

**The eGaN[®] FET
Journey Continues**



Advances in Gallium Nitride Technology

November, 2018

Steve Colino

Agenda

- Technology Update
- Packaging
- Designs Design Examples
- Integration
- Roadmap

What Do Energy Savings Buy You?

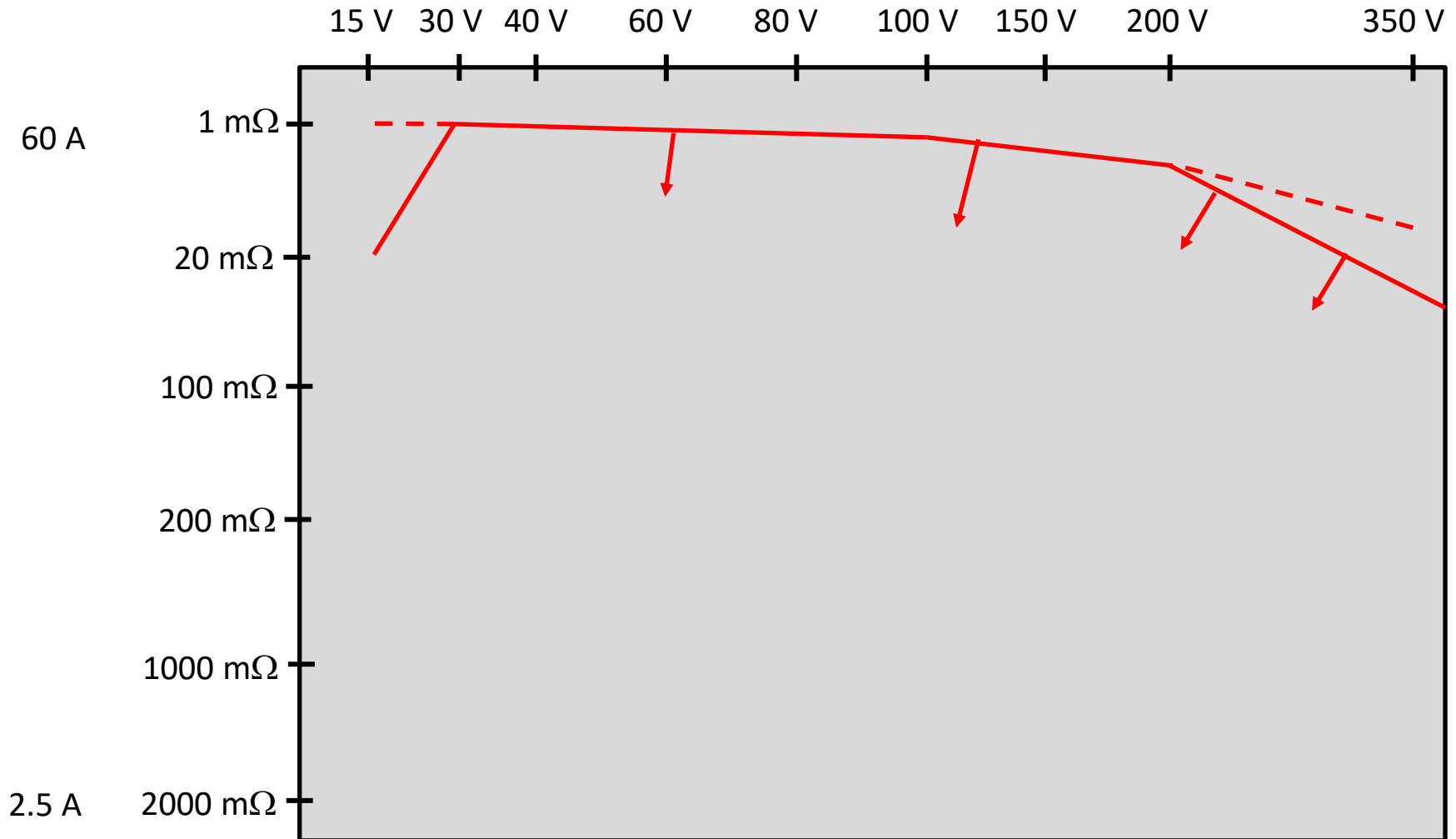
- 500 W at 24/7 is 4,400 kWh per year
- Average cost for industrial energy in the US is \$0.0735/kWh
- \$322 per year
- \$3.22 savings per year for each 1% efficiency gain
- A 25 year life saves \$805.00 per 1% efficiency gain
- China
 - 0.81 RMB/kWh = \$0.12/kWh
 - \$52.6 per year
 - A 25 year life saves \$1315.00 per 1% efficiency gain

Why GaN?

- When compared with MOSFETs of the same V_{DS} capability and $R_{DS(on)}$, GaN FETs are:
 - Smaller
 - Lower Q_G , Q_{GS} , Q_{GD}
 - Lower Q_{OSS} , zero Q_{RR}
 - Lower L and L_{CS}
- With each new generation
 - Technology difference increases
 - Price difference decreases
- GaN allows smaller, lighter, more efficient solutions
- GaN allows new innovation
- GaN Progress is accelerating

