

Mission Profile-Based Reliability Design and Real-Time Life Consumption Estimation in Power Electronics

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Abstract—Power electronics are efficient for conversion and conditioning of the electrical energy through a wide range of applications. Proper life consumption estimation methods applied for power electronics that can operate in real time under in-service mission profile conditions will not only provide an effective assessment of the products life expectancy but they can also deliver reliability design information. This is important to aid in manufacturing and thus helps in reducing costs and maximizing through-life availability. In this paper, a mission profile-based approach for real-time life consumption estimation which can be used for reliability design of power electronics is presented. The paper presents the use of electrothermal models coupled with physics-of-failure analysis by means of real-time counting algorithm to provide accurate life consumption estimations for power modules operating under in-service conditions. These models, when driven by the actual mission profiles, can be utilized to provide advanced warning of failures and thus deliver information that can be useful to meet particular application requirements for reliability at the design stage. To implement this approach, an example of two case studies using mission profiles of a metro-system and wind-turbines applications is presented.

Index Terms—Electrothermal models, life consumption, mission profile, physics of failure, power electronics, real time.

I. INTRODUCTION

POWER electronics emerge as the only technology that can deliver efficient and flexible conversion and conditioning of the electrical energy. It is becoming increasingly important in a wide range of transport and energy applications including smart grids, aerospace, electric and hybrid cars, industrial process control, consumer electronics, and lighting. Increasing reliance on power electronics in such applications raises great concerns for equipment to be available when needed with a minimum risk of failure in service. Proper reliability assessment and prognostics methods that can be applied to power electronics are

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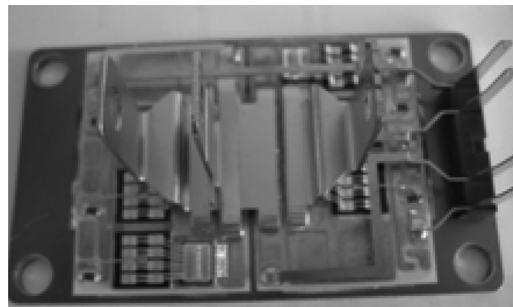


Fig. 1. Example of a typical (dual switch) half-bridge IGBT power module (300 A, 1200 V) consisting of two IGBTs and two diodes.

key enablers for achieving efficient system level maintenance and lower life cycle costs [1]–[5].

Reliability of a power electronics system is its ability to perform as intended for a specified period of time in its lifecycle environment [6], [7]. The environmental and operating conditions applied to power electronic modules, such as temperature changes or load cycling cause degradation and ultimately failure. Failures in power electronics may occur at different rates for different module designs and applications where the thermal cycling or exposure to extreme temperatures can be as a result of changing environmental or operational (load) conditions [8]–[10]. The demand for high reliability systems requires long-term service with fault-free operation [11], [12].

Applying suitable health management techniques in power electronics systems includes performing reliability analyses of equipment, collecting and analyzing data, studying and understanding the failures in these systems, lifetime prediction of the components, and monitoring of the system performance. Reliability and health management tools that can accurately predict the remaining life of a power electronic system are highly desirable for availability in critical applications since they can greatly aid in providing advance warning of failures, minimizing unscheduled maintenance, and extending maintenance cycles, reducing the life cycle cost of equipment thus reducing operating costs and minimizing disruption to services [7], [13]–[15].

In power semiconductor modules, for example, integrated gate bipolar transistor (IGBT) modules such as the one shown in Fig. 1, the dominant wear-out mechanisms are generally driven by thermomechanical effects, for example by thermal cycling or by long-term exposure to extreme temperatures [16]–[18]. The heat transfer path from die to coolant consists of many different

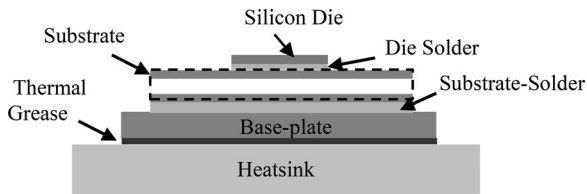


Fig. 2. Schematic of the internal structure of a typical IGBT module.

materials (see Fig. 2), each characterized by different physical properties, in particular different coefficients of thermal expansion (CTE) and different mechanical stiffness. When exposed to temperature fluctuations, the power modules experience repetitive thermal cycling which creates stresses at various locations within the power modules particularly at interfaces between dissimilar materials, such as wire bonds and solder layers.

Thermal stress can generate thermal deformation causing fatigue and eventually failure [19]–[21] because of the difference of the CTE and different mechanical stiffness of power modules' materials. In these modules, degradation in bond wires and solder layers are difficult to detect from simple external measurements of parameters such as forward voltage or module base-plate temperature until the final stages of wear-out.

Traditional reliability prediction methods for electronic products include MIL-HDBK-217 [22], Tecordia [23], PRISM [24], and FIDES [25]. These methods rely on a set of collected failure data and generally assume constant failure rates and use modifiers to account for various quality, operating, and environmental conditions. Furthermore, none of these handbook prediction methods identify failure modes or mechanisms, nor do they involve any uncertainty analysis. Hence, they offer limited insight with serious faults into practical reliability issues. A number of approaches reported in the literature [26]–[28] have been used for products reliability assessment such as prognosis and health management of power devices (PHM) [9], [29]. Such methods can be considered as a practical alternative way of looking at product reliability and life cycles conditions where the remaining useful life of the product can be predicted by assessing the extent of degradation from the product's original state of health and its expected usage conditions [30]–[32].

Condition monitoring techniques are used for monitoring potential operating characteristics of the system under test, so that the change of the monitored characteristics can be used to schedule maintenance before serious deterioration or break down occurs [33]. Condition monitoring uses sensor-based systems to provide prognosis of degradation through monitoring the device degradation over a period of time [34]. Examples of existing prognostic approaches include Canaries [35], [36], which implement sensor-based systems to monitor selective electrical or thermal parameters such as excessive current, voltage, temperature, or power dissipation against a threshold value. Other methods such as data-driven techniques use the current and historic information of selected parameters to derive estimates of the remaining useful life of the product [37]–[39]. These methods rely on statistical and probabilistically built analysis to derive the required estimates. Although the sensitivity of data-

driven methods can be increased through additional sensors and measurement hardware, however, this will increase costs and possibly reduce the overall reliability of the system.

