

Google/IEEE requirements

GAN implementation

95% weighted efficiency

EMC Class B (RF noise $< 1\text{mV}$)

DC voltage ripple(100hz) $< 0,1\text{V}$

Enclosure Max Temp $< 60^{\circ}\text{C}$

Volume $< 600\text{ cm}^3$

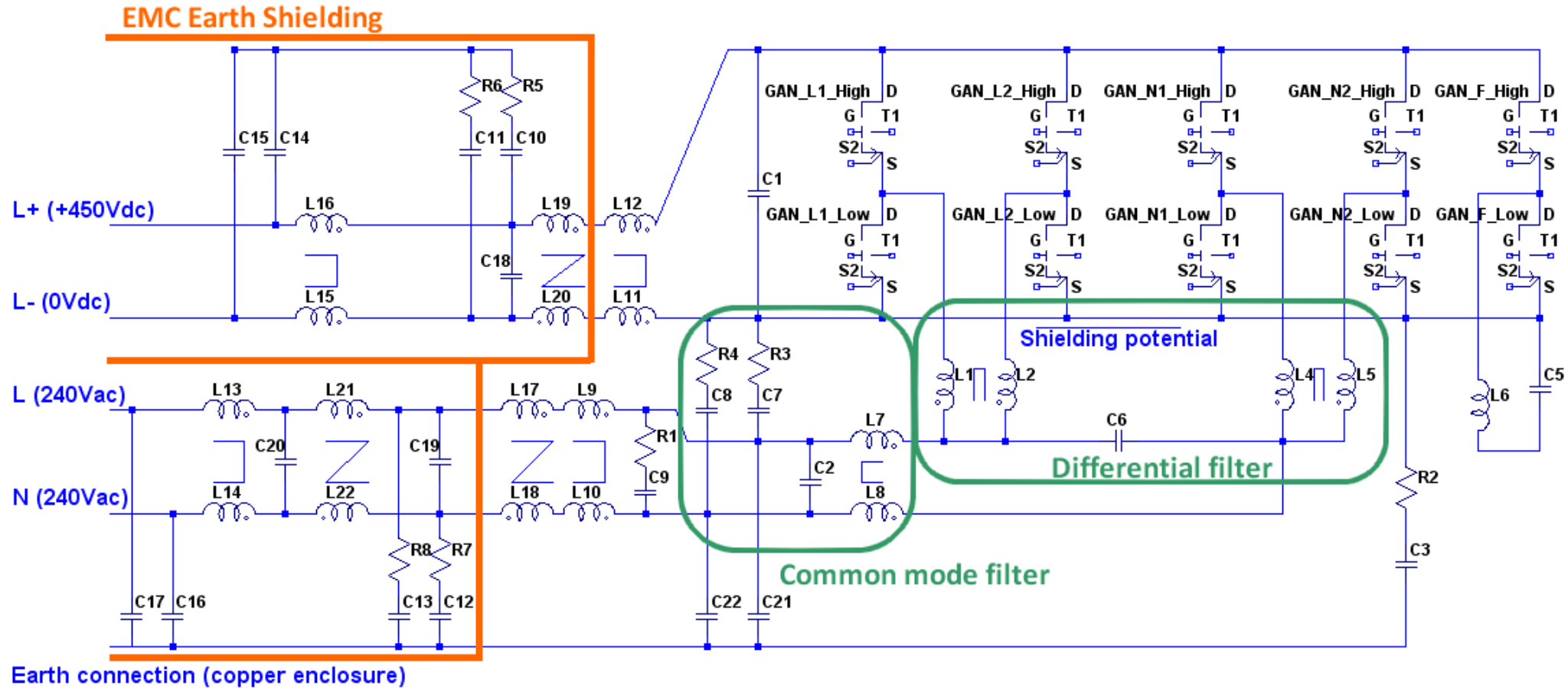


How to achieve It ?

- * Robust GaN driving sustaining high dV/dt (130V/ns)
- * Active filter & MLC storage
- * Soft switching (ZVS)
- * Output current limitation
- * High speed Current Measurement
- * Cu Honeycomb heatsink
- * Sandwich PCB structure
- * Shielded N-order filter



Filters & 5 legs topology



ZVS & Phase shift

Legs voltage :

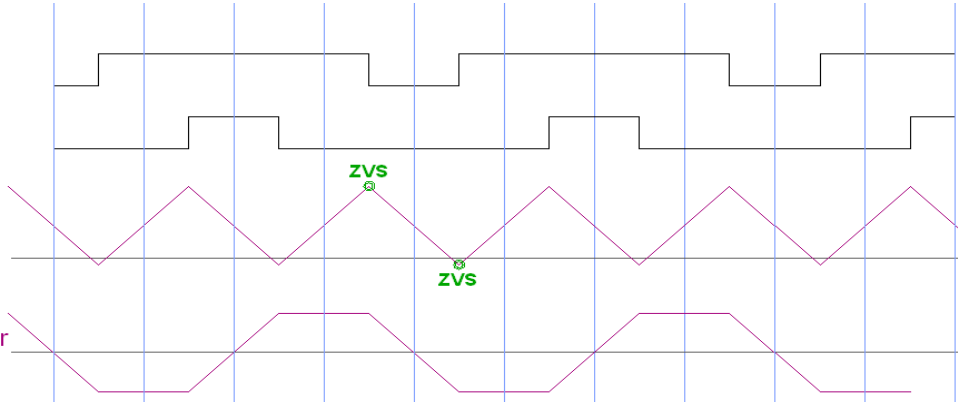
Duty L = 75%

Duty N = 25%

Phase shift = 0°

Differential inductor current

Common mode inductor current



Legs voltage :

