

Supplementary Information to the Paper “Transient Forward Harmonic Adjoint Sensitivity Analysis”

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1 Derivation Steps

We recall the integral to calculate the transient adjoint sensitivity over a time interval ($t_0 = 0$ stated as a variable for the derivation):

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_m} \frac{dU}{dp}(t) dt = \int_{t_0}^{t_m} \boldsymbol{\lambda}^\top(t, t_m) \left(\frac{d\mathbf{J}_C(t)}{dp} \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) + \frac{d\mathbf{J}_G(t)}{dp} \mathbf{x}(t) \right) dt. \quad (1)$$

To obtain the sensitivity for the voltage at a certain time step, the generalized version of Leibniz integral rule can be applied to the term at the right hand side [1]. It states that

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{dt_m} \int_{t_0}^{t_m} G(\mathbf{x}, \dot{\mathbf{x}}, t, t_m) dt \\ &= G(\mathbf{x}, \dot{\mathbf{x}}, t_m) \frac{dt_m}{dt_m} - G(\mathbf{x}, \dot{\mathbf{x}}, t_0) \frac{dt_0}{dt_m} + \int_{t_0}^{t_m} \frac{\partial G(\mathbf{x}, \dot{\mathbf{x}}, t, t_m)}{\partial t_m} dt. \\ &= G(\mathbf{x}, \dot{\mathbf{x}}, t_m) - G(\mathbf{x}, \dot{\mathbf{x}}, t_0) \frac{dt_0}{dt_m} + \int_{t_0}^{t_m} \frac{\partial G(\mathbf{x}, \dot{\mathbf{x}}, t, t_m)}{\partial t_m} dt. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

In equation (1) dU/dp does not depend on t_m . Resultingly, the integral is eliminated by the derivation without application of Leibniz integral rule to the left hand side of Eq. (1). Applied to equation (1), this yields

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dU}{dp}(t = t_m) &= \boldsymbol{\lambda}^\top(t_m, t_m) \left(\frac{d\mathbf{J}_C(t_m)}{dp} \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t_m) + \frac{d\mathbf{J}_G(t_m)}{dp} \mathbf{x}(t_m) \right) \\ &+ \boldsymbol{\lambda}^\top(t_0, t_m) \left(\frac{d\mathbf{J}_C(t_0)}{dp} \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t_0) + \frac{d\mathbf{J}_G(t_0)}{dp} \mathbf{x}(t_0) \right) \frac{dt_0}{dt_m} \\ &+ \int_{t_0}^{t_m} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\lambda}^\top(t, t_m)}{\partial t_m} \left(\frac{d\mathbf{J}_C(t)}{dp} \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) + \frac{d\mathbf{J}_G(t)}{dp} \mathbf{x}(t) \right) dt. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

Because the adjoint solution $\boldsymbol{\lambda}$ is 0 at time t_m per definition, the first term on the right hand side is 0. As $t_0 = 0$ was stated, The second term on the right hand side vanishes. The sensitivity for the QoI at time instance t_m is therefore given by

$$\frac{dU}{dp}(t = t_m) = \int_{t_0}^{t_m} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\lambda}^\top(t, t_m)}{\partial t_m} \left(\frac{d\mathbf{J}_C(t)}{dp} \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) + \frac{d\mathbf{J}_G(t)}{dp} \mathbf{x}(t) \right) dt. \quad (4)$$

References

- [1] Flanders, H.: Differentiation under the integral sign. The American Mathematical Monthly **80**(6), 615–627 (1973). <https://doi.org/10.2307/2319163>