Other methods include physics-of-failure (PoF) techniques [40]–[44] which are based on modeling the failure mechanism. This science-based approach using both computer modeling and experimental techniques can potentially provide more accurate reliability predictions than the traditional handbook methods. The PoF approach utilizes knowledge of the life-cycle load profile package, architecture, and material properties to identify potential failure mechanisms. PoF-based reliability analysis and prediction methods played an increasingly important role in the power electronics modules design and failure analysis [45]–[48].

Failures of different potential points of the power module such as the wire bonds and the substrate-solder have different physical driving mechanisms and will thus exhibit different wear-out rates in different applications. Therefore, understanding the actual effects of applied mission profiles to the power modules in use as well as the root causes of failures will greatly help in defining the wear-out criteria and providing proper life modeling predictions.

This paper presents a mission profile-based reliability design approach which makes use of real-time life consumption estimation methods for power electronics operating under in-service applications. This study has two main purposes: first, to deliver a model-based method for power modules' life consumption estimation under real time in-service conditions. The second purpose is to present an approach suitable for reliability design which is based on life consumption estimation in power modules and the effects of mission profiles. Predicting life consumption driven by the actual mission profiles defines particular effects on the failure criteria. Thus, it is important to note that the response of typical wear-out mechanisms, to in-service environmental or load-induced thermal cycling differs depending on the applied loading conditions.

In this paper, two different mission profiles are applied online to the power electronic system separately. Real-time life consumption of the power modules is then determined accordingly. The knowledge obtained from this study provides information that helps to design particular accelerated tests for lifetime determination which are fundamental to the design and qualification of power electronic modules. In addition, designer engineers can make use of real-time mission profile-induced life expectancy data to optimize the design of products to achieve reliability targets and help as such in reducing costs and maximizing through-life availability.

II. FRAMEWORK OF THE PRESENTED METHOD

The presented method starts by defining the physical parameters of the studied power electronic system. Through various multiphysics analyses and modeling of the interactions of different domains such as the electrical–thermal effects, the system dynamic behavior could be represented. Compact electrothermal models which account for the systems' boundary conditions and mission profile were then constructed. Through studying

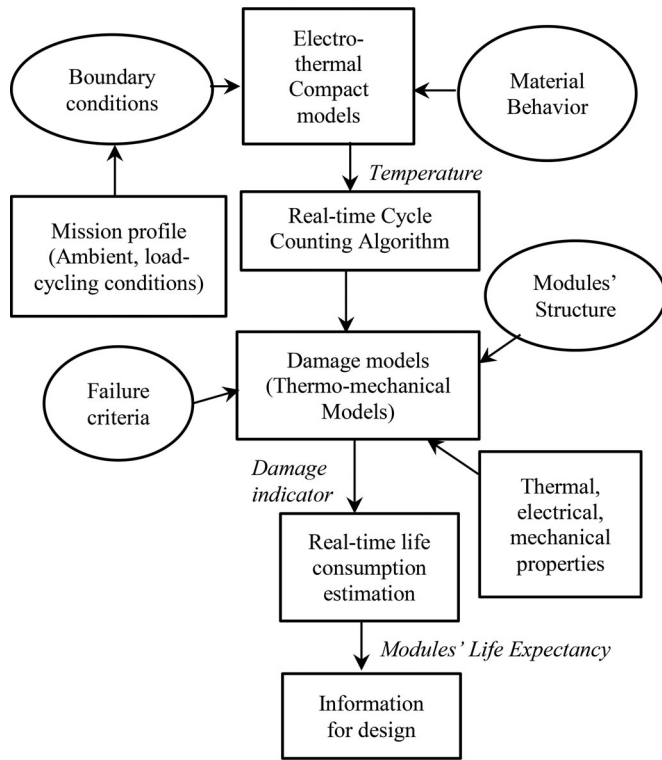


Fig. 3. Framework for reliability design in power electronics based on mission profile and life consumption analyses.

the root causes of common failures in power electronics, PoF lifetime models were developed. These models are integrated with the temperature-time data as outputs of the compact models using real-time counting technique to give a proper reliability assessment of life consumption of those power modules in use. Fig. 3 shows a block diagram illustrating the framework of the presented work.

This method consists of the following main steps.

A. Construction of the Real-Time Compact Electrothermal Model

Power losses model combined with a developed thermal model were used to provide a real-time compact electrothermal model for a full-bridge IGBT converter. The full bridge consists of two dual-switch IGBT power modules, each of ratings 300 A and 1200 V similar to that shown earlier in Fig. 1. Each module or half bridge (leg) combines six IGBT dies and six diode dies.

The construction of the compact thermal model was obtained by experimental measurements of the consumed losses (conduction and switching losses) within each internal material layer of the power modules at different temperature ranges. Power losses were then fed to the compact model which is based on simplified multiexponential forms that represented the heat transfer functions within each internal component [49]. The developed model considers the material behavior, the ambient conditions, and load cycling profile. This model is used to estimate temperatures of any significant point within the power modules such

as the die junction temperature, substrate, and base plate temperature. Hence, it provides an accurate representation of the dynamic electrothermal behavior of the power modules.

B. Cycle Counting

In many reliability design and model-based health management applications where load profiles are variable and unpredictable, it is desirable to have efficient cycle counting methods to identify equivalent full and half cycles of the irregular load profile. In the literature, cycle-counting algorithm such as rainflow method [50], [51] is used to summarize irregular load-versus-time histories by providing the number of times cycles of various sizes occur. The definition of a cycle varies with the method of cycle counting. Cycle counts can be made for time histories of force, stress, strain, acceleration, or other loading parameters. In this paper, an alternative approach of cycle-counting algorithm is used. It is implemented in real time, and hence, it is easily integrated with the real-time compact model to automatically obtain the output temperature cycles.