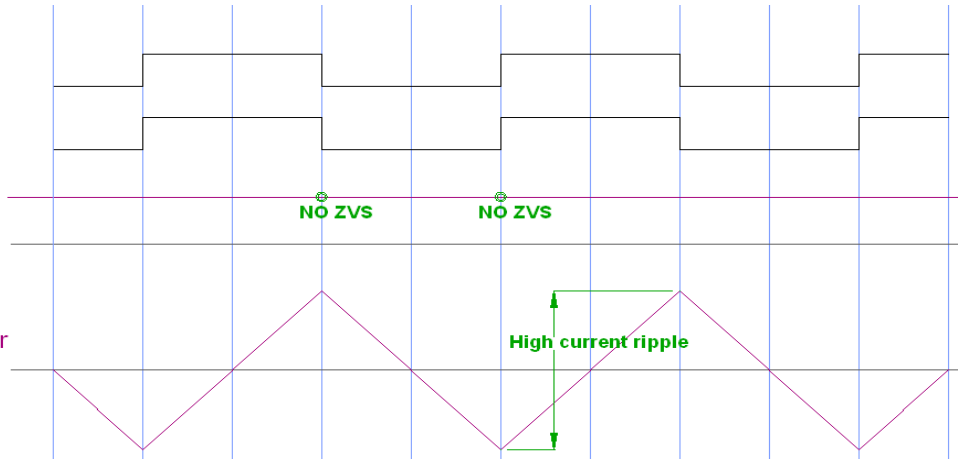
Duty L = 50%

Duty N = 50%

Phase shift = 0°

Differential inductor current

Common mode inductor current



Legs voltage :