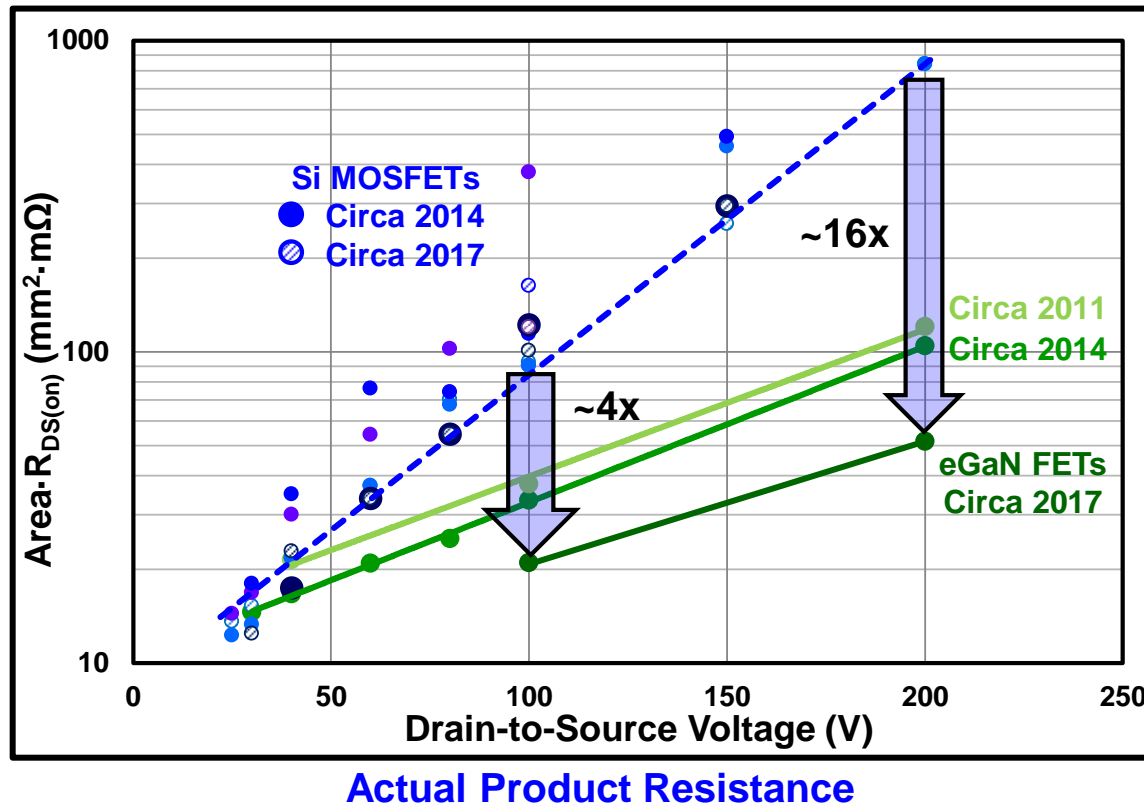
eGaN FET Technology Update

eGaN FET Range



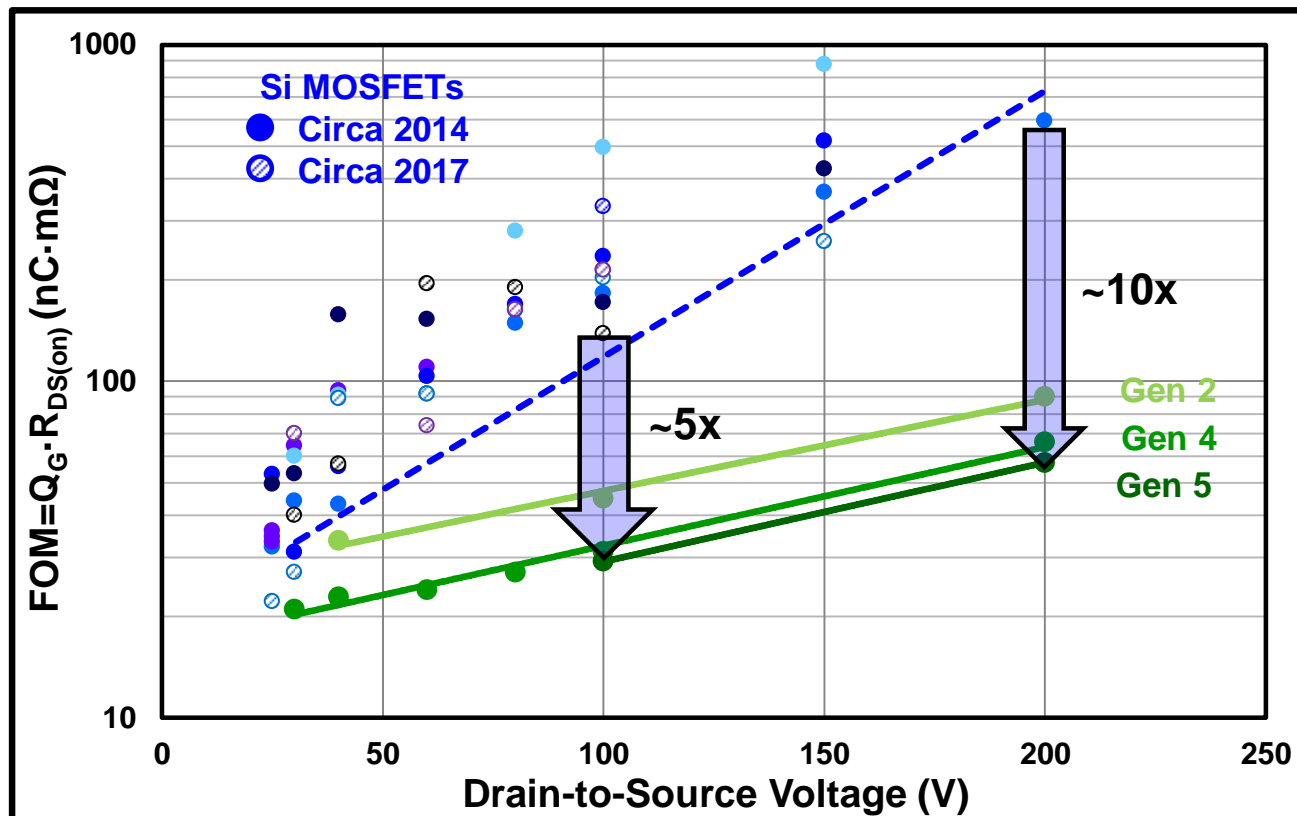
eGaN Size vs MOSFET

EPC Gen 4 and Gen 5 are much smaller than the best MOSFETs



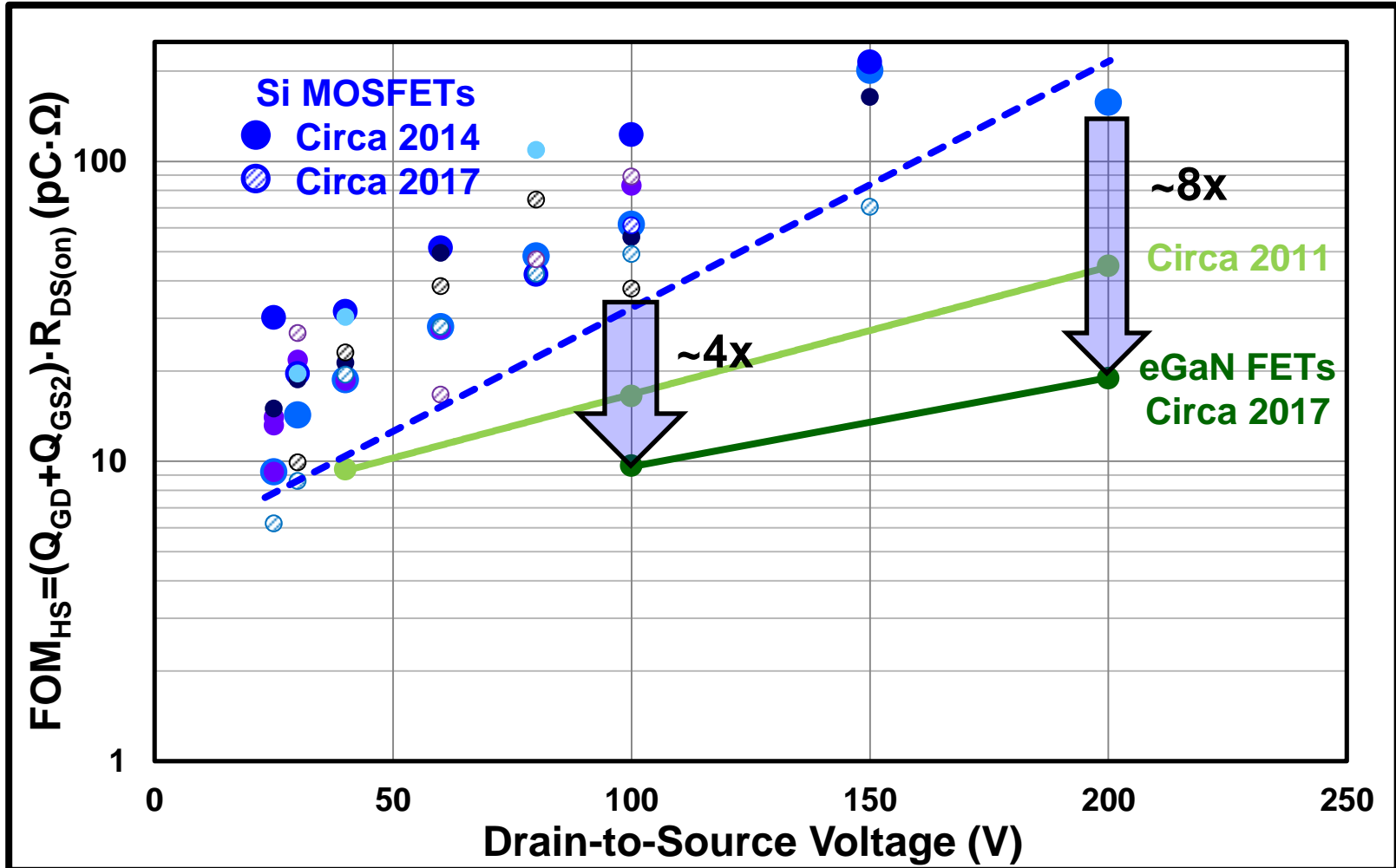
eGaN Performance Vs MOSFET

EPC Gen 4 and Gen 5 Have Best-in-Class Hard Switching Performance



$$V_{DS} = 0.5 \cdot V_{DSS}, I_{DS} = 20 \text{ A}$$

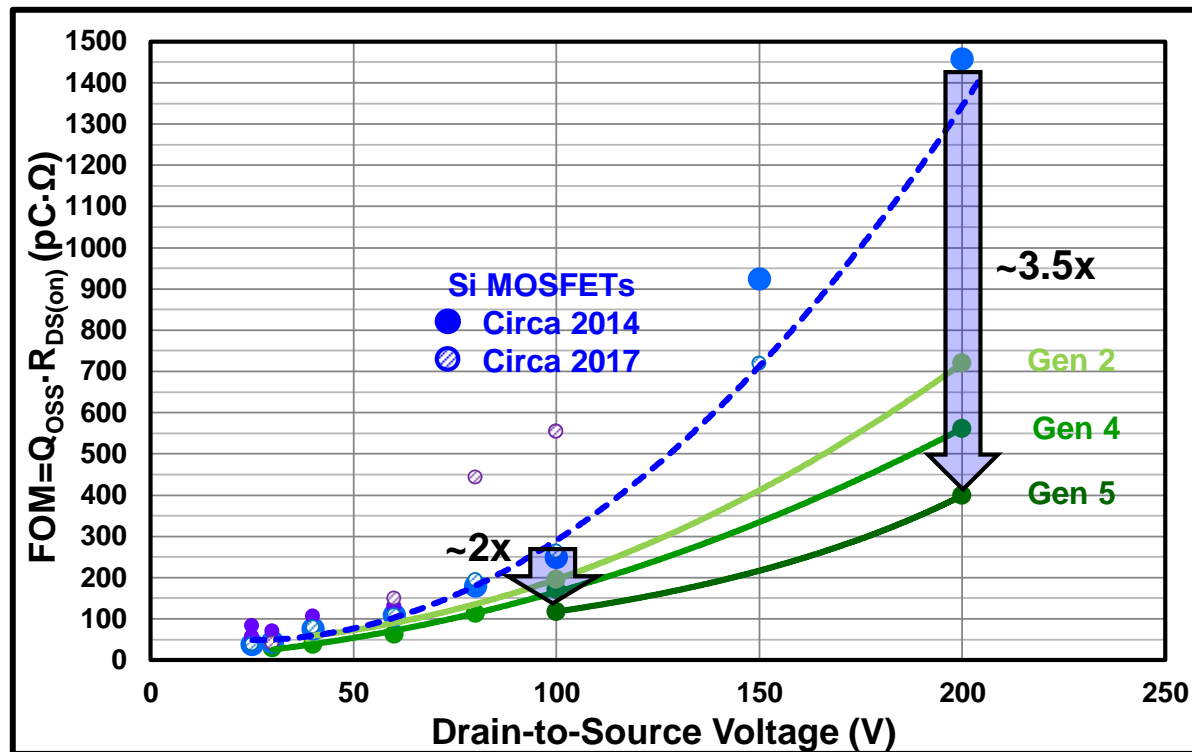
eGaN Performance Vs MOSFET



$$V_{DS} = 0.5 \cdot V_{DSS}, I_{DS} = 20 \text{ A}$$

eGaN FET Performance Vs MOSFET

EPC Gen 4 and Gen 5 Have Best-in-Class Soft Switching Performance



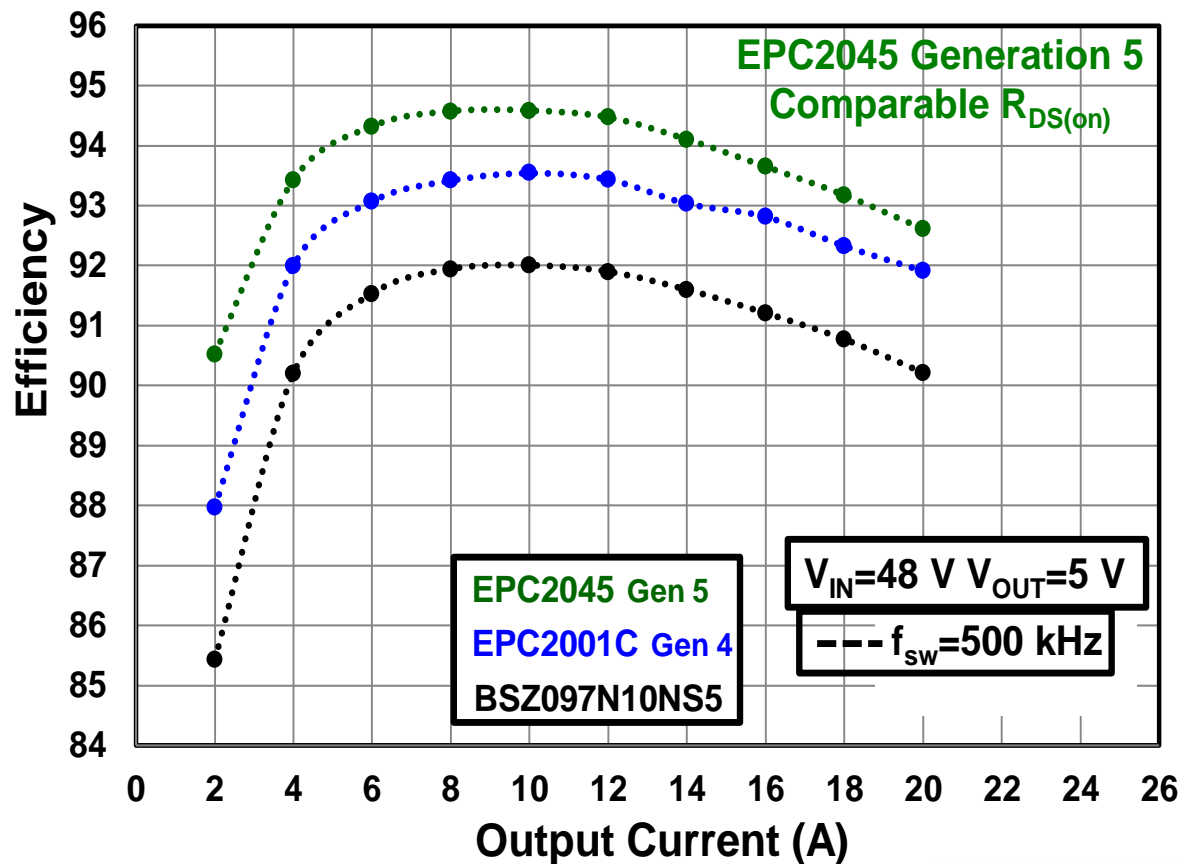
$V_{DS} = 0.5 \cdot V_{DSS}$

100 V – Technology Comparisons

	$R_{DS(on)}$	$Q_{OSS}+Q_{RR}$	$R_{DS(on)} \times (Q_{OSS} + Q_{RR})$	Q_{GD}	$R_{DS(on)} \times Q_{GD}$	Area
EPC2045	5.6 typ 7 max	21	118	1.1	6.2	3.75
EPC2053	3.2 typ 4 max	43	138	1.5	4.8	7
GS61008P	7 typ 9.5 max	21.3	149	1.5	10.5	34.7
BSC040N10NS5	3.4 typ 4 max	149	507	12	40.8	33.2

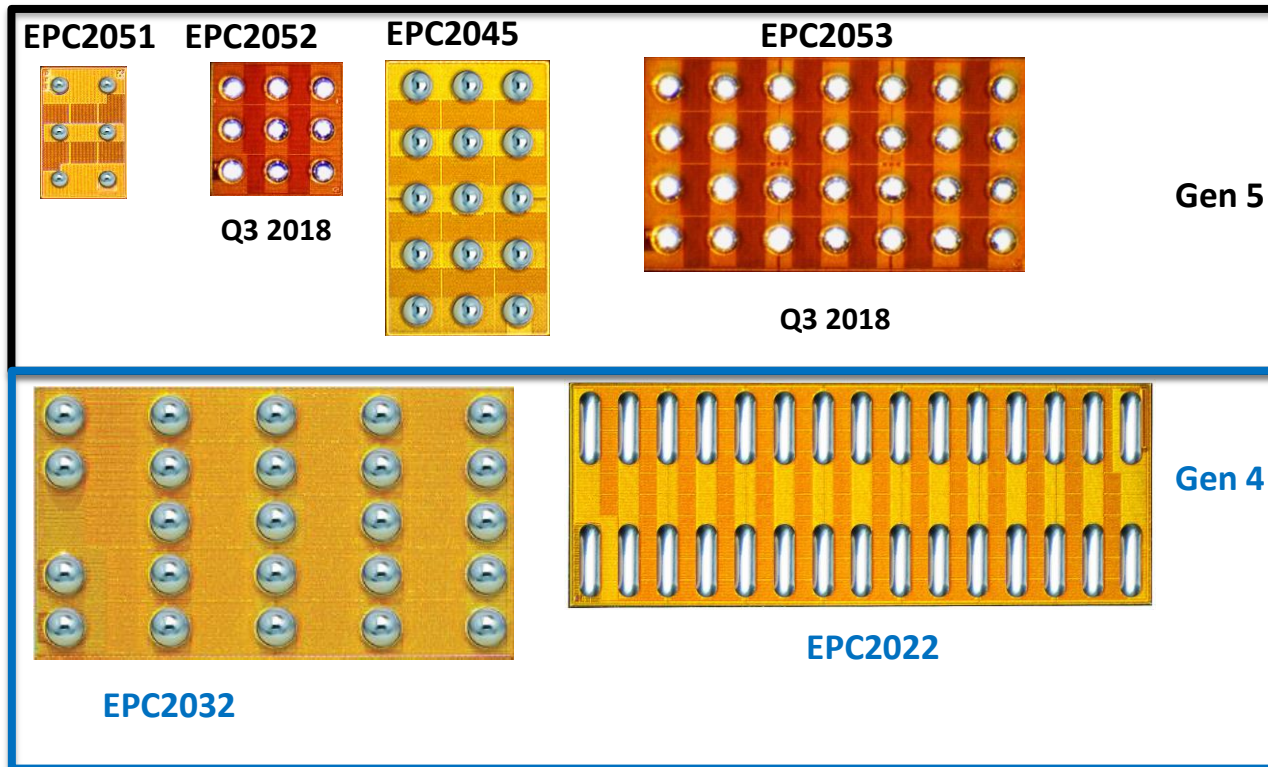
100 V: Gen4 vs Gen 5 Family Buck Converter Efficiency Comparison

Gen 5 Devices have higher performance and are about half the size of Gen 4. Both Gen 5 and Gen 4 are far superior to the best available MOSFET.