C. Thermomechanical Models (Damage Models)

Reduced order thermomechanical models were developed based on studying the failure criteria within the power modules. In this paper, wire-bond and substrate-solder failure mechanisms which are common in power modules are considered. Finite element analysis (FEA) modeling was constructed considering the modules' geometrical structure, the thermal and mechanical properties of power modules' materials. In addition, the effects of the interactions between the thermal and mechanical domains which derive the potential failures are considered. With a combination of thermal fatigue testing [52] coupled with detailed FEA modeling, reduced order thermomechanical models were developed.

D. Prediction of Modules' Life Consumption

The actual dynamic thermal behavior of the power modules represented as temperature-time data is integrated with the thermomechanical models to give a prediction of the life consumption of the power modules under test. This study makes use of Coffin Manson model [53]–[55] as a typical method to estimate the number of cycles to failure for both the wire-bond and substrate-solder wear-out mechanisms separately:

$$N_f = \frac{L}{\alpha(\Delta\varepsilon_p)^b} \quad (1)$$

where L is the solder crack length, $\Delta\varepsilon_p$ the damage indicator representing the accumulated plastic strain per cycle, N_f is the number of cycles to fail, and α and b are constants derived from the material's characteristics. Based on the total accumulated plastic strain, the number of temperature cycles to fail can be calculated. Life consumption estimation is calculated for each failure mode separately based on the number of cycles to fail as follows:

$$LC = \frac{1}{N_f}. \quad (2)$$

For different applied loads, the Palmgren–Miner linear damage accumulation rule can be used to give an estimation of the product life consumption as follows [56]–[58]:

$$LC = \sum_i^k \frac{n_i}{N_{fi}}$$

$$LC = \left[\frac{n_1}{N_1} \right]_1 + \left[\frac{n_2}{N_2} \right]_2 + \left[\frac{n_3}{N_3} \right]_3 + \cdots + \left[\frac{n_k}{N_k} \right]_k \quad (3)$$

where i refers to the different applied loads, $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, k$. n_i and N_{fi} are the number of cycles and the number of cycles to fail, respectively, for each different load from 1 to k .

Life consumption prediction for power modules employed in critical conditions applications is highly desirable. Life consumption prediction techniques can be employed as part of a real-time health management system to provide advance warning of failure and thus guide preventative maintenance and reduce cost.

E. Information for Design

Life consumption information of power modules that accounts for the actual effects of applied mission profiles can not only be useful as a health management tool but also it can provide information useful at the design stage to realize reliability targets and obtain better performance of power modules. Different mission profiles can affect the power modules' life expectancy differently. Depending on the applied loading profiles, information for reliability design can be provided to optimize the design of power modules for particular applications.

III. COMPACT ELECTROTHERMAL MODEL

Power semiconductor modules such as IGBTs are used for high power switching in many real-life applications such as energy and transport applications. Models that can provide an accurate representation of the internal dynamic thermal behavior of power modules are useful when combined with damage-based models to provide life consumption estimation of power modules in use. There are many approaches used to analyze the thermal behavior of power modules, for example, the three-dimensional finite-element method (3-D FEM) [59]. Although 3-D FEM simulation delivers good results, it is unfeasible when used with real-time arbitrary load profiles. FEM cannot be accurately applicable for real-time unpredictable load profiles. Moreover, 3-D FEM uses huge computational processes that cannot be interfaced with applications in real time especially in higher switching applications. Other models [60] can be useful for prediction of inverter reliability but they are not applicable in real time and under in-service operations.

Previous work by the authors [49] presented the construction of real-time compact electrothermal models for a typical full-bridge IGBT converter. The full-bridge converter has two half-bridge IGBT power modules, each of ratings 300 A and 1200 V. As mentioned in [49], the electrothermal model provides a compact model that counts for the electrothermal analysis in each internal layer within the IGBT power modules. Based on the assumption that each region within the power module is

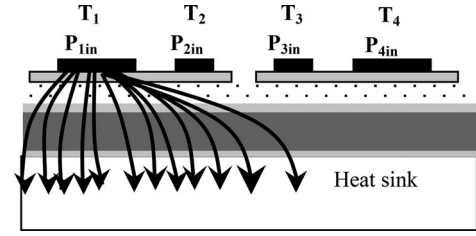


Fig. 4. Schematic of an example power module showing the self-heating and cross-coupling effects.

assumed to have uniform constant thermal properties and that the heat sources are confined to the semiconductor dies and can be treated as sources of surface heat flux, the thermal behavior of the whole module can, therefore, be represented by an $M \times (N + L)$ transfer function representing both self-heating and cross-coupling effects. M here represents the monitor points within the power module, N refers to the heat sources, and L refers to the defined boundary conditions. The temperature responses of the surface layers and the other different layers of the power module package can be generated and represented as follows:

$$\mathbf{T}_m(s) = \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^{K_{mn}} \frac{A_{mnk}}{s + \alpha_{mnk}} \mathbf{P}_n(s) + \sum_{l=1}^L \sum_{k=1}^{K_{ml}} \frac{B_{mlk}}{s + \alpha_{mlk}} \mathbf{T}_{bl}(s) \quad (4)$$

where $m(m \in 1, 2, \dots, M)$ refers to the monitor points such as die, solder, substrate, etc., n refers to the heat sources ($n \in 1, 2, \dots, N$), $\mathbf{P}_n(s)$ is the Laplace transform of the n th imposed heat source boundary condition, and $\mathbf{T}_{bl}(s)$ is the Laplace transform of the l th imposed temperature boundary condition ($l \in 1, L$).

Under dynamic operating conditions, the temperature achieved by a particular device is a function of the time history of power dissipation within the module. This model counts for multiple heat sources, and the temperature of any point in the module is represented as a linear superposition of effects from each heat source. The heat flux from any device dissipating power to the heat sink will affect the temperature of other devices within the module (see Fig. 4).