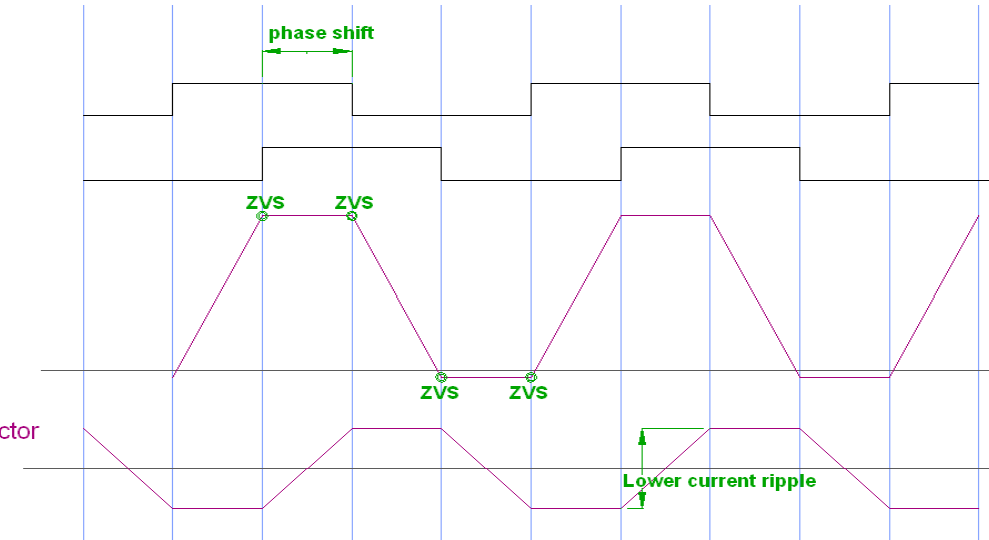
Duty L = 50%

Duty N = 50%

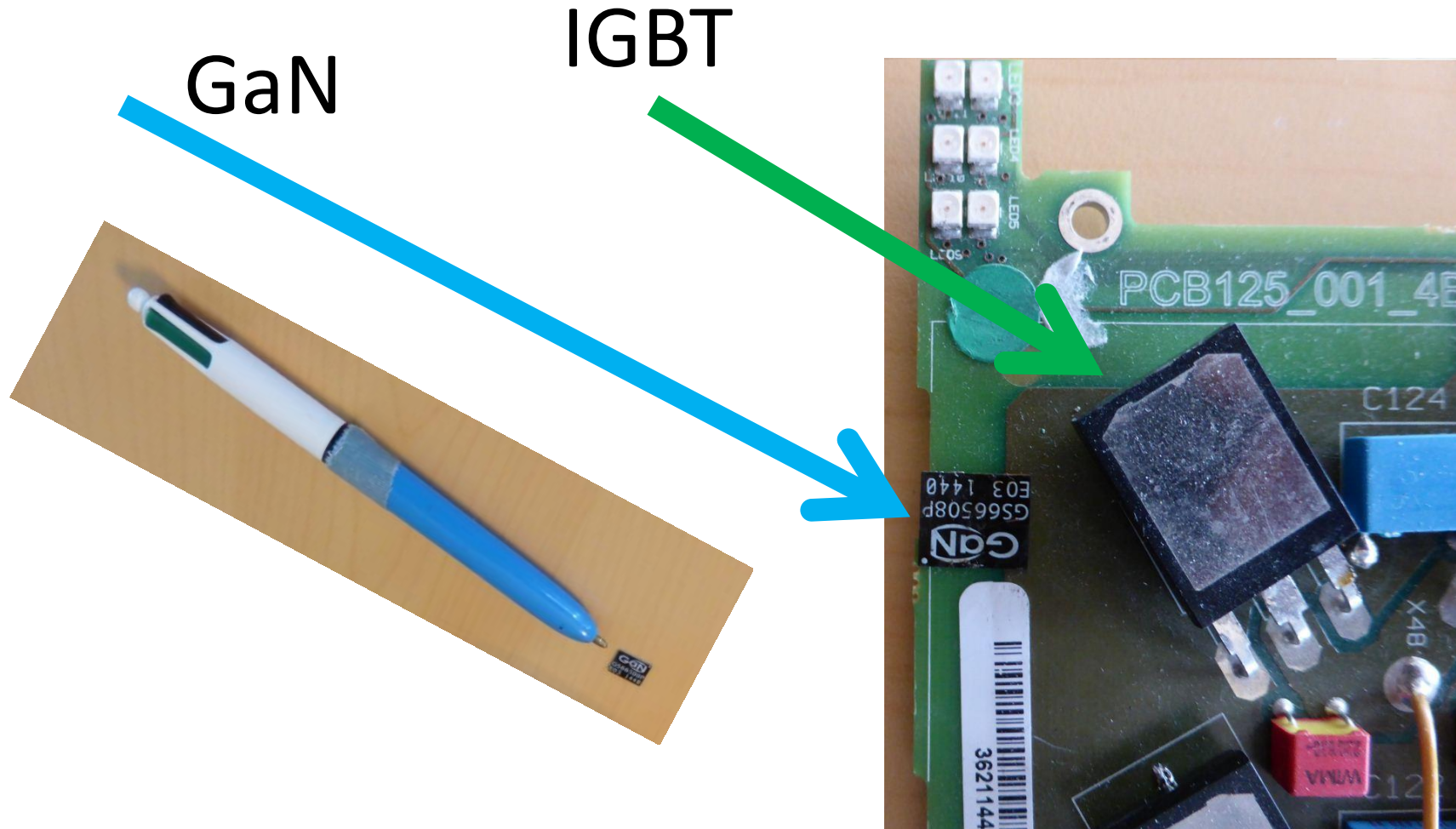
Phase shift $\neq 0^\circ$

Differential inductor current

Common mode inductor current

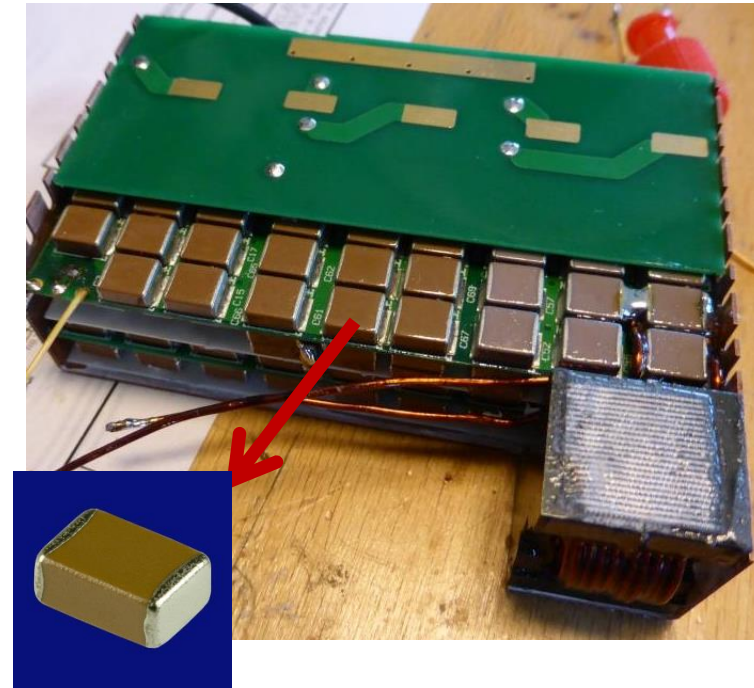
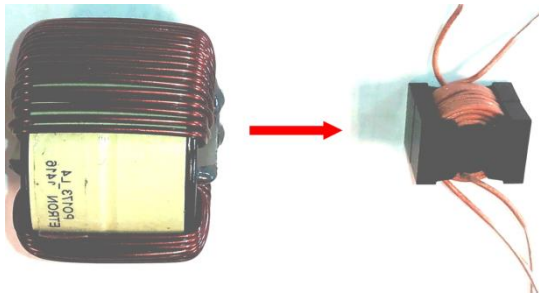


How to use New Switches ?