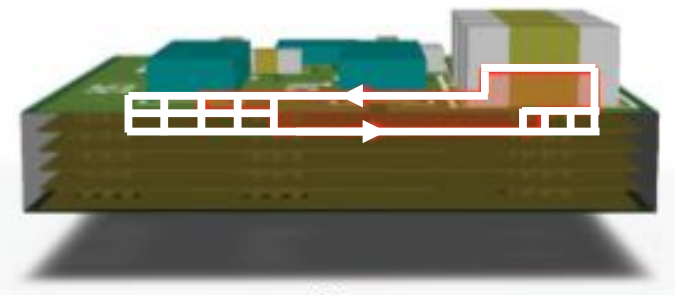
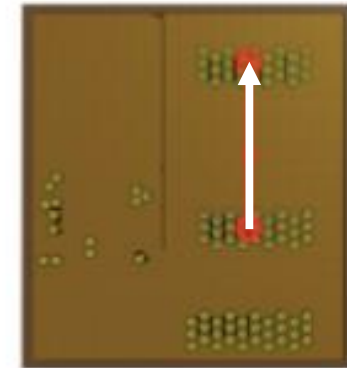
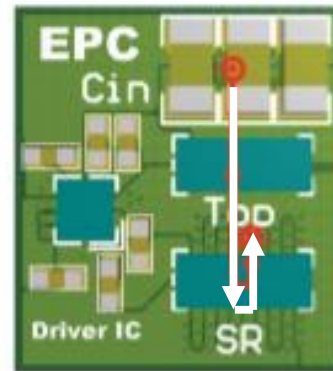
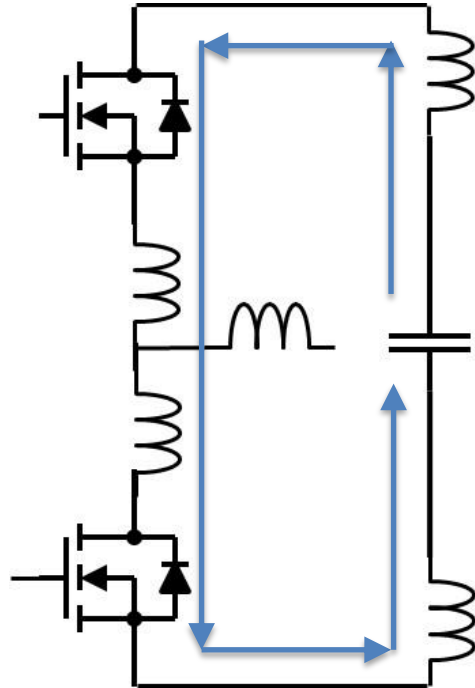
eGaN FET Packaging

Wafer Level Packaging (100 V)



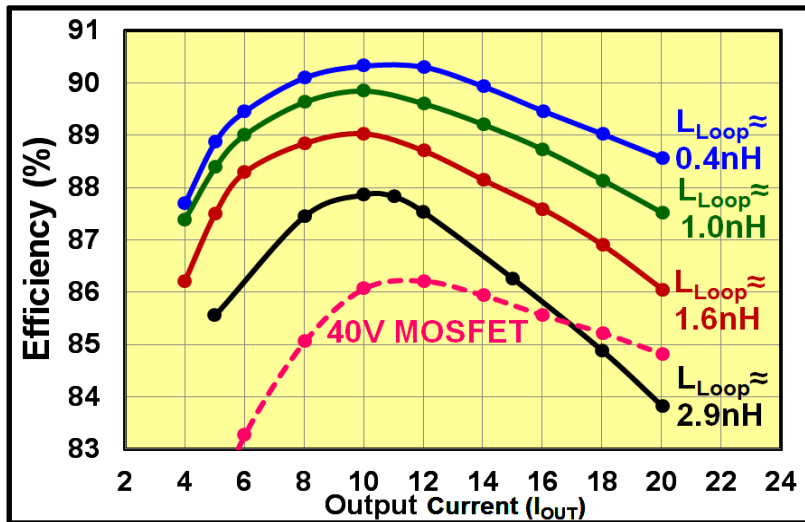
- Absolute minimum lead resistance and inductance
- Minimum footprint on PCB
- Dual sided cooling (pulls heat out of the board)
- RoHS 6 of 6 and MSL 1

Low Inductance Package

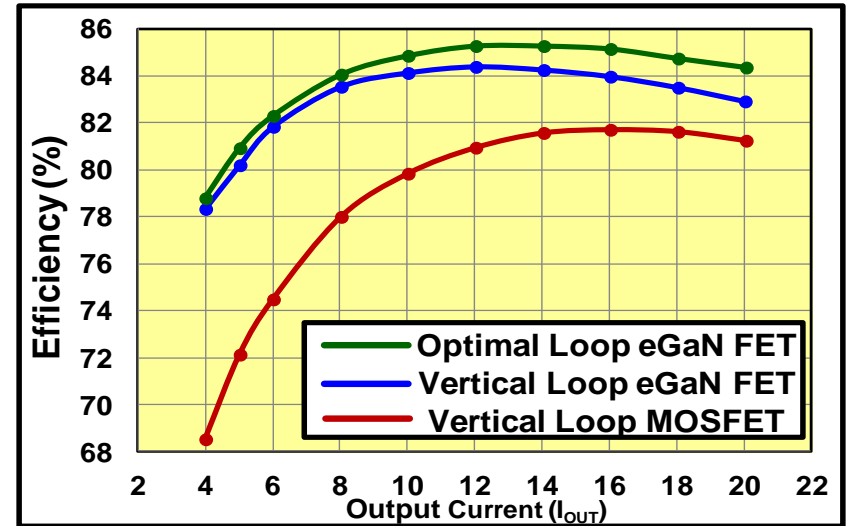


- Low inductance layout of the high frequency loop reduces ringing and increases efficiency

Layout Comparison Efficiency Results



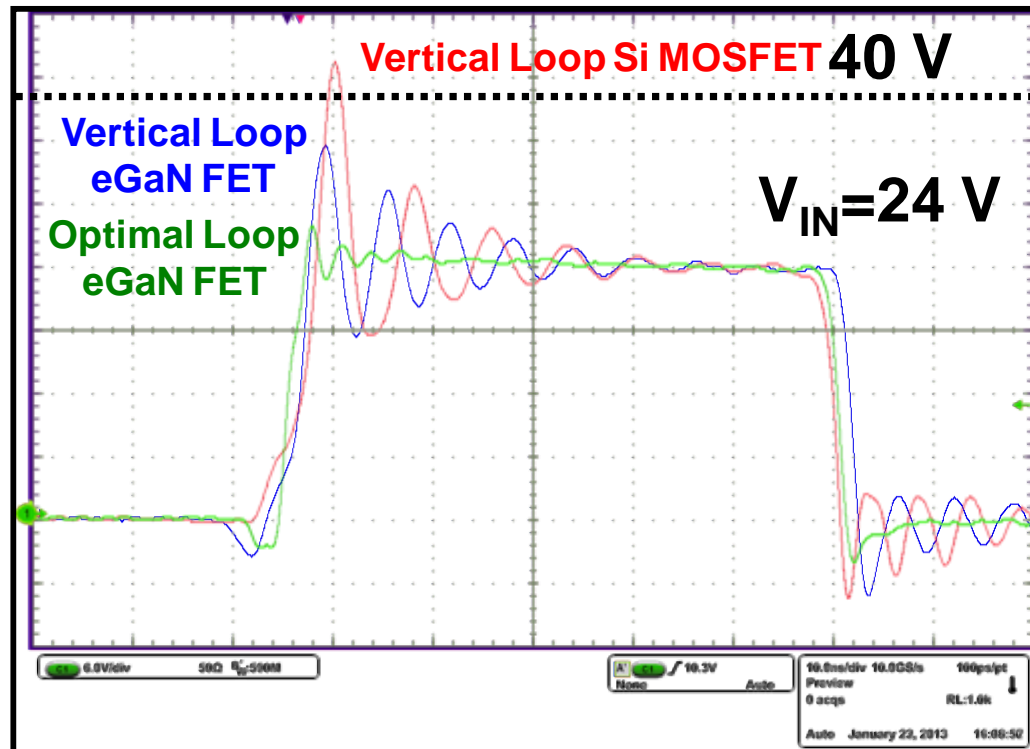
12 V to 1.2 V, 1 MHz



24 V to 1.2 V, 1 MHz

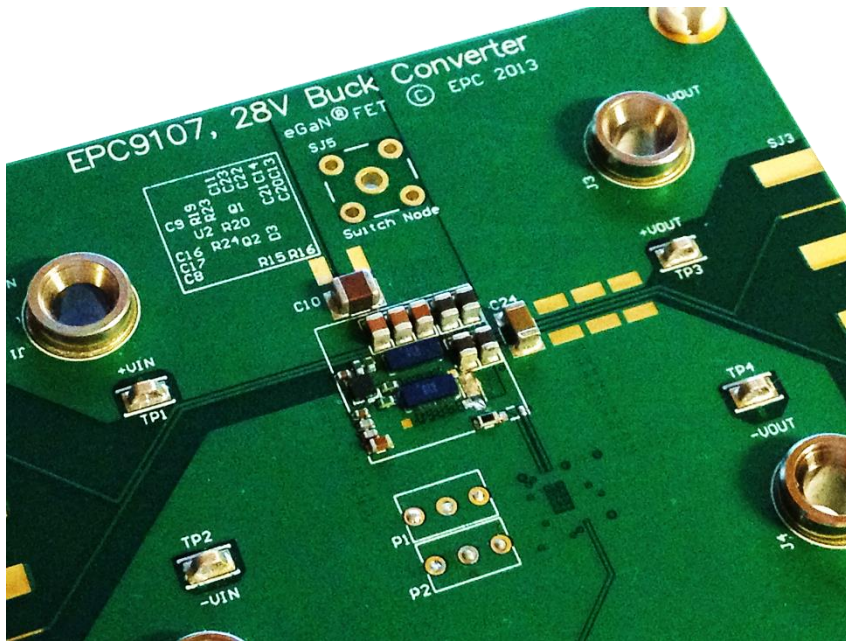
- Package inductance of MOSFETs dominates both common source inductance and high frequency loop inductance losses
- eGaN FET wafer level LGA packages have ultra-low inductance and allow ultra-low high frequency loop inductance

Switchnode Peak and Ringing



- Low inductance high frequency loop reduces peak voltage and ringing
 - Lower voltage device for same application can further increase efficiency
- Reduced ringing eases design for EMI

Ultra-Fast Switching

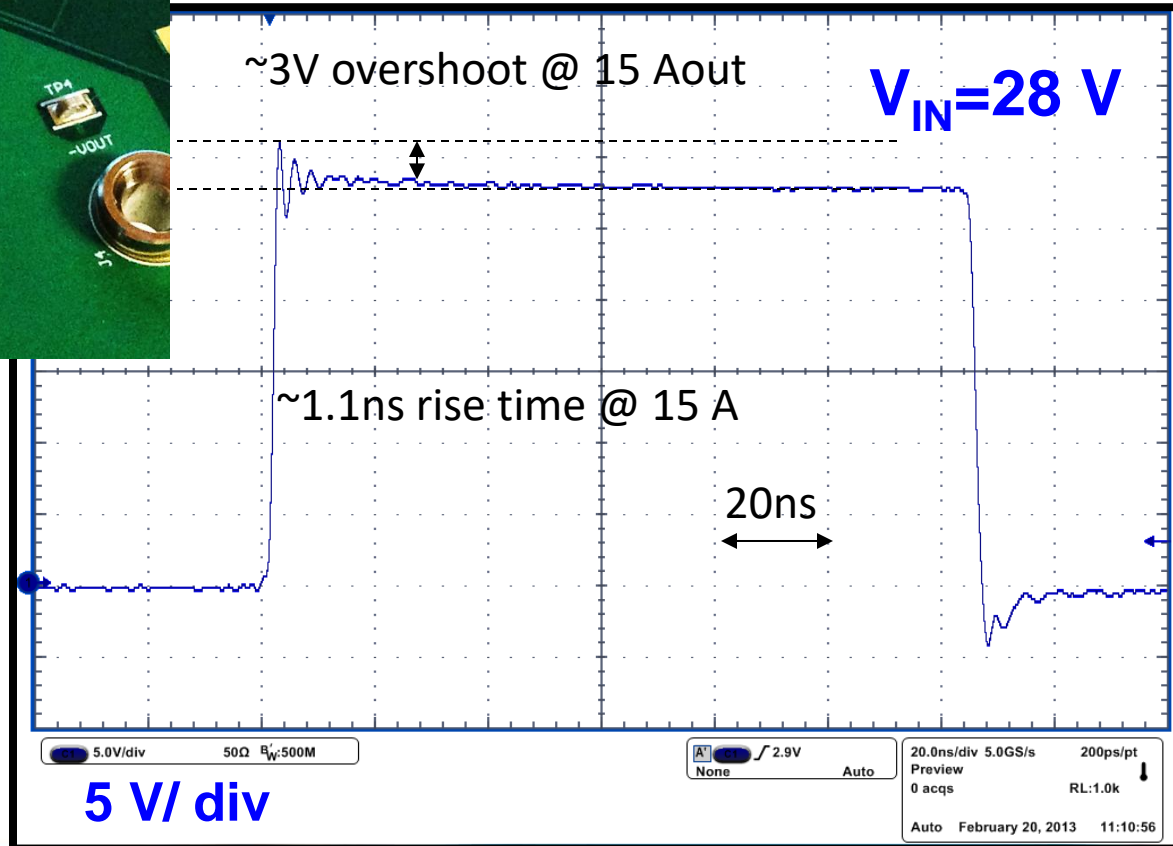


$V_{IN}=12-28\text{ V}$ $V_{OUT}=3.3\text{ V}$
 $I_{OUT}=15\text{ A}$ $F_S=1\text{ MHz}$
2 x EPC2015

Switching Node Voltage

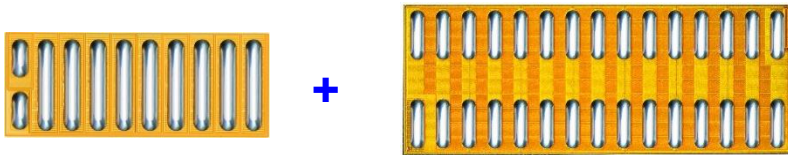
$V_{IN}=28\text{ V}$ $I_{OUT}=15\text{ A}$