The thermal model parameters for each device, including the self-heating and cross-coupled heating effects, were determined over predefined ranges of temperature and current through step response measurements [49], [61]. For interfaces away from the surface, such as solder layers, a validated Flotherm [62] model was developed to predict the temperatures of the solder layers and other internal layers (interface layers away from the surface) within the module [61]. To implement properly the thermal model, the mathematical relationships between temperature, input power, and time constant for each element of the heat path are considered. Simplifying (4), each heat path within

the power modules can be represented as follows:

$$T_n = \frac{1}{C_n} \int \left(P_{in} - \frac{T_n}{R_n} \right) dt + T_A. \quad (5)$$

The temperature of each layer within the power module can be represented as a function of input power, module thermal parameters (R , C), and the ambient temperature (T_A). Using a discrete form with explicit time propagation of variables, the module's dynamic thermal behavior can be presented in the form of an $M \times N$ transfer function matrix [49]:

$$\begin{bmatrix} T_{J1} \\ T_{J2} \\ \vdots \\ T_{JN} \\ T_{\text{Solder}_2} \\ T_{\text{Substrate}} \\ T_{\text{Solder}_1} \\ T_{\text{Baseplate}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} a_{12} \dots a_{1N} \\ a_{21} a_{22} \dots a_{2N} \\ \vdots \\ a_{N1} a_{N2} \dots a_{NN} \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ a_{M1} a_{M2} \dots a_{MN} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P_{1in} \\ P_{2in} \\ \vdots \\ P_{Nin} \end{bmatrix} + T_A. \quad (6)$$

The matrix terms $a_{11} \dots a_{MN}$ represent the transfer function of each heat transfer path, T_A is the ambient temperature, $P_{1in} \dots P_{Nin}$ are the heat sources, and $T_{J1} \dots T_{JN} \dots T_{\text{Baseplate}}$ are the temperatures at certain points within the module such as the device junctions, solder, substrate, and baseplate. The response of the m th point to a step input at the n th heat source can be extracted from the transfer function matrix (6) and is represented in a general form as follows:

$$T_m(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{K_{mn}} \frac{A_{mnk}}{\alpha_{mnk}} (1 - \exp(-\alpha_{mnk}t)). \quad (7)$$

The coefficients A_{mnk} and α_{mnk} were obtained by curve fitting using the least-squares method on the temperature versus time data which are obtained from both measurements undertaken on the defined module structure and simulation results using Flotherm [49], [61].

The real-time compact model was developed in MATLAB/Simulink [63] using the real-time software toolbox and implemented on a dSPACE [64] real-time system which incorporates a hardware PWM card (DS5101). This model is well suited to the continuous monitoring of the internal behavior of the electrothermal effects within power electronic modules in response to any operational profile.

IV. REAL-TIME CYCLE COUNTING

Offline rainflow counting [50], [51] is a typical approach that can be used to generate temperature range histograms to identify regular load cycles for irregular in-service data profiles. In typical implementations, this counting algorithm considers the entire time history of the load as an input, and the equivalent cycles are then determined at the end of that time history [65], [66].

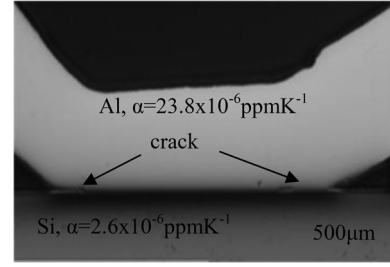


Fig. 5. Example of wire-bond failure.

Using the traditional counting approach is feasible for single load conditions' applications [67] when cycles counting for each regular individual load profile can be provided independently. However, this approach is inconvenient in real-time applications because the algorithm must be applied periodically to large datasets, and thus, it requires processing all stored data at the same time, which then makes it difficult to integrate with other converter control processes.

To address the challenges in implementing the rainflow counting algorithm in real time, a new approach is introduced in which each maxima or minima value is processed as it occurs [68]. The counting algorithm is integrated with the real-time interfacing tools on the dSPACE real-time platform. Musallam and Johnson [68] provide more details about the development and implementation of the real-time counting algorithm. This approach can be easily integrated within real-time applications. It needs less data storage, and it preserves the complete information (mean and ΔT) for each cycle. Thus, it is expected to offer better resolution and higher accuracy.

V. THERMOMECHANICAL MODELS (DAMAGE MODELS)

Previous detailed studies of the wear-out mechanisms had been carried out by the authors based on damage and fracture mechanics to predict stress, damage, and reliability. Differing from the traditional handbook methods, PoF-based reliability analysis emphasizes the understanding of the physical processes and mechanisms of failures. These approaches use physics-based models to predict stress, damage, and reliability [52], [69]. A number of preliminary models have been developed for IGBT modules [70]–[72]. By combining computer modeling and failure mode/mechanism analysis methods, failures can be predicted before they occur by modeling the failure mechanism (crack propagation).

The study in this paper is restricted to two common failures observed in power modules: wire-bond and substrate-solder failure mechanisms only. Figs. 5 and 6 show typical examples of such failures. Models for the wear-out through fatigue cracking of the aluminum bonding wires were derived involving a combination of thermal fatigue testing [52] coupled with detailed physical modeling. From the results obtained from these tests, an empirical function that represents the lifetime model for the bond wire can be expressed as a function of the cyclic

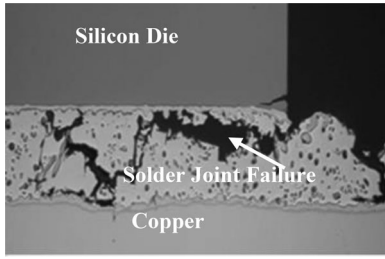


Fig. 6. Example of solder failure.