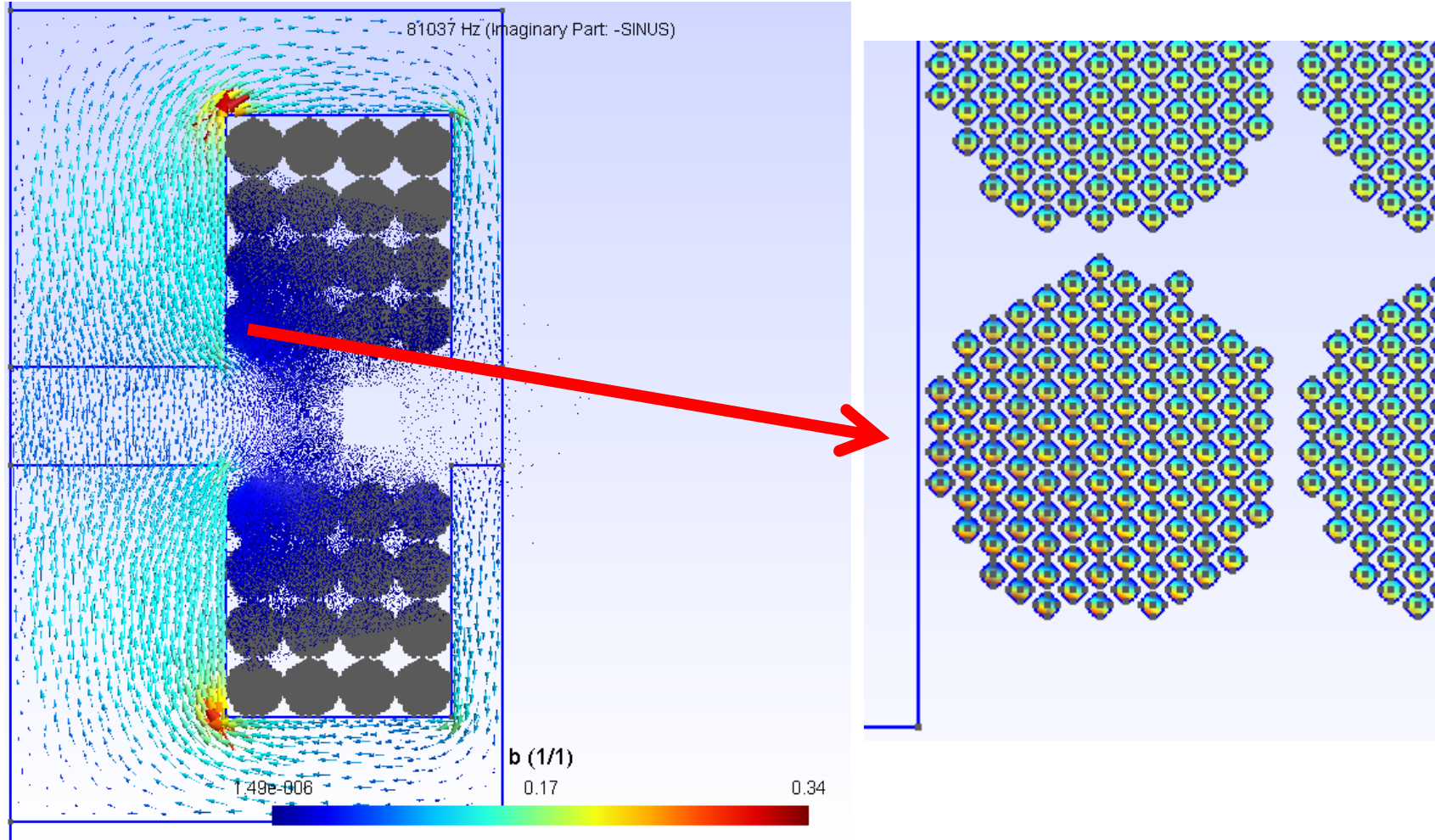


Challenge : Size Reduction

- No electrolytic capacitor (too big & less reliable)
- Use of MLCC -> compacity, efficiency, lifetime

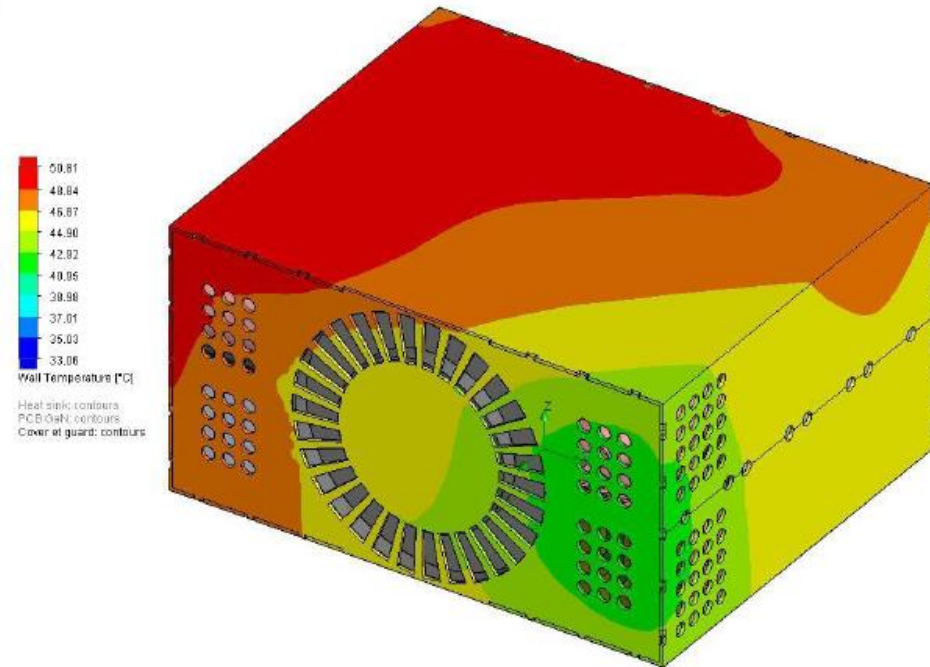
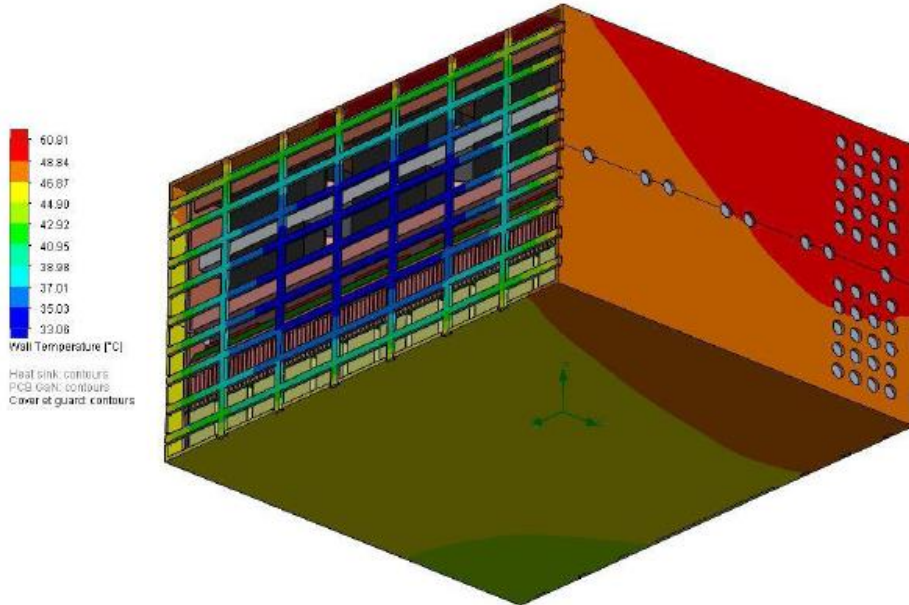