Little ringing for low EMI



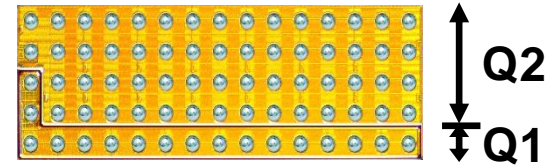
Integrated Half-Bridge

Generation 2/4 Discrete HB

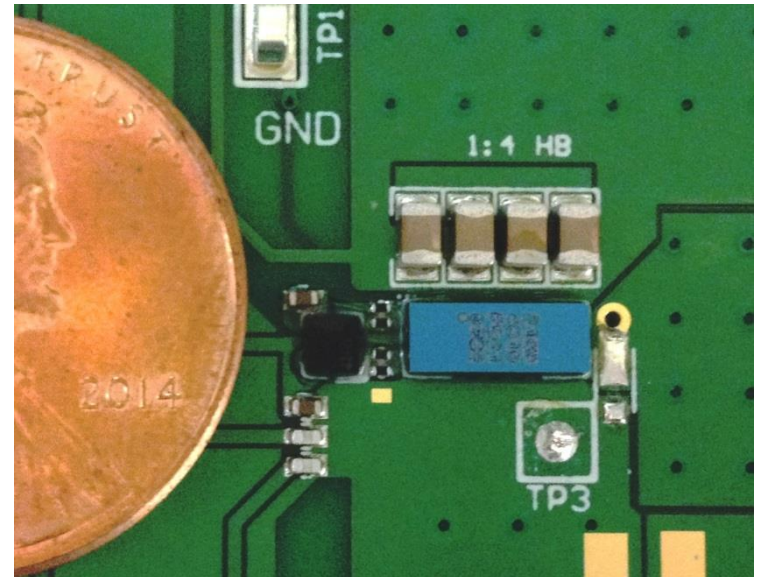
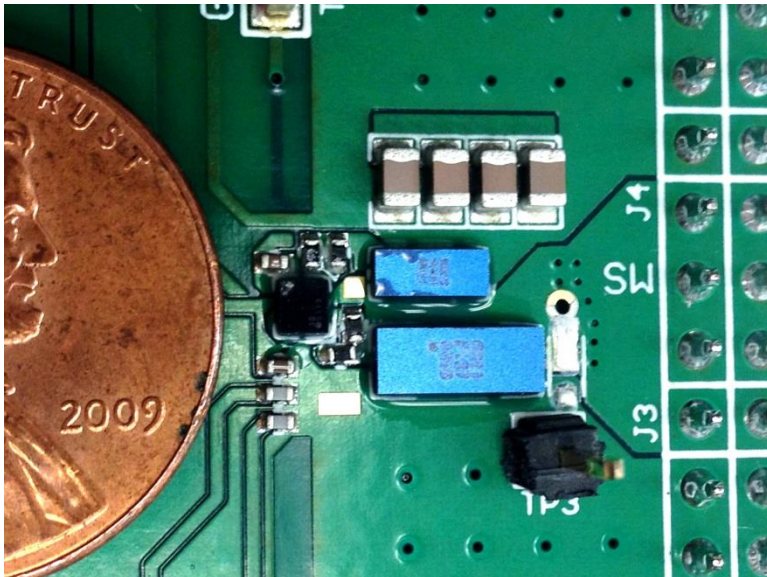


Top Switch (Q1) Bottom Switch (Q2)

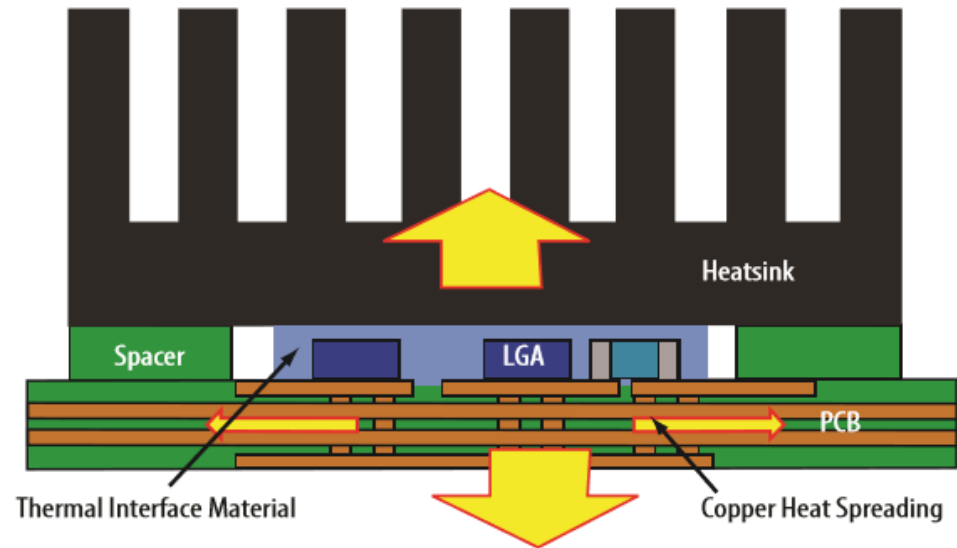
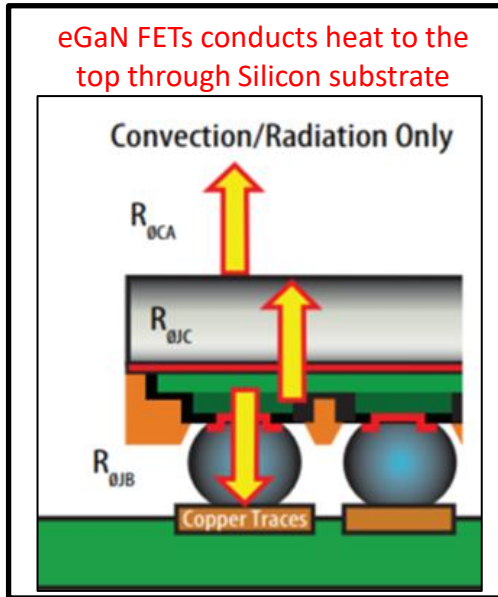
Generation 4 Monolithic 1:4 HB



33 % die size reduction

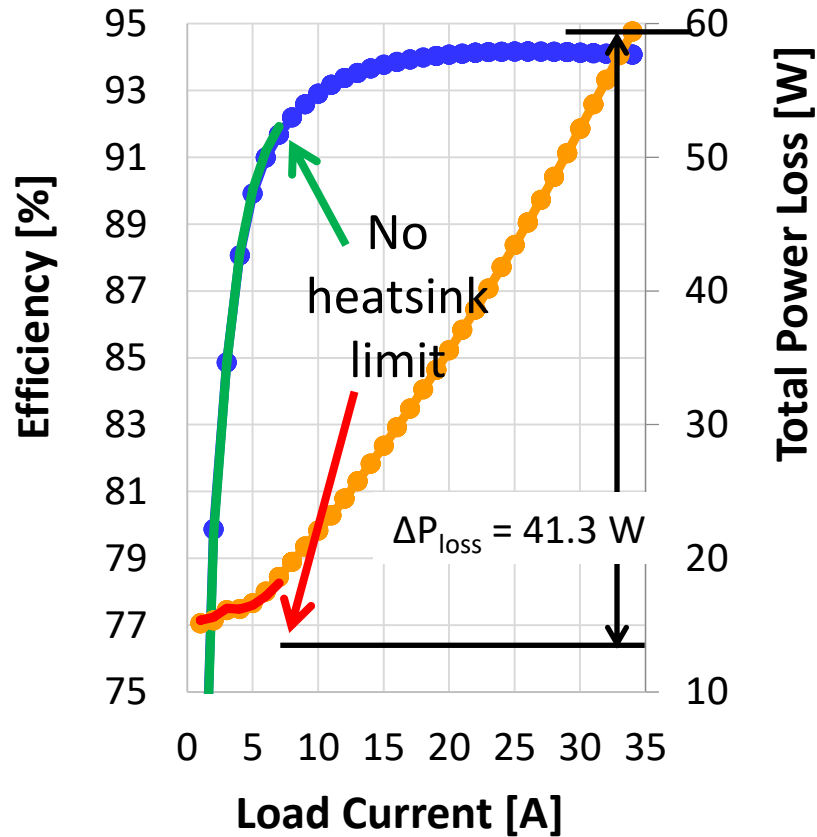


Dual Side Cooling or Power Overlay



Part number	Vds	Rdson	Id-A	Qg nC	Qrr	Rthjc	Rthjb	Rthja	Size mm	Area	Package
	Volts	mohm	A	NC	nC	deg C/W	deg C/W	deg C/W	L x W	Sq. mm	
BSC030N08NS5	80	3	100	61	94	20	0.9	50	5 x 6	30	PQFN56
EPC2021	80	2.5	90	15	0	0.4	1.1	42	6.05 x 2.3	13.92	LGA

eGaN FET Thermal Application

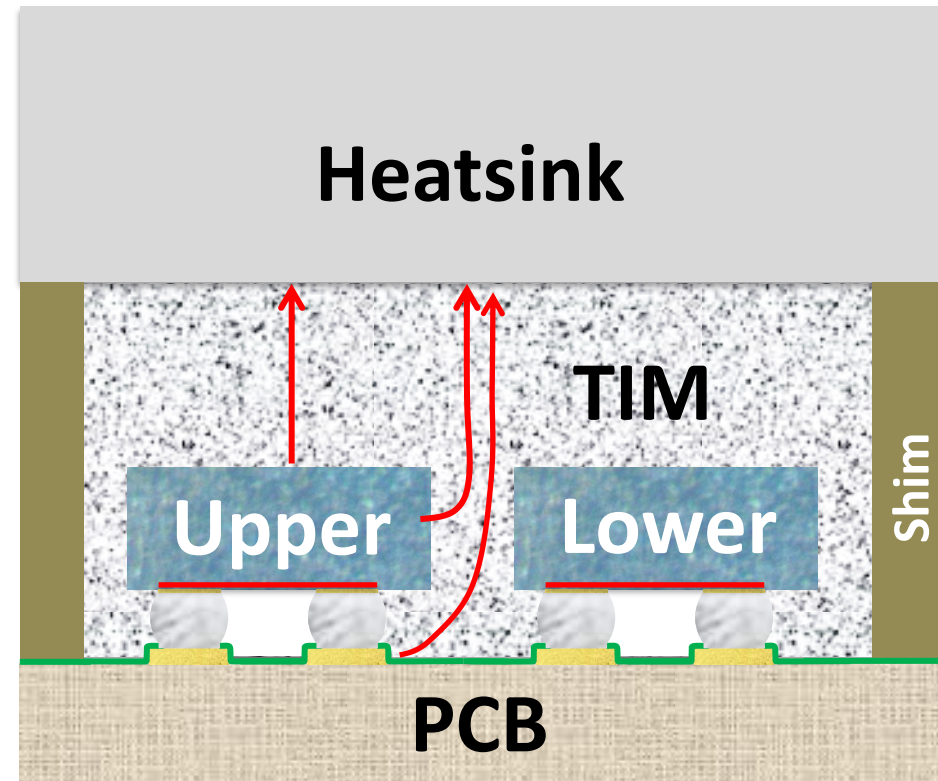


140 V to 28 V @ 250 kHz

Bergquist: GF3500S35-00-60-50CC

Thermal Resistivity = 200 °C·mm²/W

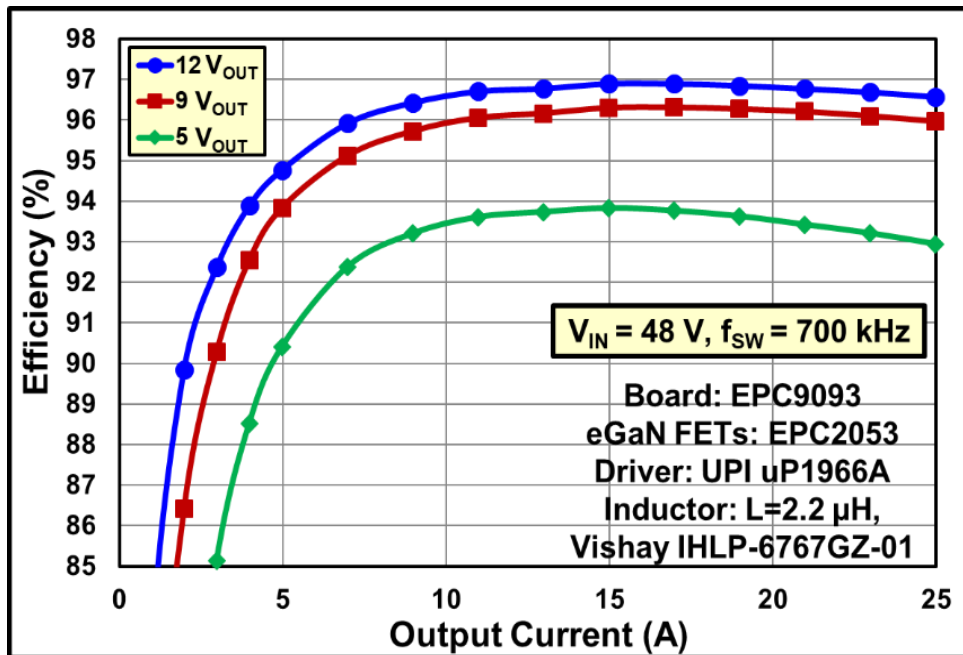
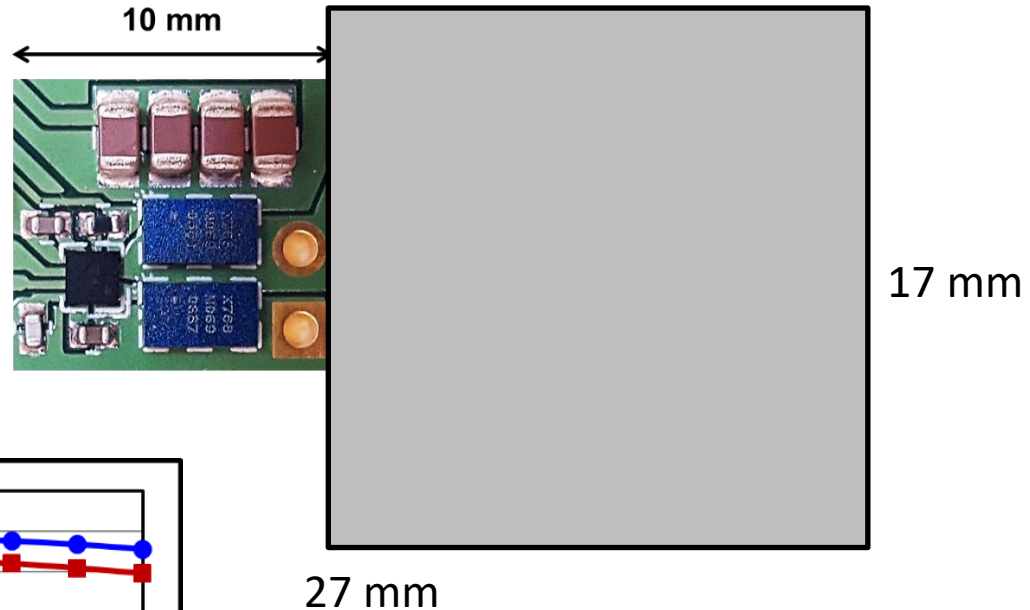
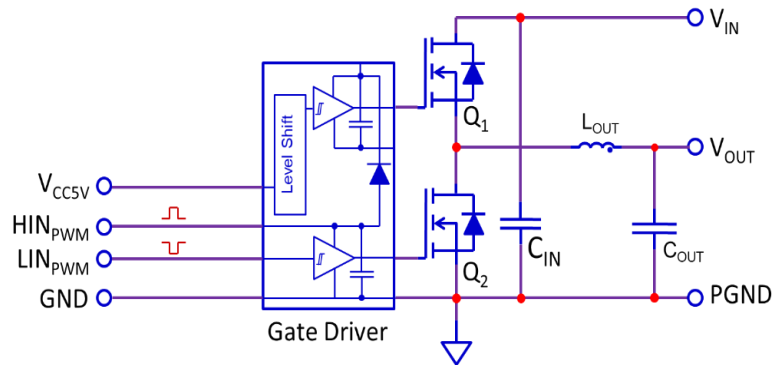
0.3 °C·in²/W