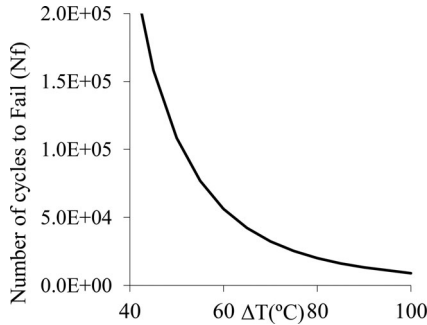


Fig. 7. Lifetime extraction model for the IGBT bond-wire interconnect [52].

temperature ΔT [52]:

$$N_f = (1.4 \times 10^{11}) \Delta T^{-3.597} \quad (8)$$

where N_f is the number of cycles to failure, here defined as the point at which wire lift-off occurs, and ΔT is the temperature variation. This model describes the dependence of number of cycles to failure (N_f) on temperature difference (ΔT) but it does not include time-domain analysis of failure progression [73]. The model is strictly valid for $50^\circ\text{C} \leq \Delta T \leq 180^\circ\text{C}$. For the purposes of calculating life consumption, it is extrapolated for values of $\Delta T \leq 50^\circ\text{C}$. This is a reasonable assumption provided the mechanics of the wear-out process remain the same for lower temperature fluctuations. Fig. 7 represents the lifetime extraction model for the IGBT bond-wire over a range of temperature variations.

Thermal fatigue tests were performed for the solder-substrate joints (solder layer connecting the isolation substrate to the baseplate) and then investigated by simulating the crack growth process under a set of prescribed field temperature profiles that cover the period of the operational life. As fatigue is driven by the temperature profile of the power module, the degree of the damage of the solder interconnect can be estimated based on the module's temperature history [74], [75].

A strain-based model for solder-substrate was developed by the combination of the damage information from thermal fatigue experiments with computer modeling using FEA [76]. FEA modeling was undertaken at different design points, and the damage criteria was defined as the time it takes for the crack to have an area that equals 20% of the total solder interconnect area. In order to identify the best fitting function for the accumulated plastic strain $\Delta\varepsilon_p$ per cycle, the least-square fitting technique

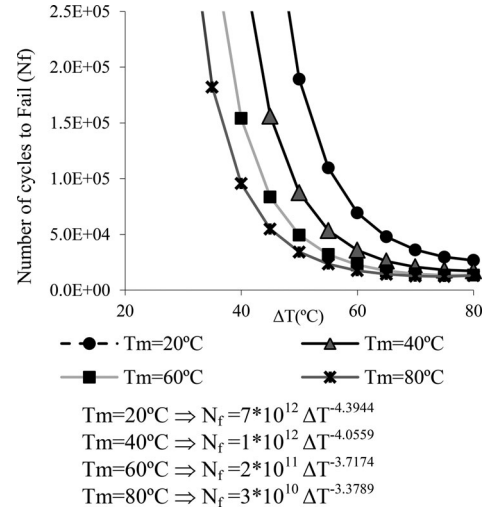


Fig. 8. Substrate-solder lifetime model as a function of the temperature variations at different values of mean temperatures.

was used to provide an approximation model which relates the plastic strain ($\Delta\varepsilon_p$) per cycle with the two design variables (ΔT , T_m). As a result, a reduced order thermomechanical model for the solder (SnAg) material was developed. Solder material properties that were used to develop this model can be found in [10]. The model is represented as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} Ln(\Delta\varepsilon_p) = & -17.73 + 0.2984\Delta T + 0.07957T_m \\ & - 0.001722\Delta T^2 - 0.0002478T_m^2 - 0.0005389\Delta T T_m. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

The model in (9) is integrated with the Coffin–Manson model in (1), and the number of cycles to fail for the substrate-solder layer can be calculated as follows:

$$N_f = \frac{L}{0.0056(\Delta\varepsilon_p)^{1.023}} \quad (10)$$

where L is the solder crack length, and the constants 0.0056 and 1.023 are derived based on the characteristics of the solder material [10]. It should be noted that the model in (9) is valid for mean temperatures between 24°C and 90°C and ΔT between 6°C and 90°C . It is notable that the mathematical form of (9) is unrealistic for small ΔT since $\Delta\varepsilon_p$ does not tend to zero as ΔT tends to zero. Thus, the model in (10) predicts an unrealistic finite life at zero ΔT and is thus not suitable for general reliability prediction. To avoid this problem, a revised functional form of the model in (10) is used in which the coefficients are functions of the mean temperature as in the following equation [77]:

$$N_f = A(T_m) \exp(B(T_m)) \quad (11)$$

where $A(T_m)$ and $B(T_m)$ are the coefficients of (11) and they are functions of the mean temperatures (T_m). For each individual mean temperature (T_m), the accumulated plastic strain $\Delta\varepsilon_p$ per cycle in (9) is calculated over a range of different ΔT values; then, N_f (number of cycles to fail) at that particular mean temperature is obtained using (10). Fig. 8 illustrates the substrate-solder lifetime model and individual curve fits for the

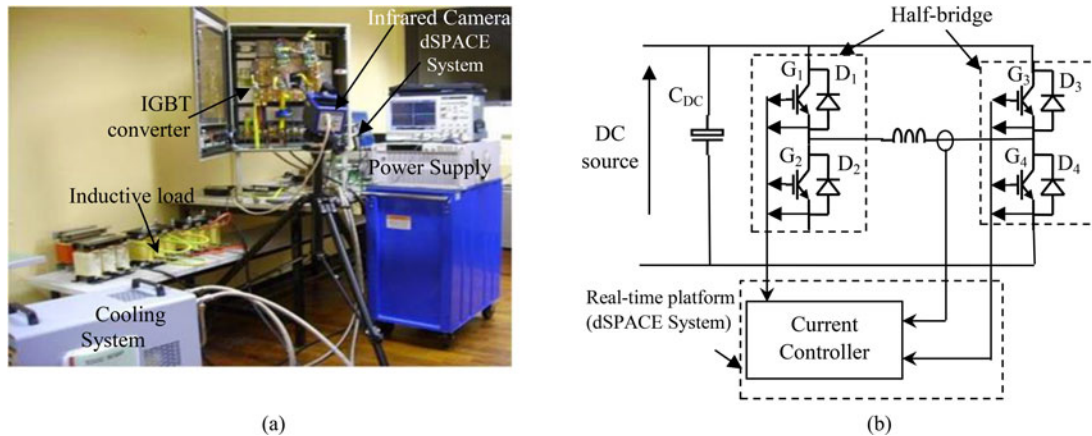


Fig. 9. Full-bridge IGBT converter under test. (a) System test rig. (b). Schematic diagram of the IGBT converter under test.

model of (11) as a function of the temperature variations at different mean temperatures.

