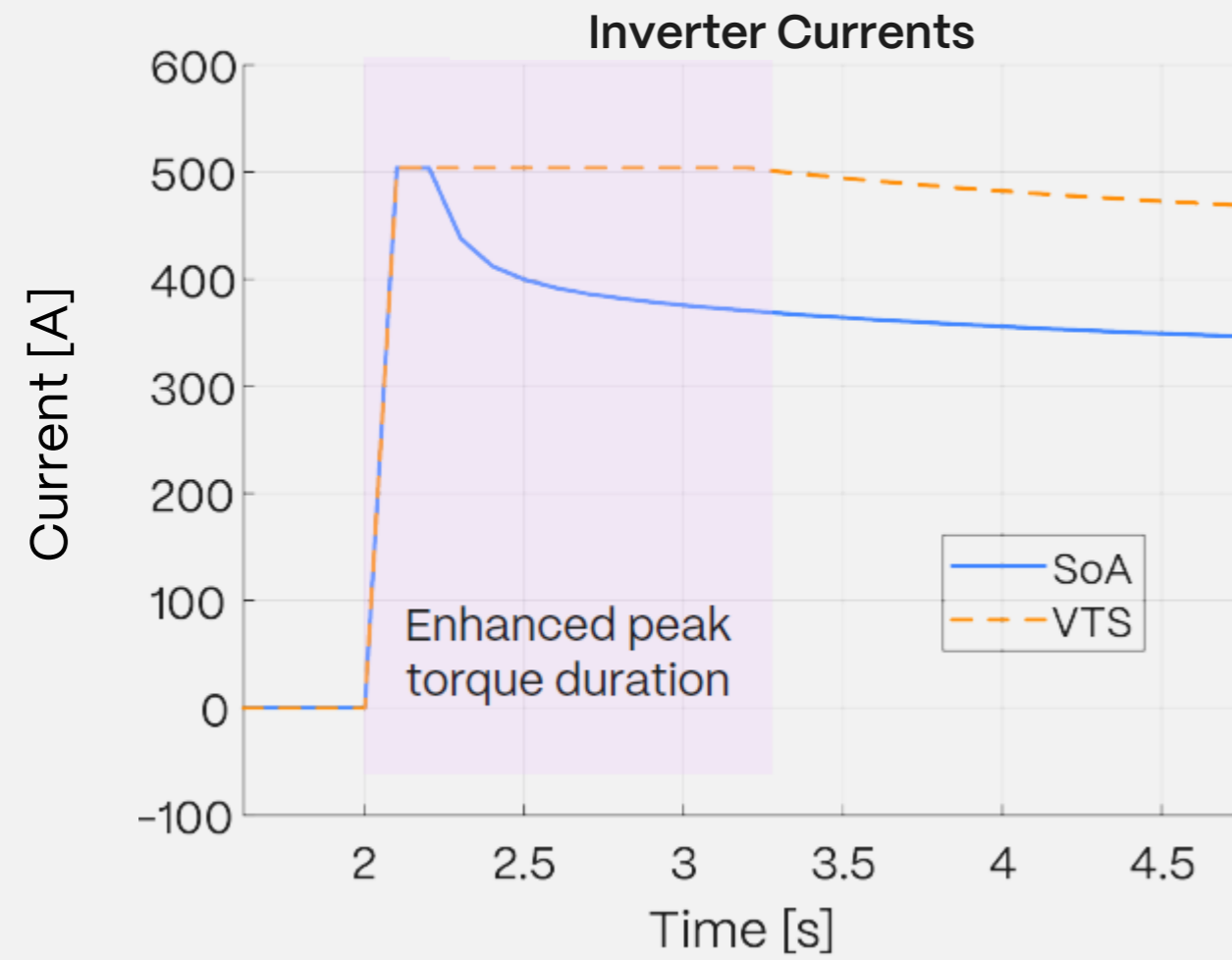
Derating strategy limiting first the switching frequency and then the output current based on junction temperature estimation from the digital twin reducing the safety margins to 5°C