Simple to implement, low cost

Design Examples

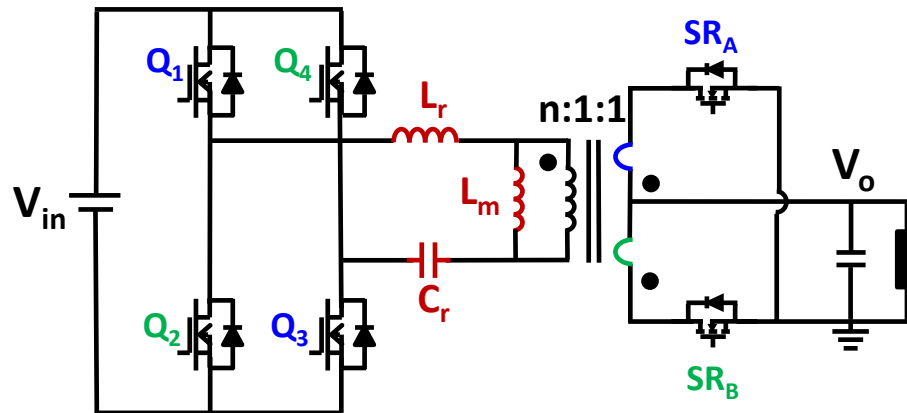
48 V to 12 V Buck Converter



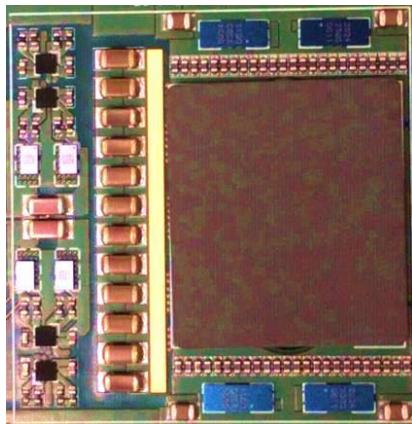
GaN enables efficient 48 V input Buck Converters

Buck converters are small and inexpensive

54 V DCX

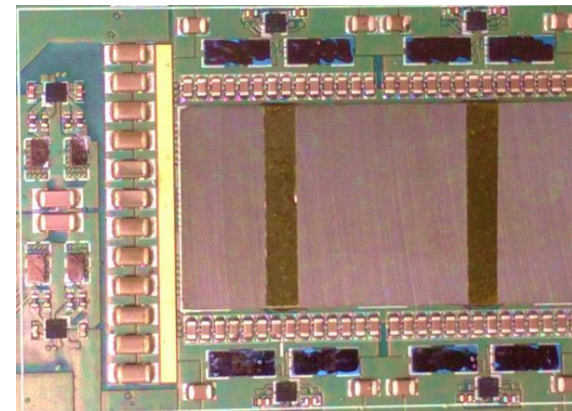


- 1 MHz Switching frequency
- Integrated Matrix Transformer
- Unregulated



4:1

36 mm x 37 mm

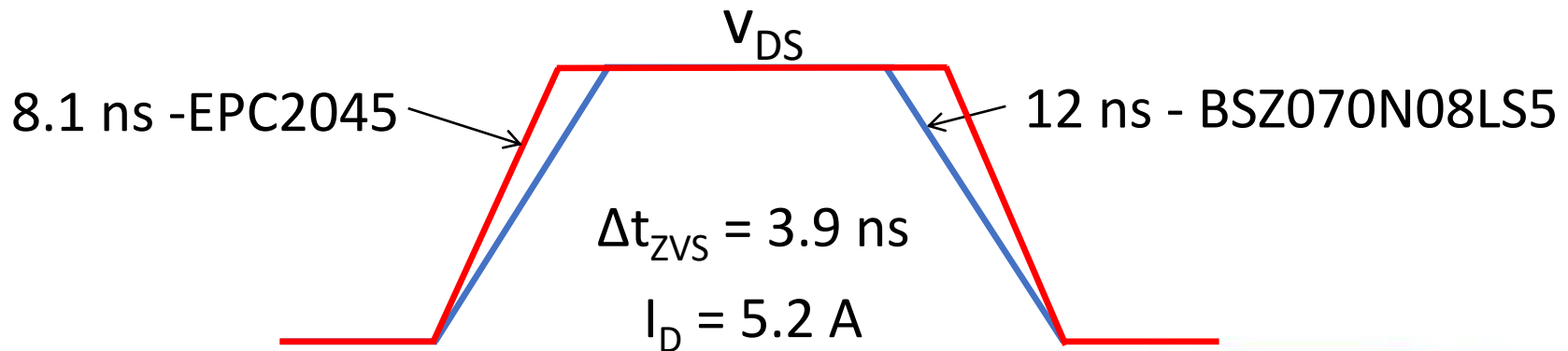


8:1

51 mm x 37 mm

Effect of lower Q_{oss}

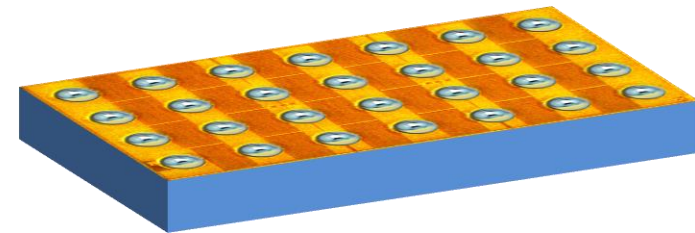
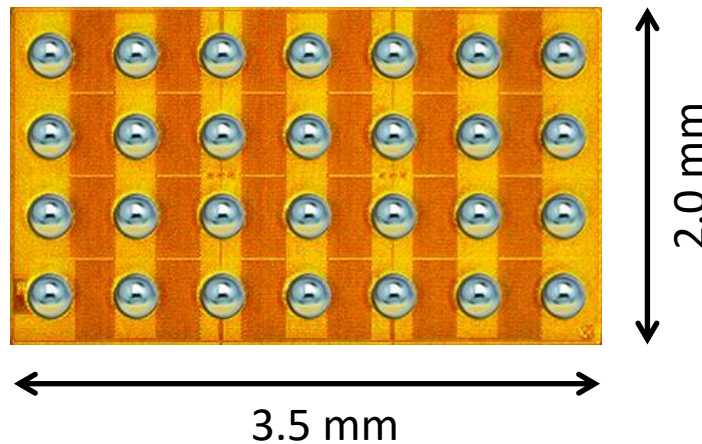
- Faster ZVS transition time for same current
 - Lower energy for LLC resonant tank
 - Lower ripple current in transformer
 - eGaN FET = higher effective duty cycle
 - **Lower RMS current for lower I^2R losses**
- Lower ZCS losses (when it occurs)



900 W
48 V to 12 V

eGaN FET for 900 W

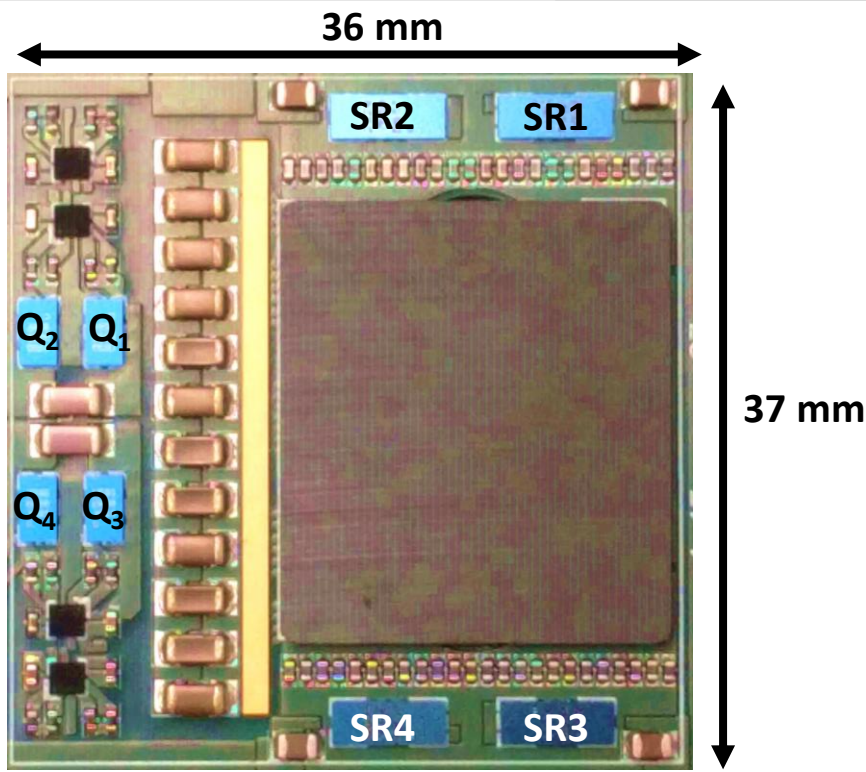
EPC2053



100 V Gen5
4* m Ω at $V_{GS} = 5 V$
7 mm²

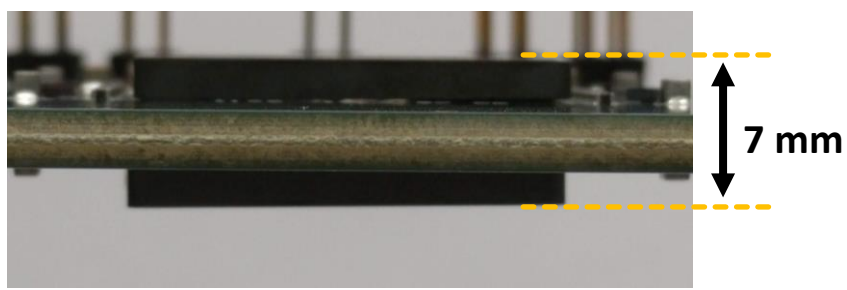
*Max. Value, $T_j = 25^\circ C$

48/12V GaN – DCX Module#1



EPC9983A-V1

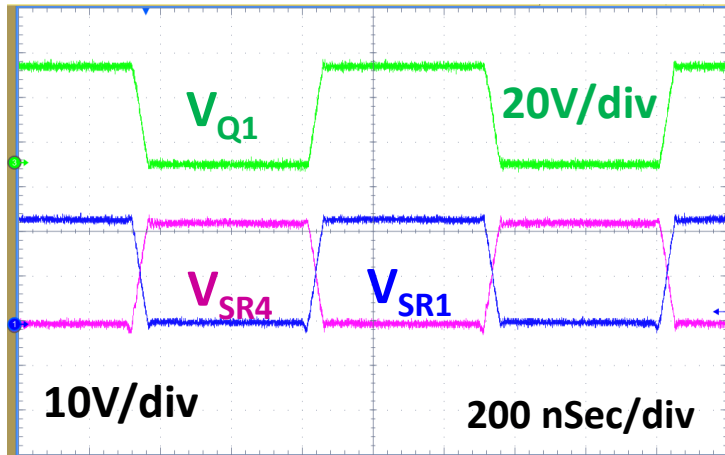
Q1 – Q4	EPC2053
SR1-SR4	EPC2024
V_{in}	48V – (40-60V)
V_o	12V – (10-15V)
P_{omax}	900W
F_s	1MHz
L_m	2.2 uH
C_r	19*0.22 uF = 4.2 uF
PCB Layers	14