Each curve represents the number of cycles to fail as a function of the temperature variations within the solder-substrate layer at an individual mean temperature.

VI. APPLICATION OF THE REAL-TIME LIFE CONSUMPTION METHOD

The prescribed method is applied to predict life consumption of power modules under in-service loading conditions. The load profile is applied to a full-bridge IGBT converter as shown in Fig. 9. This system uses a fully inductive load with ambient (coolant) temperature at 40 °C. The thermal model described earlier is updated and implemented in real time using dSPACE system which is connected to the test rig via proper A/D interface connectors.

With the knowledge of the operational profile, the power dissipation in each device is obtained at each PWM cycle using lookup tables which are functions of the system phase current, duty ratio, and the estimated temperatures. Once the load profile is operating, the power dissipation within each device of the power module under test is calculated at the PWM cycle frequency (5 kHz) [49]. The heat sink temperature is controlled in real time via the current controller which uses real-time measurement updates. The real-time thermal model is updated with the averaged power dissipation to obtain the real-time temperature estimates at 1 kHz [49].

Having obtained temperature estimates for the significant features in the power module such as the die junction temperature, substrate, and base plate temperature, the cycle counting algorithm which is employed within the dSPACE real-time platform automatically calculates the number of cycles the temperature-time data encountered. The real-time rainflow counting algorithm processes these estimates in a flexible size buffer to identify the minima and maxima values. It then employs a stack-based method which is implemented using a recursive algorithm to define and pick out online full and half-

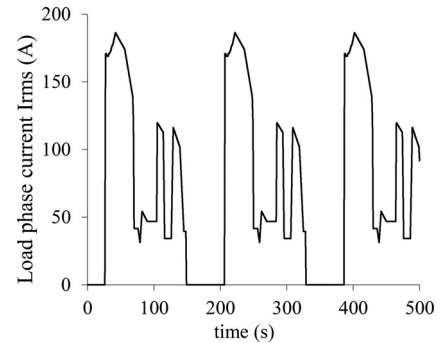


Fig. 10. Sample of phase current of a metro-system mission profile.

temperature cycles. Lifetime models for the studied wear-out mechanisms (wire-bond and solder-substrate failures) which are presented in (8)–(11) are integrated automatically with the thermal cycles as outputs of the rainflow algorithm to give an estimation of the life consumption of the power modules under test.

A. Prediction of Modules' Life Consumption in Metro-System Applications

Increasing power-density requirements and the challenging thermal environmental conditions in automotive applications [78] push the limits of motor, switching device, and thermal management technologies [79], [80]. In recent years, various research programs have been devoted to reliability in power electronics such as RAPSDRA (reliability of advanced power semiconductor devices for railway traction applications, 1995–1998) [81]. These approaches have their limitations in analyzing and simulating such application profiles in real time.

In this study, a metro-system mission profile is applied to the converters using dSPACE real-time platform. The metro-load profile is represented by the rms values of the phase current as illustrated in Fig. 10. The original profile has been descaled in amplitude to be suitable for application in the laboratory [82]. Each cycle pattern lasts for 151 s and is defined by six distinct

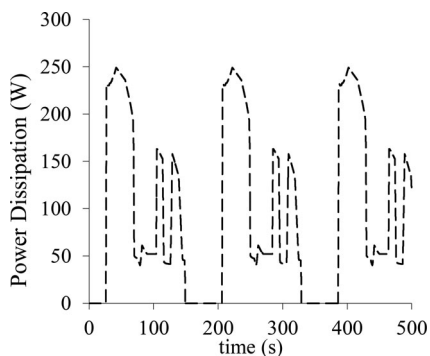


Fig. 11. Sample of the power dissipated within the power module.

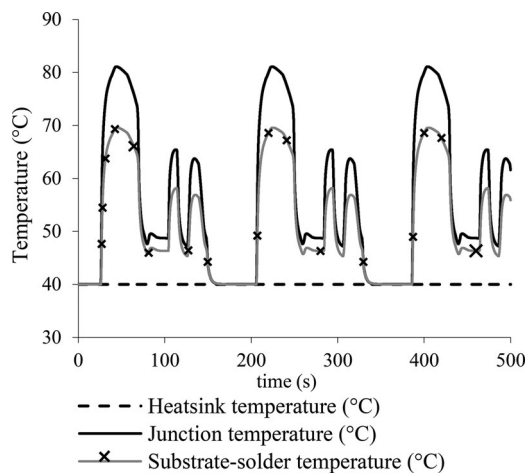


Fig. 12. Junction and substrate-solder temperature estimates.

phases: an acceleration phase of 41 s, a cruise phase of 37 s at a speed of 60 km/h, a braking phase of 10 s, a cruise phase of 11 s at a speed of 40 km/h, a braking phase of 22 s, and a stop phase of 30 s.

When the load profile is launched, the average power dissipation within the power modules is calculated automatically and applied online to the compact thermal models. Sample of the power dissipated within the modules is shown in Fig. 11. Typical results of the junction and the substrate-solder temperature estimates are shown in Fig. 12.

Clearly illustrated the temperature variations for both the junction and the substrate-solder are of very irregular nature following the changes in the metro-system mission profile.

The real-time rainflow coding algorithm automatically works on picking out half and full cycles of the temperature variations. Fig. 13 shows a sample of the full and half cycles defined by the real-time rainflow algorithm for the junction temperature data. The life consumption for the bond wire under the effect of the metro-system mission profile is estimated online and is shown in Fig. 14 alongside the junction temperature variations.

Under the same test conditions, the lifetime consumption for the substrate-solder is estimated simultaneously. Fig. 15 shows the substrate-solder temperature variations alongside its online

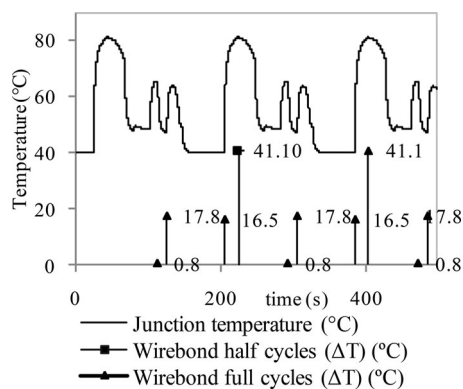


Fig. 13. Sample of the defined full and half cycles for the junction temperature data.