Implementation



Safety margin reduction effect

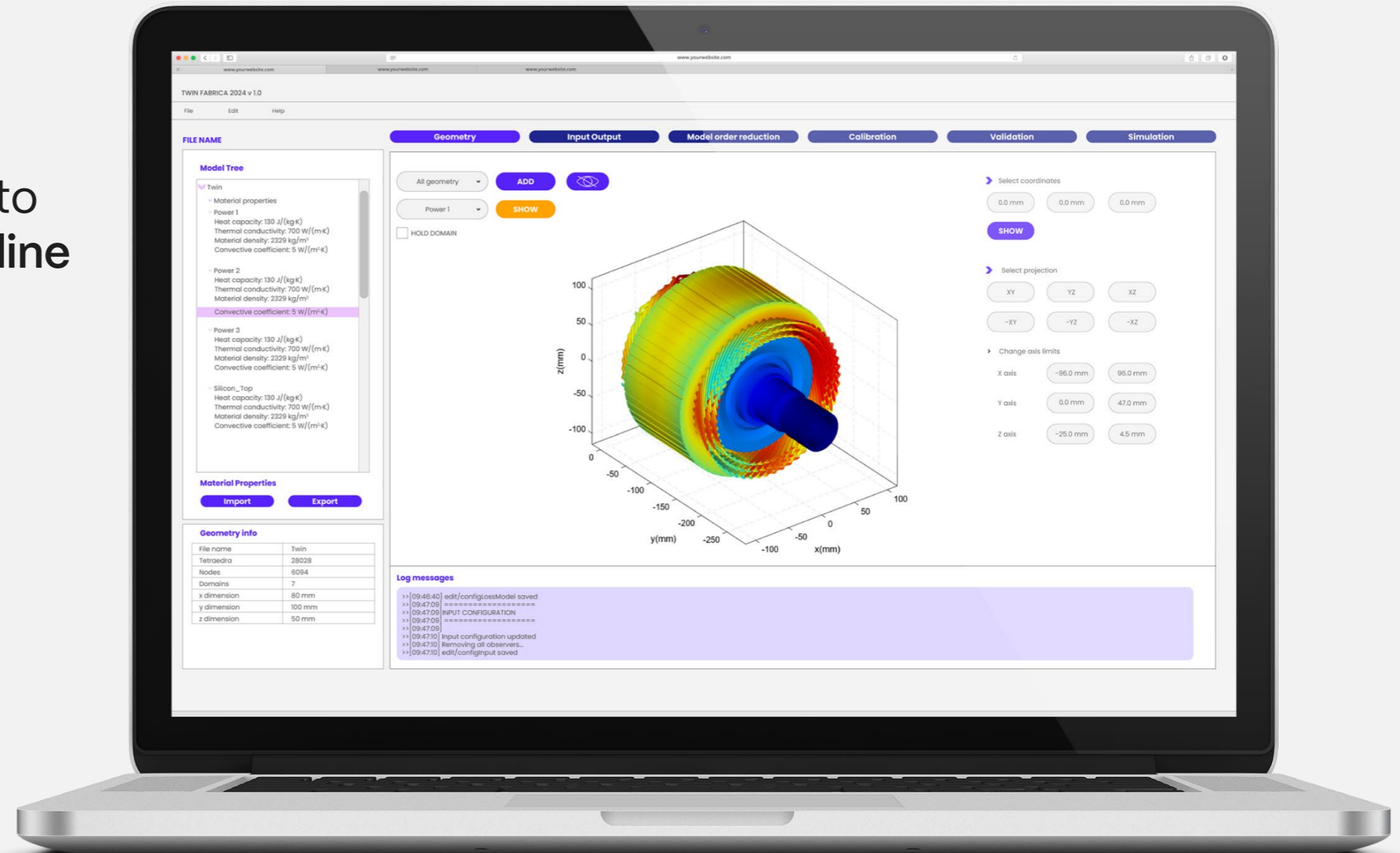


Tooling

Twin Fabrica

The entire project has been carried out with Twin Fabrica, Newtwn engineering software platform to create and deploy **virtual sensors** with the **streamline methodology** reviewed above:

1. Import your geometry
2. Make multiphysics simulation
3. Get reduced order model (ROM)
4. Import your real data measurement
5. Empower your ROM with AI
6. Export you virtual sensing setup





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embedded intuition