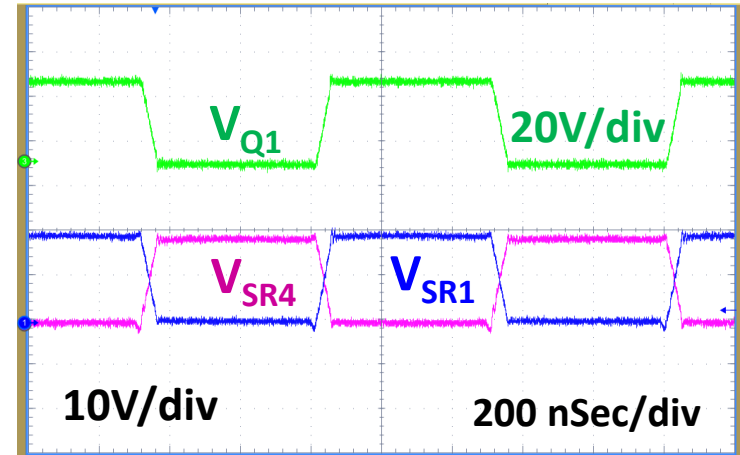
Power Density 1500 W/in³ - 450 W/in²

Full Load Operating Waveforms

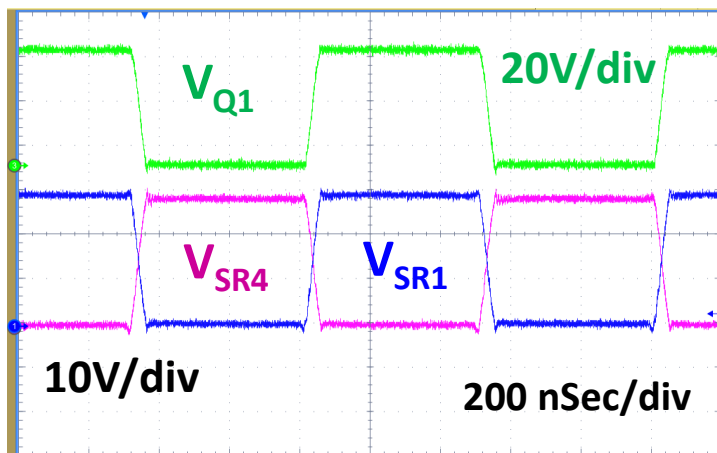
48 V to 12 V – 75 A



40 V to 10 V – 70 A

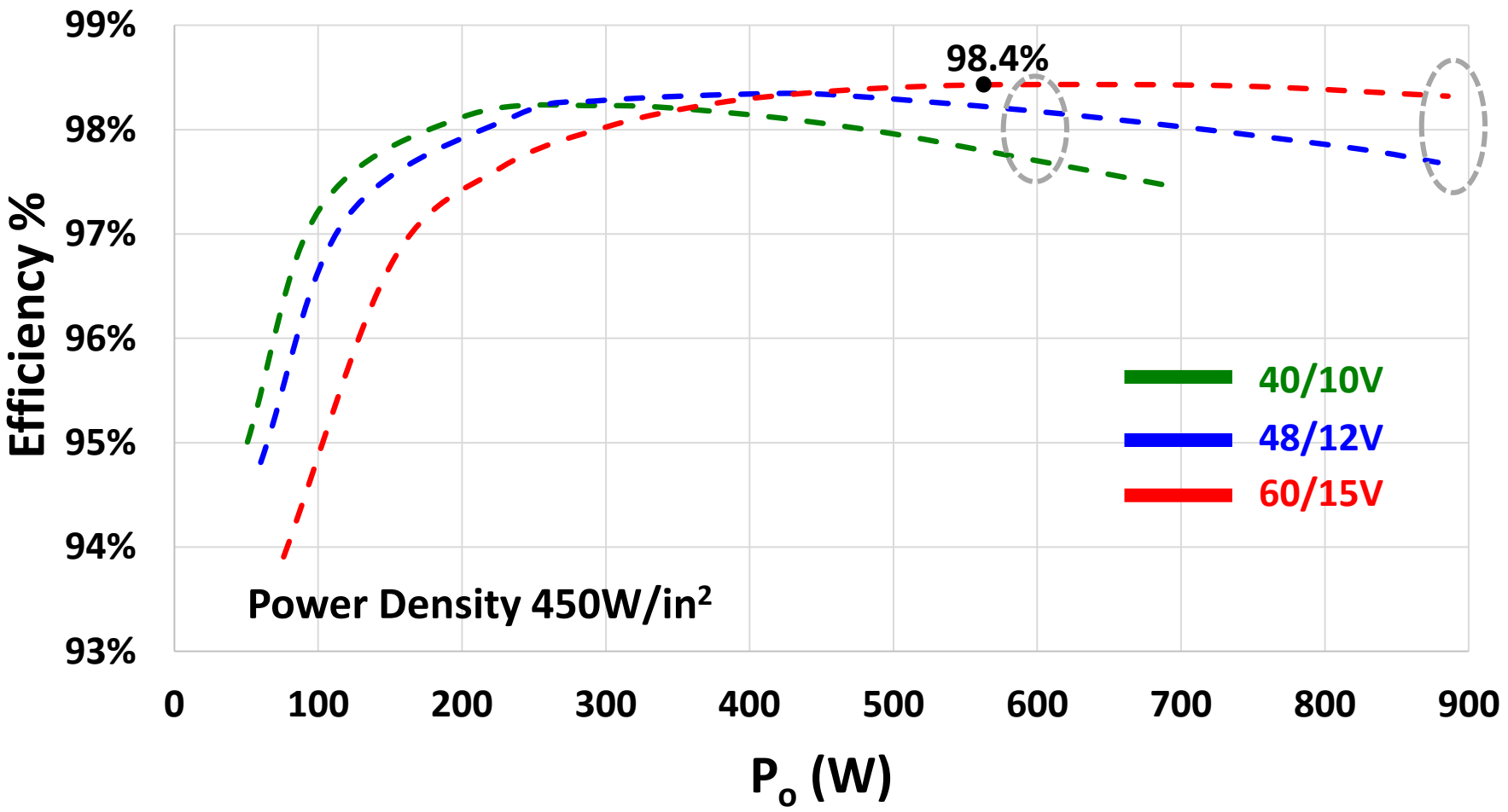


60 V to 15 V – 60 A



- ZVS Operation at all conditions
- No overshoot on both primary and secondary devices

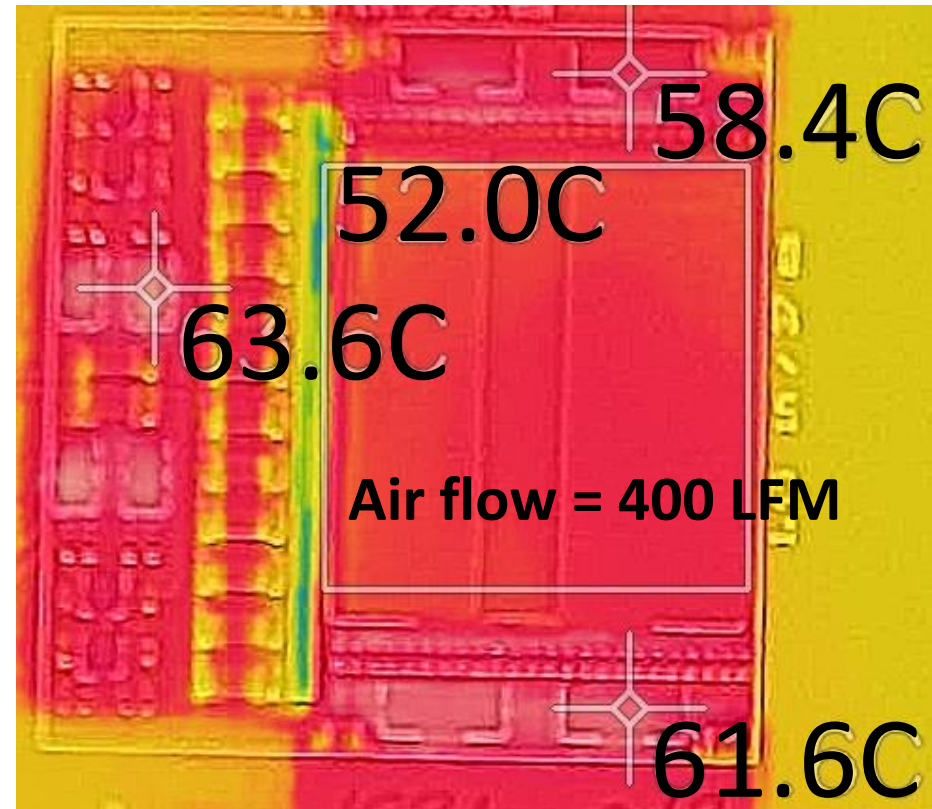
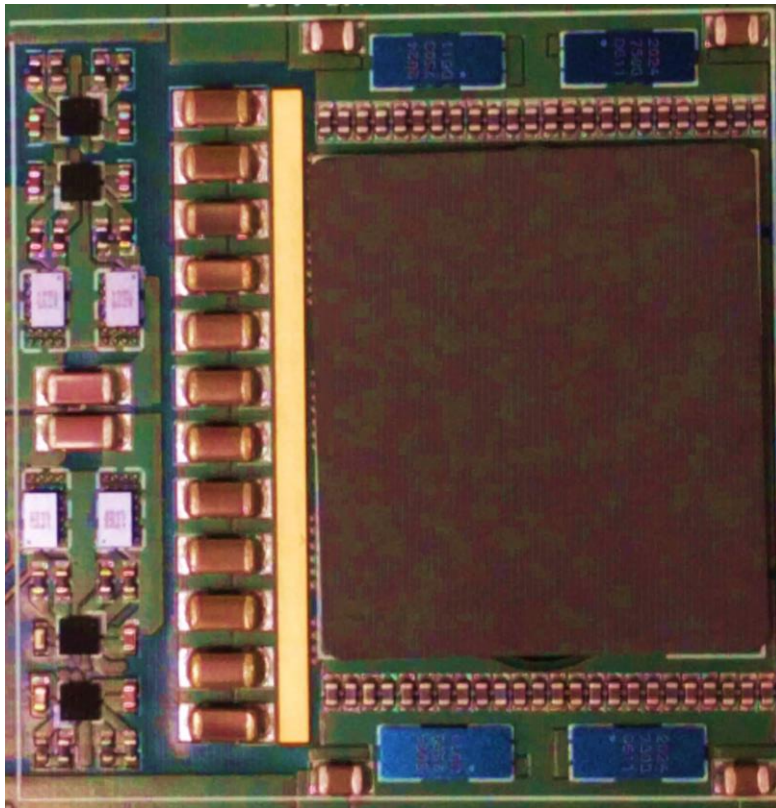
Efficiency $V_{in} = 40\text{ V} - 60\text{ V}$



Power Supply limited at $V_{in} = 40\text{ V}$

Thermal Performance

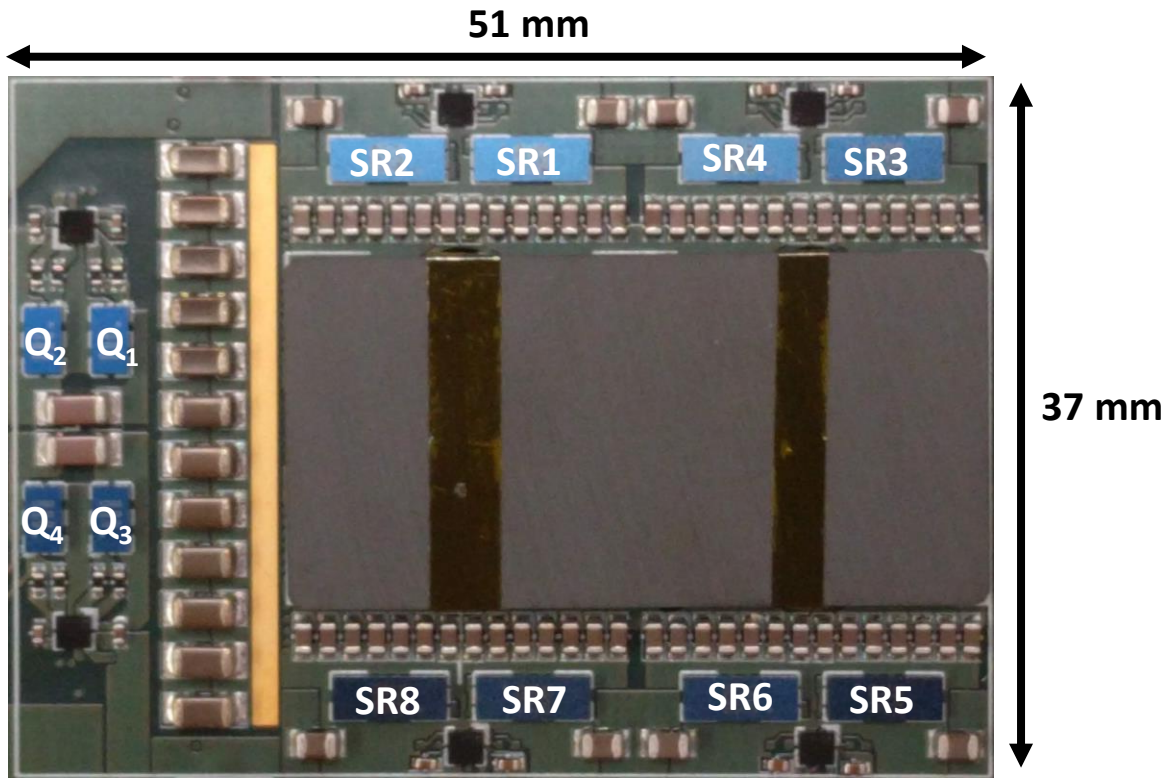
$V_{in} = 54 \text{ V}$, $V_{out} = 13.5 \text{ V}$, $P_{out} = 900 \text{ W}$, $I_{out} = 70\text{A}$, $T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$