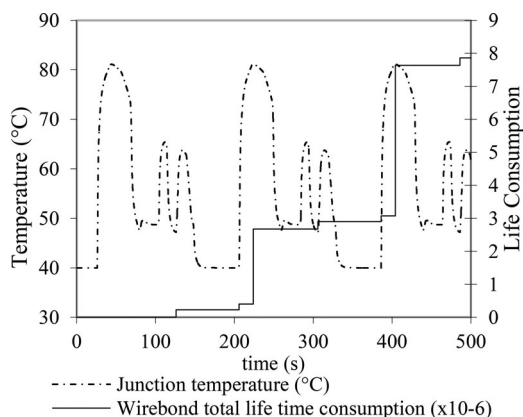


Fig. 14. Real-time life consumption for the bond wire.

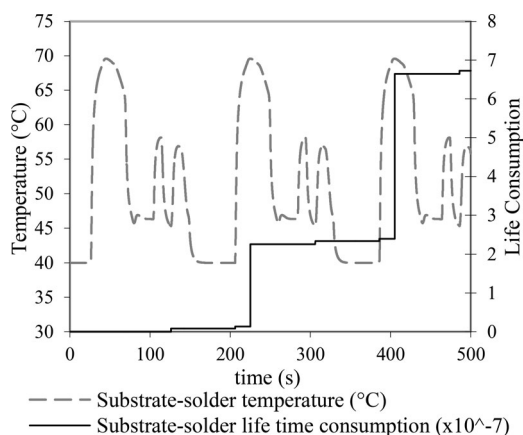


Fig. 15. Real-time life consumption for the substrate-solder.

life consumption. It is clear from the results that the life consumption for the substrate-solder is smaller than that of the wire bond due to the fact that the temperature variations in the substrate-solder layer are smaller than those of the junction.

The results in Figs. 14 and 15 show the real-time life consumption estimates for both the wire bond and substrate-solder, respectively, over one mission profile pattern which was applied

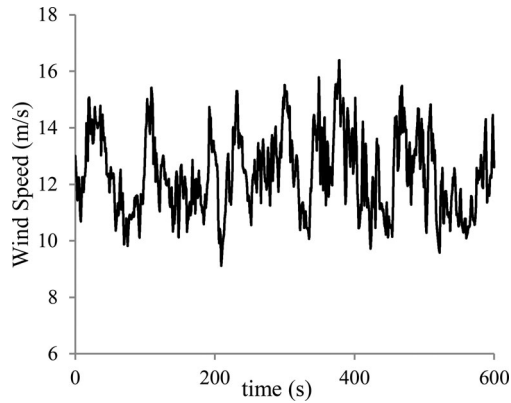


Fig. 16. Sample of wind speed profile (Rutherford and Appleton Laboratories).

for approximately 500 s. Based on life consumption estimation and the duration over which this mission profile is applied, the observations in Fig. 14 show that the wire bond will last for approximately 17 580 operating hours if running continuously under this load profile. From the results obtained in Fig. 15, the expected life for the substrate-solder is observed to be longer than that of the wire bond. The substrate-solder layer is expected to last for approximately 204 248 operating hours.

B. Prediction of Modules' Life Consumption in Wind Turbine Applications

The wind power nowadays plays much more important role in the energy supply system. Roles of power electronics in the wind turbine system are increasing especially in the last four decades [83]. However, studies of the reliability of wind turbine subassemblies [84] have revealed that failure of the power electronic converters is the most frequent cause of loss of generation. While such units are not particularly expensive or difficult to replace in easy-to-access land-based systems, the cost of access to remote offshore wind farms potentially makes converter failure the greatest reliability challenge. It is thus critical to understand the reasons for such failures and identify techniques that can be used to reduce the need for expensive unscheduled maintenance.

Using the online real-time proposed method, the life consumption of power modules under the influence of wind turbine load profile is predicted. A variable wind speed profile, extracted from a real wind turbine which uses doubly fed induction generator is shown in Fig. 16. The rotor load current is proportionally related to the power extracted from wind speed [85], [86]. The wind speed profile is used to derive the load current [87], [88] which is expected to be applied directly through the power converter. Note that the generator rotor current represents the phase current which is fed to the power electronics converter under test. This current is descaled to match the ratings of the tested power modules. Fig. 17 shows a sample of the generated rotor load current.

The online life consumption for the bond wire of the converters under test is obtained under the influence of the variable wind speed profile and is shown in Fig. 18. Through this test, the

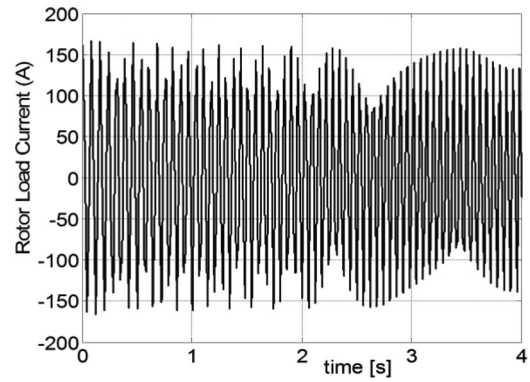


Fig. 17. Sample of the load current to the power converter.

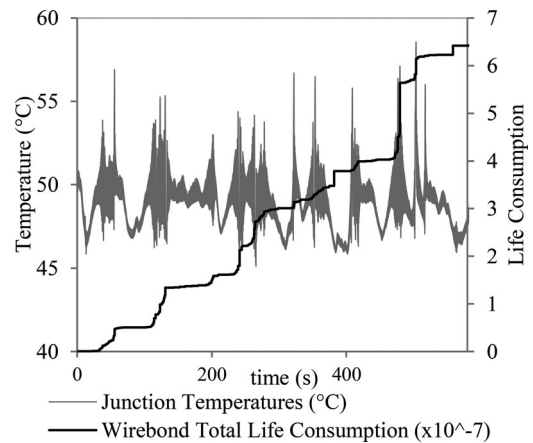


Fig. 18. Real-time life consumption for the wire bond alongside the junction temperatures.

