

## **French Polytech network form for PhD Research Grants from the China Scholarship Council**

This document describes one of the PhD subjects proposed by the French Polytech network. The network is composed of engineering schools/universities. The document also provides information about the supervisor.

<b>Supervisor information</b>	
<b>Family name</b>	TRICHET
<b>First name</b>	Didier
<b>Email</b>	didier.trichet@univ-nantes.fr
<b>Web reference</b>	<a href="https://cv.hal.science/didier-trichet">https://cv.hal.science/didier-trichet</a>
<b>Lab name</b>	IREENA UR4642
<b>Lab web site</b>	<a href="http://www.ireena.univ-nantes.fr">http://www.ireena.univ-nantes.fr</a>
<b>Polytech name</b>	Polytech Nantes
<b>University name</b>	Nantes Université
<b>Country</b>	France

<b>PhD information</b>	
<b>Title</b>	Unified modeling formalism for optimal design of Induction Thermography Non-Destructive Testing (NDT)
<b>Main topics regards to CSC list (3 topics at maximum)</b>	V- Energy and environment V-4 New technology of high-performance energy economics

<b>Required skills in science and engineering</b>	Major in Electrical Engineering, background in applied mathematics and physics. Numerical modelling of applied multi-physic and multi-scale phenomena
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## Subject description (two pages maximum including biblio)

Transportation and development of renewable energies lead to complex electromechanical conversion chains with multi-physical and multi-scale nature. The characteristics of the device to be modeled to strongly influence the form of their mathematical representation and their modeling. The objective of this thesis is therefore to address the problem of ODE / PDE coupled modeling and numerical simulation with multi-physical and multi-scale problems. Scope of application is energy conversion chains with different physical domain (electrical, magnetic, thermal, mechanical, aging, ...). This generic approach can permit to increase global efficiency and cost of complex electrical application (Fuel Cell Electrical vehicle, Multisources renewable systems, advance power electronics, induction heating and charging processes, NDT....)

PhD Title: Unified modeling formalism for optimal design of electrical energy conversion devices

Recent energy conversion technologies need complex and multi-physical conversion chains. Such multiphysics systems are generally driven by different dynamics and are related to different physical phenomena. Likewise, the nature of the device to be modeled strongly influences the form of its mathematical representation. Thus, while the dynamic behavior of the power converter can be represented by a set of ordinary differential equations (ODE) or algebraic equations (DAE), its thermal model can require models based on partial differential equations (PDE). Same problem can occur for the modeling of coils, transformers or electrical drives, which can in addition lead to strong inter-domain couplings (for example electromagnetic-thermal-mechanical). These coupled ODE / PDE modeling problems are not new and a large number of studies exist and aim essentially at looking for coupling formulations able to facilitate the work of the numerical solver [1,2,3]. In [4], an important work of analysis and formulation of PDE problems is proposed, where components are described by simple EDOs (passive components for example) with more complex semiconductor components, modeled from EDP. In [1] and [2], coupled modeling is applied to the temporal simulation of organic cells and blood circulation. For each of these works, the methods implemented are strongly related to the nature of the addressed problems. In this sense, there does not seem to be any work specifically dealing with the ODE / PDE coupling methods applied to electromechanical energy conversion chains and their singularities. Moreover, if the coupling between a power converter and an electromagnetic system can find operational responses in the studies mentioned above, the fact remains that the problem of numerical simulation of these systems, with very great disparities in the time scales, still require an important work that one propose to address in this thesis project (Model order reduction, homogenization, ...). This transversal project will rely on the complementary skills of the members of IREENA laboratory.

Description of the application case developed in this thesis :

Our recent works deal with the control of the integrity of industrial materials based on a new Non-Destructive Testing (NDT) technic called Induction Thermography. In this technic, we heat the material by inducing eddy-current in its volume. The temperature field is then measured by an Infrared thermal Camera and needs to be analyzed in order to characterize the inner structure of the material. This NDT technic can be successfully applied to various industrial cases for the control of metal pieces [Ne16] or Carbon Fiber Reinforced Polymers (CFRP) [B16].

Traditional thermal data/image processing methods base upon on experimental correlation identification or quasi-empirical methods [Os18] [Os21] which are limited in performance and the associated procedure is expensive. State-of-the-art thermal inversion methods rely upon on 1D reconstruction [Ch21] in which lateral heat flow is ignored. However, in the induction thermography, since the heat source is volumic, lateral heat flow must be considered. In our subject, we want to investigate and develop 2D/3D thermal reconstruction methods.

A coupled ODE / PDE model needed to be used in order to understand the multiphysical phenomena and to compute the coupled electromagnetic / thermic response fields. The latter is very useful to build a large reliable database which may be used in inversion procedures. Advanced numerical methods have been developed in the laboratory [B17] [B20]. We'll apply these methods in this subject.

### Bibliography

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- [2] Gerecht, D. (2015). Adaptive Finite Element Simulation of Coupled PDE/ODE Systems Modeling Intercellular Signaling (Doctoral dissertation).
- [3] Tang, S., & Xie, C. (2011). Stabilization for a coupled PDE–ODE control system. *Journal of the Franklin Institute*, 348(8), 2142-2155.
- [4] Tischendorf, C. (2003). Coupled systems of differential algebraic and partial differential equations in circuit and device simulation. Modeling and numerical analysis.
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- [Ch21] Chung, Y.; Lee, S.; Kim, W. Latest Advances in Common Signal Processing of Pulsed Thermography for Enhanced Detectability: A Review. *Appl. Sci.* 2021, 11, 12168. <https://doi.org/10.3390/app112412168>
- [Os18] Oswald-Tranta, B. (2018). Induction thermography for surface crack detection and depth determination. *Applied Sciences*, 8(2), 257.
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- [B16] H. K. Bui, G. Wasselynck, D. Trichet, G. Berthiau, “Study on flaw detectability of NDT induction thermography technique for laminated CFRP composites”, *The European Physical Journal Applied Physics.*, vol. 73, no. 1, 2016.
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The work that will be done during this thesis is a generic methodological approach. All results will be available in open access, using one of the following publication routes:

- publication in a natively open access journal,
- publication in a subscription journal that is part of a transformative agreement or transformative journal

- publication in a subscription journal.

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Didier TRICHET  
Full Professor  
Director of IREENA Lab