Simulations: Output Inductor

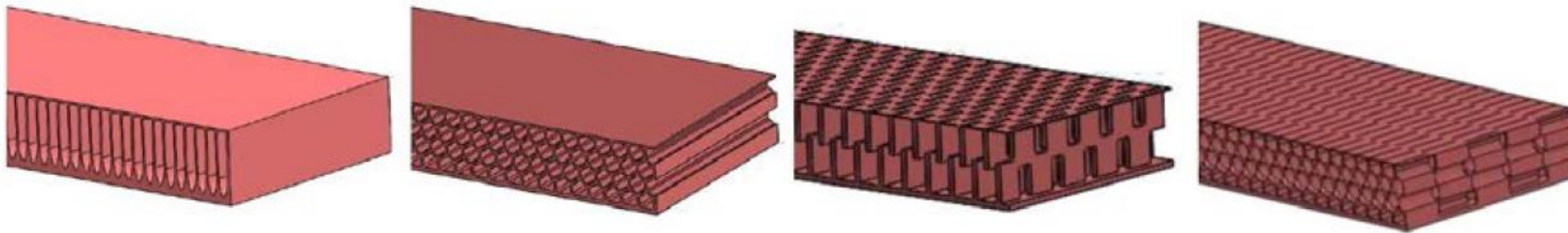
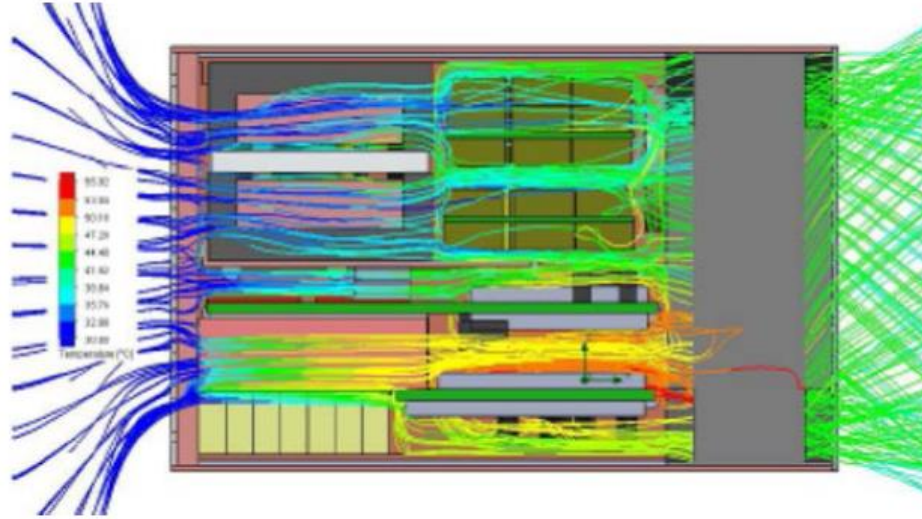




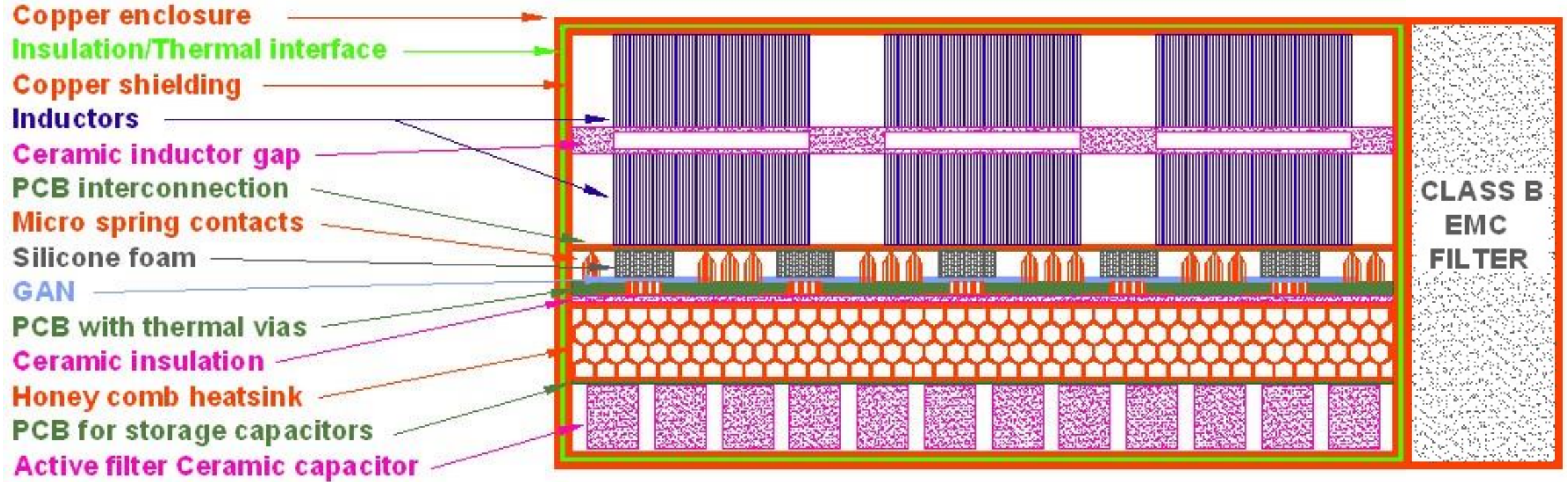
Thermal analysis : max 60°C enclosure



Airflow : simulation: Pierre



Sandwich Structure



From IGBT to GaN...