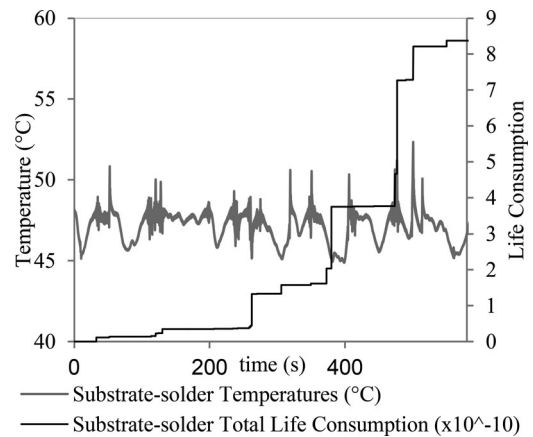


Fig. 19. Real-time life consumption for the substrate-solder alongside the substrate-solder layer's temperatures.

wire-bond life could be estimated to last for 2.6×10^5 operating hours (approximately 30 years). Simultaneously, the results for the substrate-solder layer in Fig. 19 showed that it can last for approximately 2.05×10^8 operating hours.

In such applications where variable power cycling load profiles were applied to the converters, it was noticed that wire

bond fails earlier [77]. Based on the tests and observations in this study, wire-bond failures can be considered the dominant failure mechanism, and the estimated life of the converter can be measured as the estimated life of the wire bonds.

In both previous applications, the applied load is defined over one mission profile (one defined pattern), and the life consumption estimation is obtained accordingly. Recalling Palmgren–Miner linear damage accumulation rule [see (3)], the number of the operational profiles (i.e., the number of instances that the mission profile is applied) that can be applied to the power electronics until failure, can be calculated. For example, considering the observations in Fig. 14, the number of times that the metro-system mission profile can be applied to the power modules before they fail is approximately 126 581 instances. Simultaneously, based on the life consumption estimation obtained in Fig. 18, the number of times that such wind speed mission profile can be applied repeatedly before the power modules fail is approximately 1 562 499 instances. Knowledge obtained from these tests can provide particular reliability design information for each different application.

VII. DISCUSSION

The foregoing sections have described a method that can be used for reliability design in power electronics based on mission profiles and the use of real-time life consumption prediction. This study started by presenting the development of real-time compact electrothermal model which is suitable to estimate the temperatures of any significant point within the power modules, for example, the die junction temperature, substrate, and base plate temperature. PoF models were developed for two common wear-out mechanisms in power electronics modules: wire-bond lift-off and solder-substrate degradation. The development of these models included several experimental and modeling techniques.

A combination of the compact electrothermal model and PoF-based models has been used in real time to quantify life consumption for power modules under prospective in-service real-life applications. Application of real-time cycle counting algorithm makes it feasible to integrate temperature cycles with lifetime models easily in real time so that no further processes were interrupted during operation.

Different mission profiles have different impact on the power modules life consumption. The prescribed method was applied to provide real-time life consumption for power modules under the effect of metro-system mission profile and wind speed mission profile separately. Life consumption estimation in each application is obtained over one mission profile (one defined pattern). Results showed that the life consumption estimates are different between both applications. This is understandable because each mission profile drives different thermal and mechanical effects within the power modules thus affecting the failure criteria differently. However, it was noticed that in both applications, wire bond failed earlier than the substrate-solder layer.

Limitations of the presented method can be due to the fact that it is a model-based approach that does not provide real-time

condition monitoring of the occurring failure. Accuracy issues may include accuracy of the temperature-time data and the wear-out models for the bond wire and substrate-solder. In [49], the compact model estimation results showed good agreement with the measured temperature-time data, providing confidence that these estimates can be used to drive an appropriate PoF model. Regarding the PoF models, the variability and limited availability of experimental reliability data coupled with limitations in the physical models employed are likely to result in much larger sources of error. These limitations include FEA offline approximations to determine the wear-out rates and the lack of resources to verify these models experimentally in the related real-life applications.

From the design perspective, the developed models when driven by the actual mission profiles can be utilized to provide advanced warning of failures and consequently provide design information that can be useful to meet particular application requirements for power modules. Information obtained by considering the effects of mission profiles on power modules life consumption can not only be useful as a health management tool but also it provides information useful to achieve reliability targets and hence improve the performance of power modules. The presented method can provide information that helps to design particular accelerated tests for lifetime determination. These tests can be based on specific application requirements or can be operation-dependent power cycling tests. Depending on the required information, these tests are fundamental to the design and qualification of power electronics modules.

In addition, knowledge obtained from this study can be useful for devising design methods for power modules or power converters for particular load conditions that account for failure mechanisms such as wire-bond lift-off and substrate-solder degradation. Depending on the applied loading profiles, information for reliability design can be provided.

VIII. CONCLUSION

Reliability assessment and health management in power electronics are very important to meet reliability targets in the design field, maintenance, and safety. Proper reliability assessment techniques can greatly aid in providing advance warning of failures, reducing unscheduled maintenance thus reducing operating costs and minimizing disruption to services. This paper presented a mission profile-based reliability design approach which makes use of real-time life consumption estimation methods for power electronics. The significance of this study is to provide life consumption prediction for power electronics under in-service conditions. Furthermore, it presents a successfully applied approach for reliability design based on the effects of mission profiles. The integration of the real-time temperature-time data with PoF analysis for defined wear-out mechanisms (wire-bond lift-off and substrate-solder failure) using real-time counting algorithm was useful to provide an estimation of products life consumption for complex load profiles. The main limitation of this method arises from uncertainty in the PoF models used to determine the wear-out rates.

Depending on the applied loading profiles, the presented reliability design method is useful to provide information which is fundamental to the design and qualification of power electronic modules at the design stage. Designer engineers can make use of such information as part of a health management scheme and in informing manufacturing to optimize the design to meet particular application requirements for reliability of power modules.

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