Excellent Current Sharing for Synchronous Rectifiers

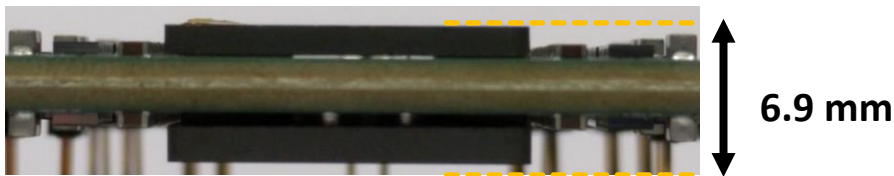
900 W
48 V to 6 V

48/6V GaN – DCX Module#1



EPC9983B-V1

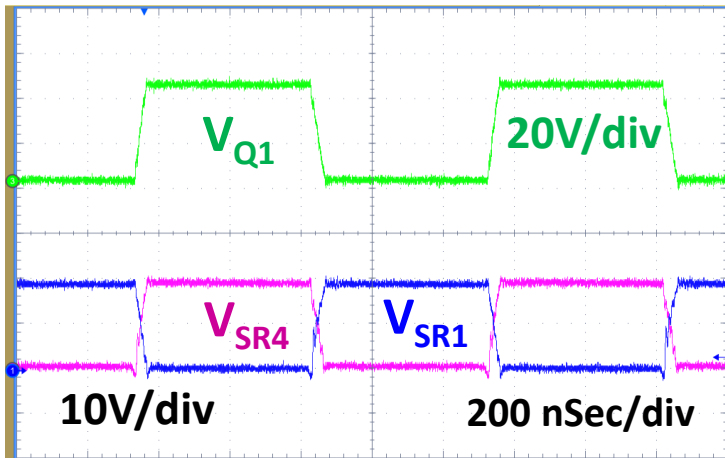
Q1 – Q4	EPC2053
SR1-SR8	EPC2023
V_{in}	48V – (40-60V)
V_o	6V – (5-7.5V)
P_{omax}	900W
F_s	1MHz
L_m	2.2 μ H
C_r	16*0.22 μ F = 3.52 μ F
Board SN	1831-033
PCB Layers	14



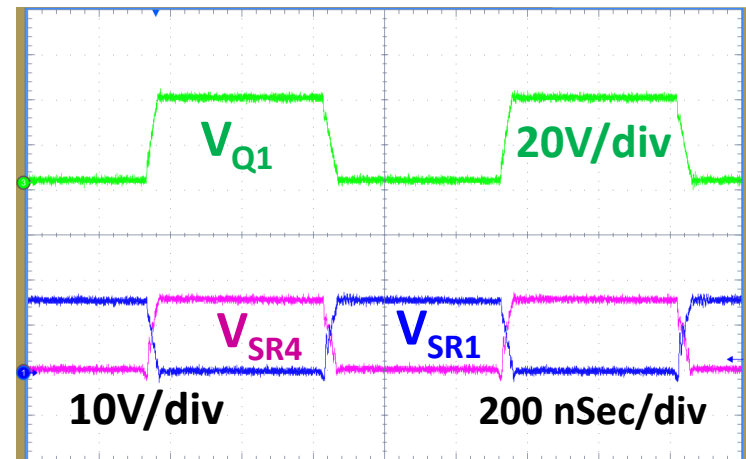
Power Density 1200 W/in³ - 330 W/in²

Full Load Waveforms

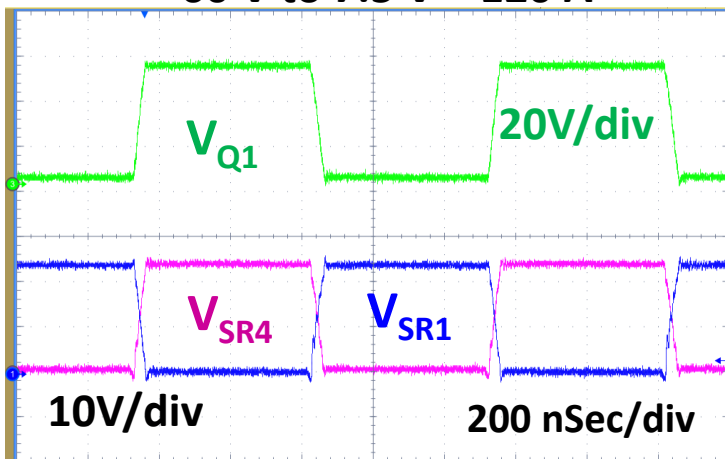
48 V to 6 V – 150 A



40 V to 5 V – 150 A

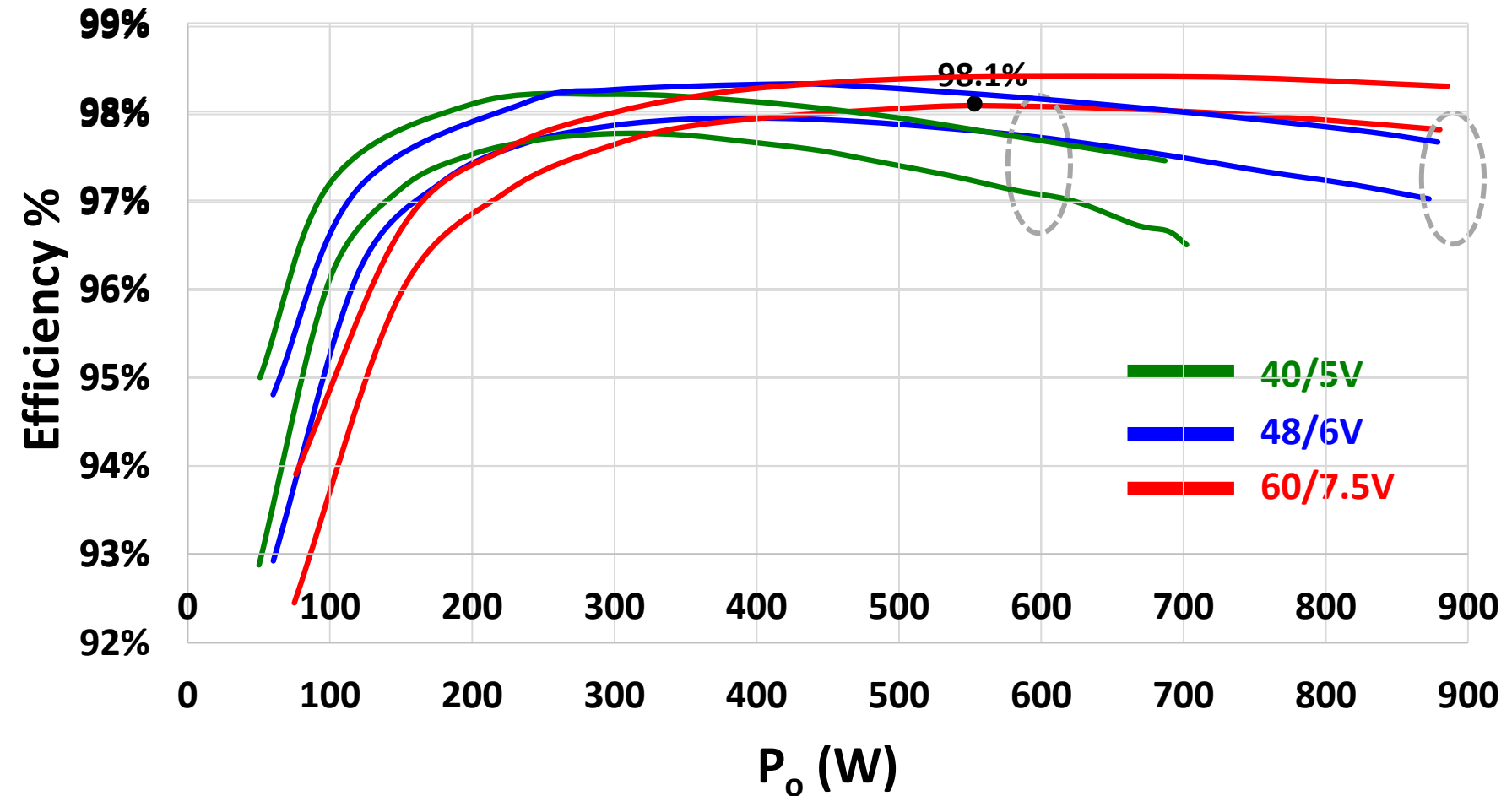


60 V to 7.5 V – 120 A



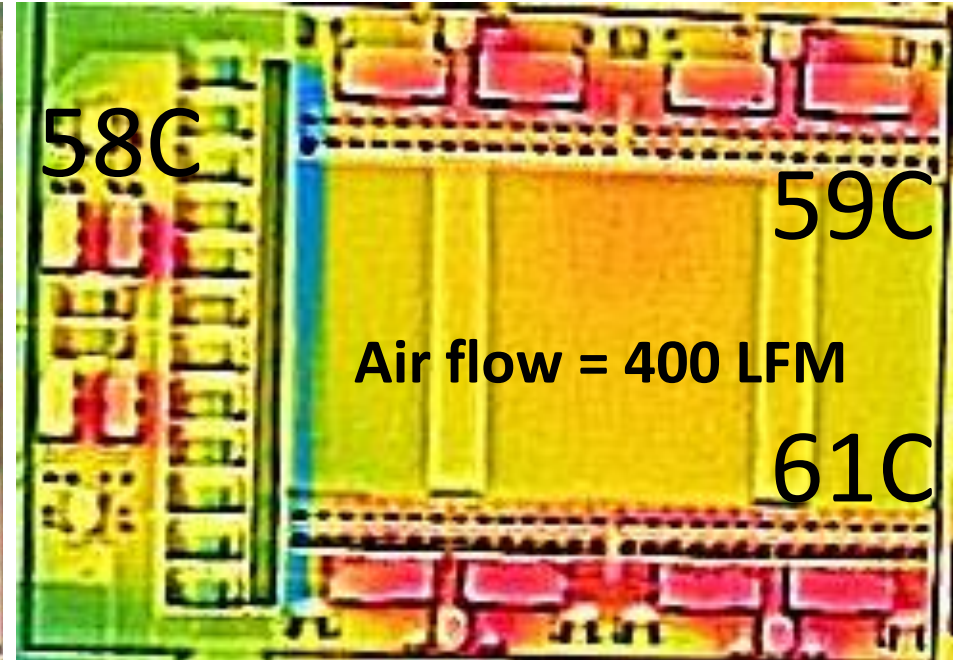
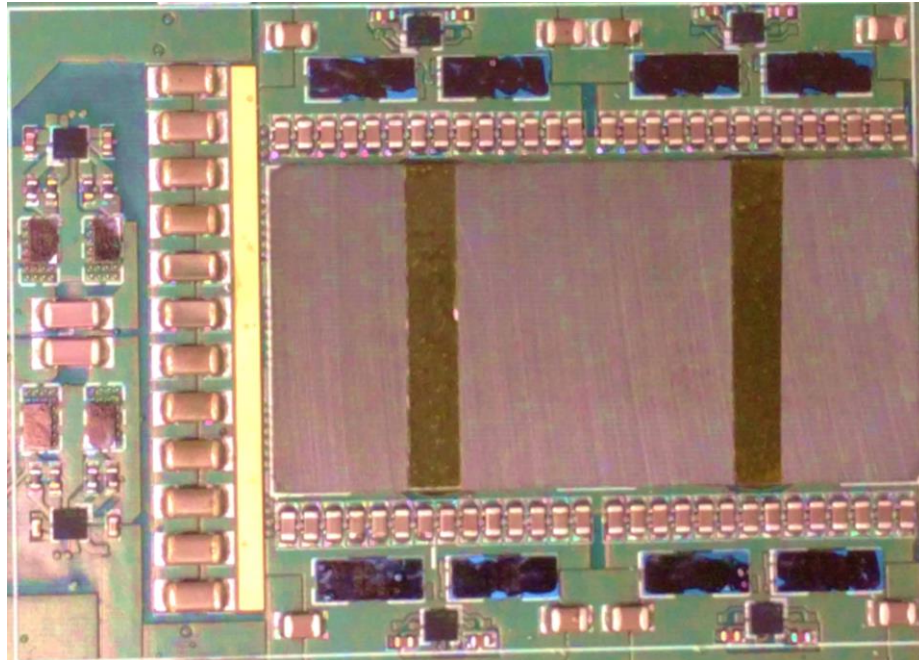
- ZVS Operation at all conditions
- No overshoot on both primary and secondary devices

12 V_{out} vs 6 V_{out}



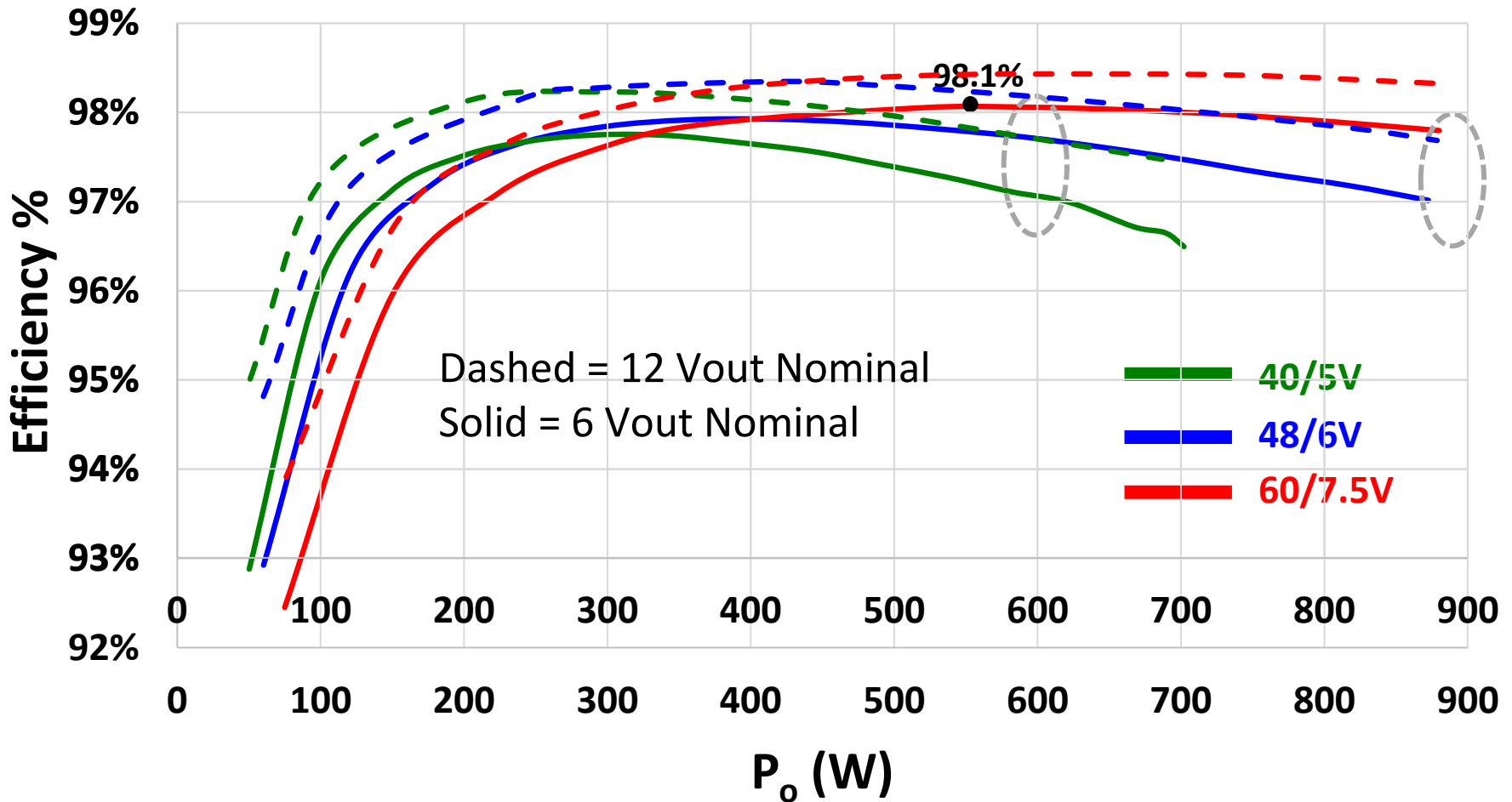
Thermal Performance

$V_{in} = 54 \text{ V}$, $V_{out} = 6.75 \text{ V}$, $P_{out} = 900 \text{ W}$, $I_{out} = 130 \text{ A}$, $T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$