GaN implementation

95% weighted efficiency

EMC Class B (RF noise $< 1\text{mV}$)

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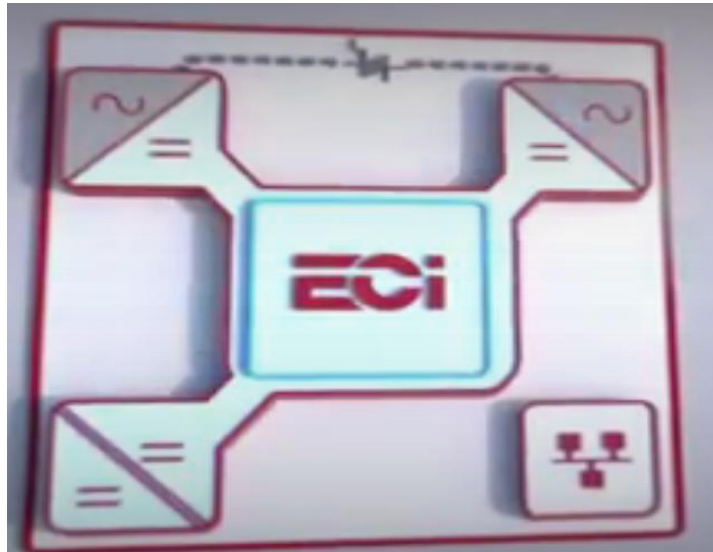
Enclosure Max Temp $< 60^{\circ}\text{C}$

Volume $< 220\text{ cm}^3$ for 2kW

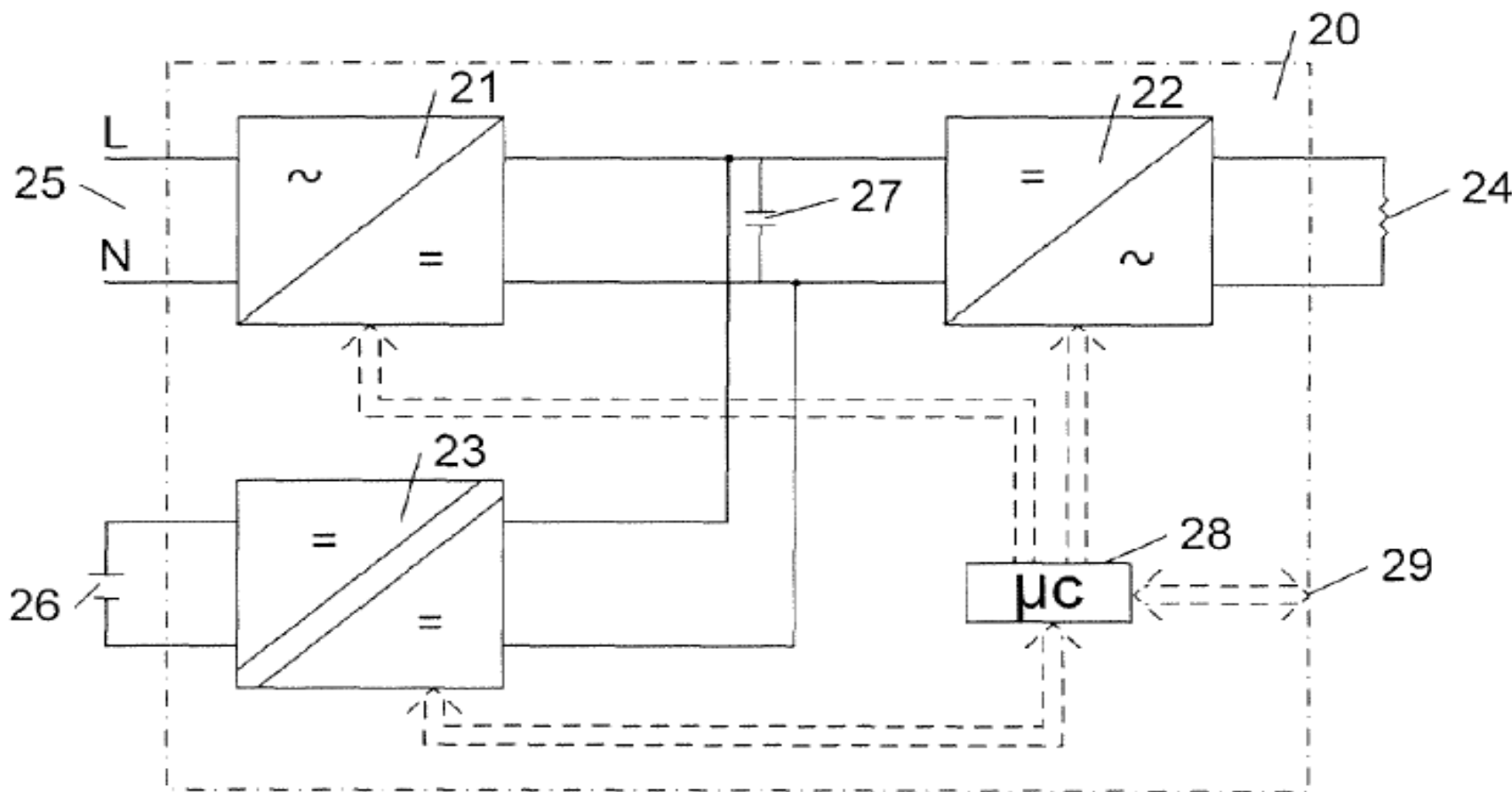
How to Reuse Results ?

- * No cost limit on Google Challenge
- * Single DC/AC => «Energy Router»

Bidirectionnel AC/DC + DC//DC + DC//AC

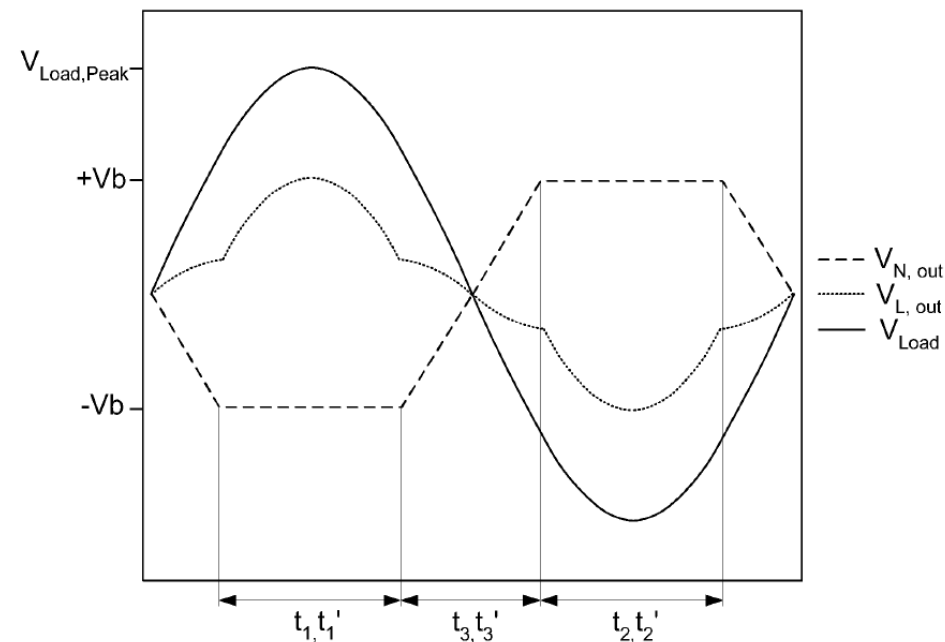
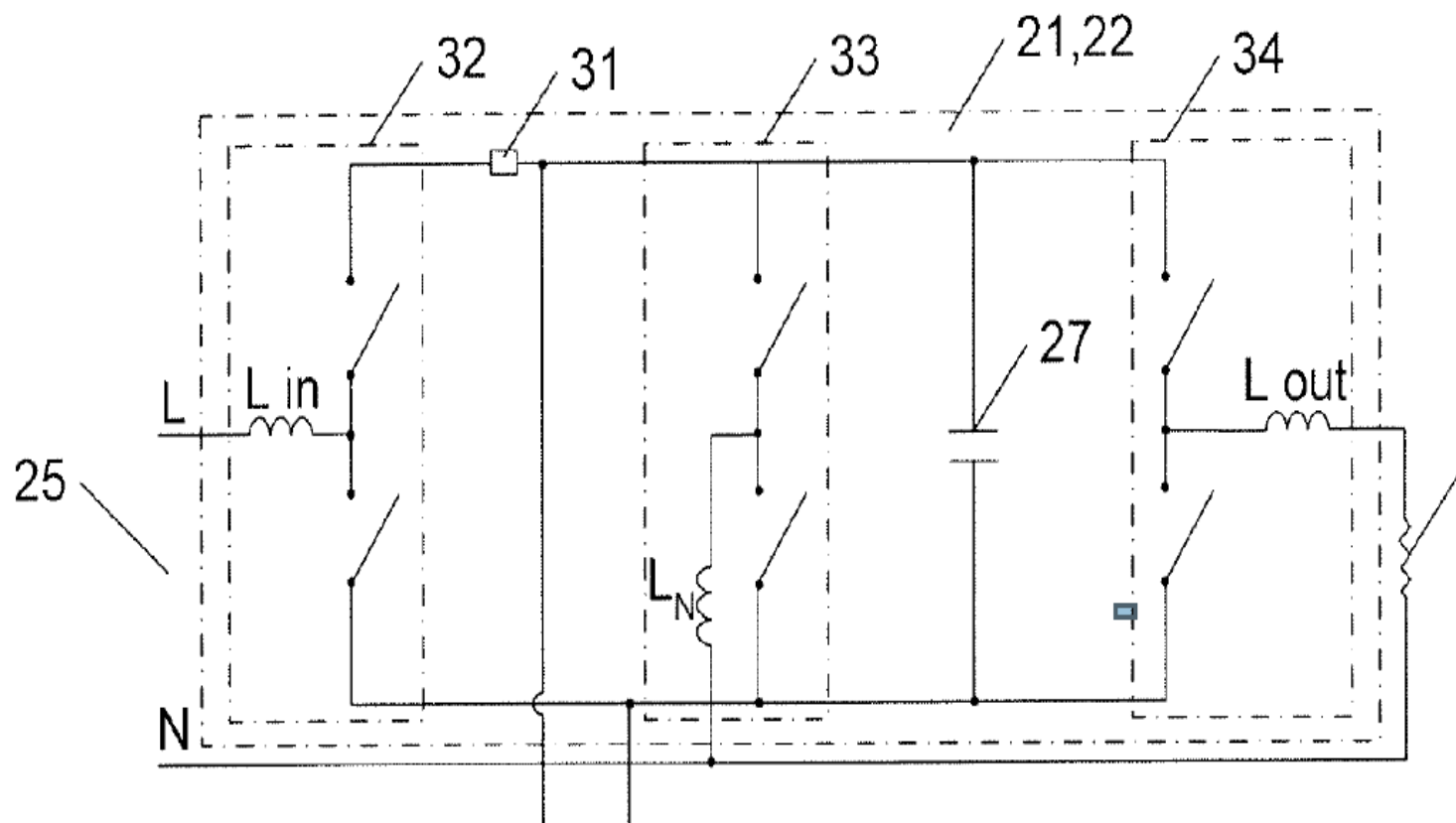


From IGBT to GaN ...



On
Energy
Router

AC/AC OF Energy Router



...to GaN w/ H2020 InRel NPower

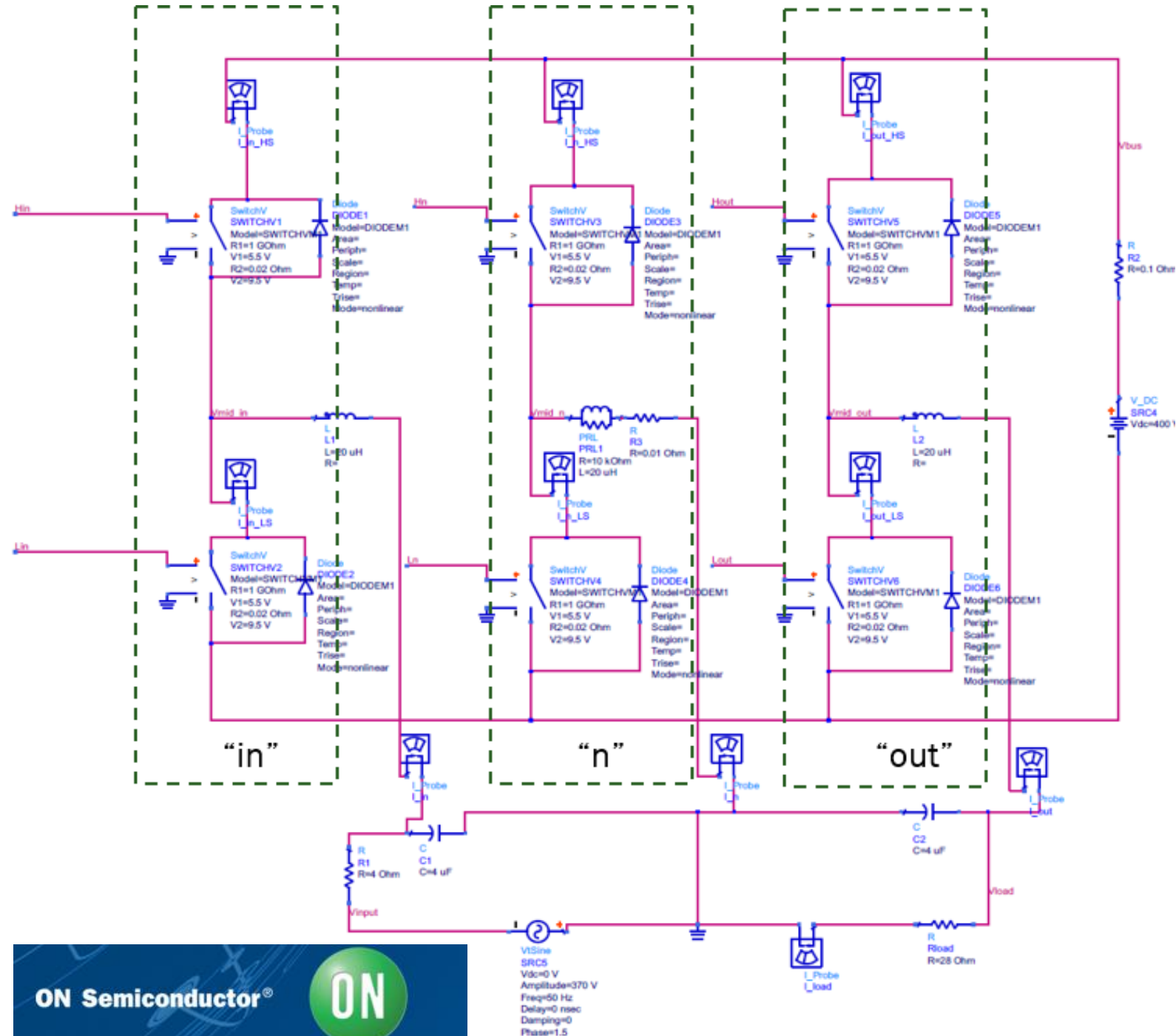
Goals: Test Reliability of GaN on real application

Compare OnSemiconductor GaN Cascode / E-mode types with IGBT on AC/AC working conditions:

- + Virtual Prototyping of GaN switches with U/I working conditions from Spice simulation [done]
- + Real Prototyping for max Efficiency comparison (CE+T)
3 demoboards : Cascode & E-mode GaN and SiC [in progress]
- + Evaluate Reliability on small batch (10 pieces) at high [to be done]



- $V_{DC}=400V$, $P=1900W$
- $V_{AC}=230V_{RMS}$, 50Hz
- 3 Half-bridges: input, neutral and output
 - 6 voltage controlled switches with hysteresis:
 $V_{gs} > 9.5V \rightarrow R_{on}=20m\Omega$
 $V_{gs} < 5.5V \rightarrow R_{off}=1G\Omega$
 - 6 diodes: $V_f=0.6V$
- $R_{load} = 28\ \Omega$
- $2xC=4\mu F$
- Control signals (H_{in} , L_{in} , H_n , L_n , H_{out} and L_{out}) are generated by means of a modulation function (see back-up slides) and achieve partial soft-switching in the input/output HB and complete ZVS turn-on in the neutral HB
- Spice simulations provide the boundary conditions for the virtual prototyping methodology
 - $V_{DC}=400V$
 - Inductor currents: I_{ni} , I_n , I_{out}
 - Voltage switch control signals: H_{in} , L_{in} , H_n , L_n , H_{out} , L_{out}



• Conclusions:

- Identical conduction losses between E-mode and GaN cascode (same R_{on} devices)
- E-mode shows lower switching losses (keep in mind that current TCAD deck is very optimistic in terms of e-mode device capacitance)
- However, lower Q_{oss} of the device will postpone the transition from full ZVS turn-on to partial ZVS turn-on and hence reduce the switching losses
- In addition E_{oss} is also important when operating in the range of the hard switched transition.
- The neutral HB leg benefits the most by selecting a lower R_{on} device since conduction losses dominate and total switching losses are practically not affected by the larger device size.
- When operating the converter at $T_j=75^{\circ}\text{C}$ and with a $f_{sw}=140\text{kHz}$, the total losses in the converter, between a 45mΩ e-mode and a 22.5mΩ e-mode solution, are roughly identical in the input HB and output HB.



Conclusions

1. On AC/AC converter, GaN losses@70kHz Cascode/140kHz e-mode evaluated w/ Virtual Prototyping are about half of IGBT losses @20kHz but magnetics losses are not yet included
2. For the user, GaN implementation needs more EMC filter introducing extra losses so efficiency shall be considered globally
3. GaN switches are still expensive (compare to IGBT & MOS) to be used in Industry but since Google challenge the reduction is about 10 but still need a 5 ratio if focusing on switch.