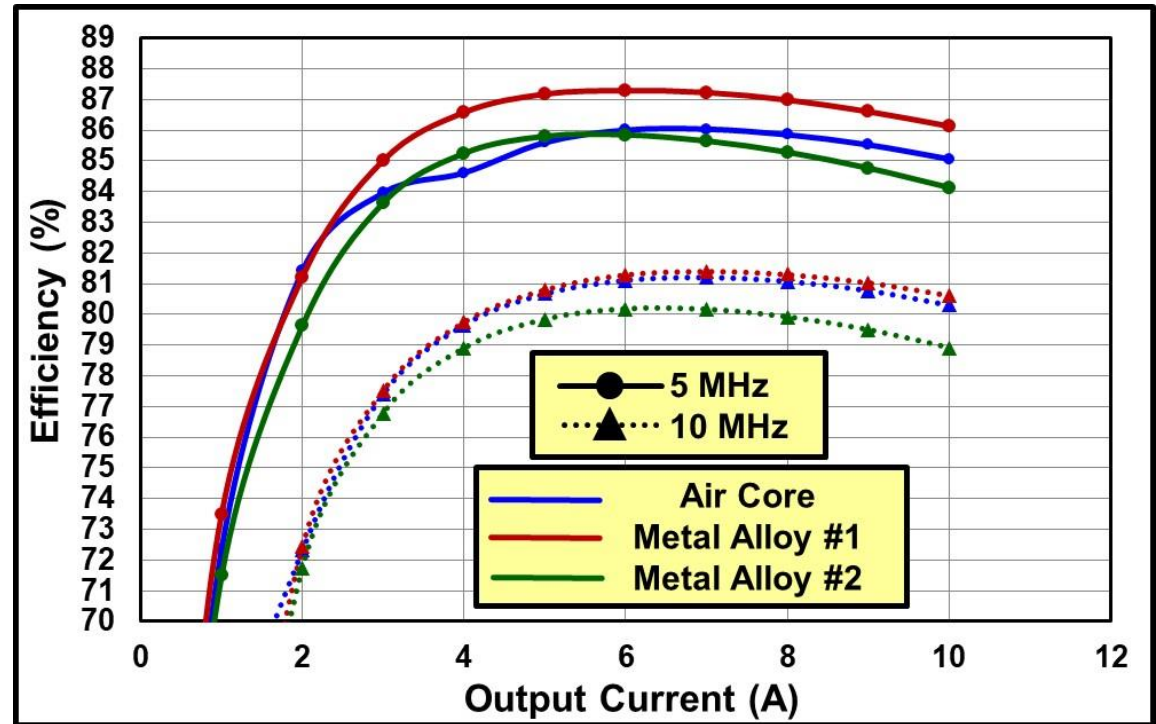
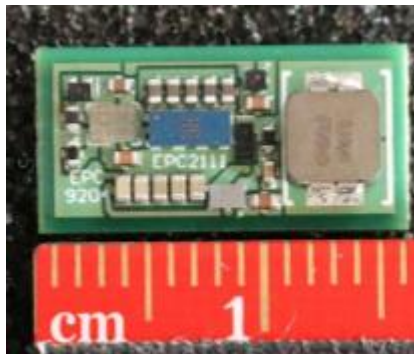


Excellent Current Sharing for Synchronous Rectifiers

12 V_{out} vs 6 V_{Out}



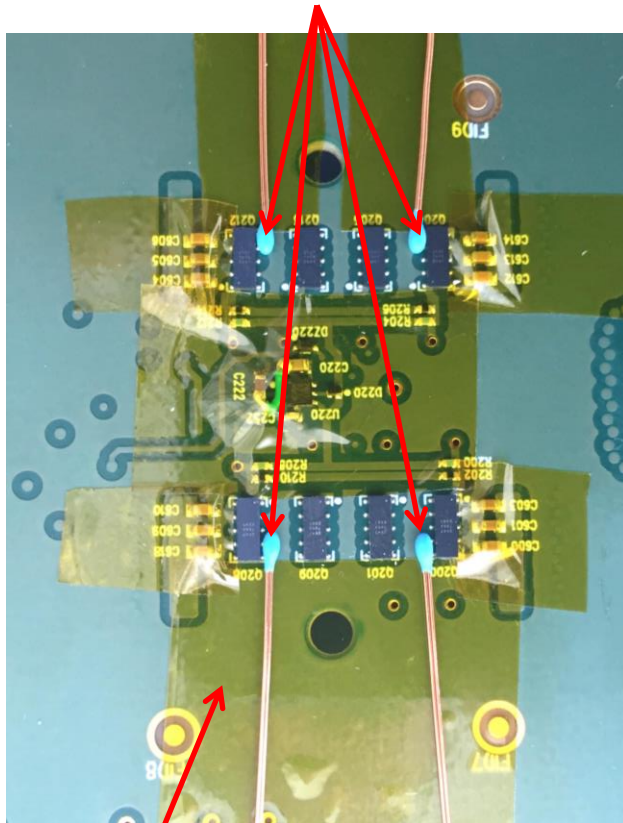
12 V to Load



- Uses EPC2111 half bridge IC and Psemi PE29102 gate driver

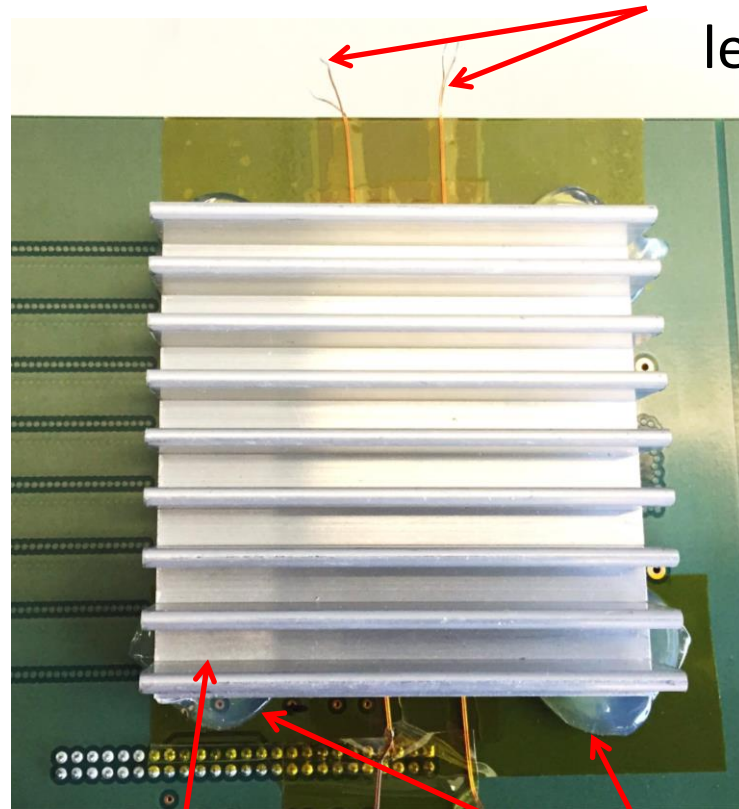
Heatsink Installation Details

Sensor



Kapton (for insulation due to 140 V and switch-node)

Sensor leads



Heat-sink

RTV adhesive

Heatsink Details

- Effective fin height = 7 mm (1/2 actual)
- $A_{fin_eff} = 8.96 \text{ cm}^2$
- $A_{base_eff} = 28.35 \text{ cm}^2$
- $A_{total} = 37.31 \text{ cm}^2$

1 Rough estimate

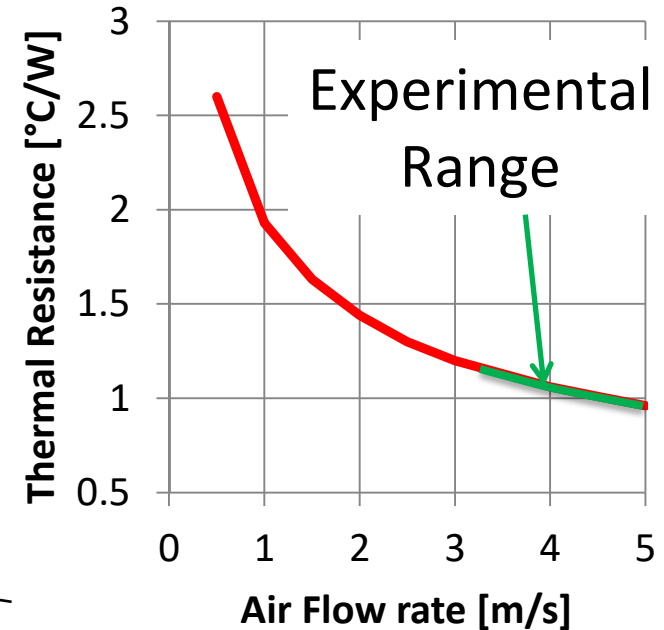
$$R_{\theta HS} = \frac{50}{\sqrt{A_{total}}}$$

2 Calculator from

http://sound.whsites.net/heat_sinks.htm

Convection cooling only

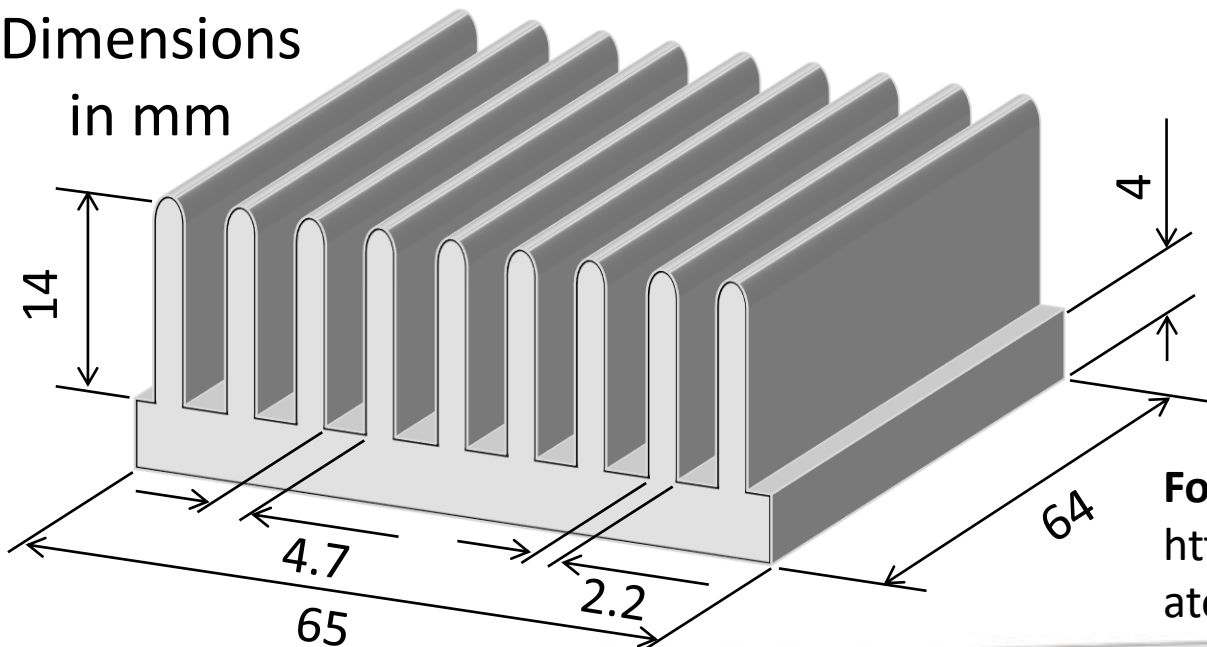
- $R_{\theta HS} = 8.19 \text{ }^\circ\text{C/W}^1$
- $R_{\theta HS} = 8.56 \text{ }^\circ\text{C/W}^2$



Forced Air Cooling

<http://www.myheatsinks.com/calculate/thermal-resistance-plate-fin/#>

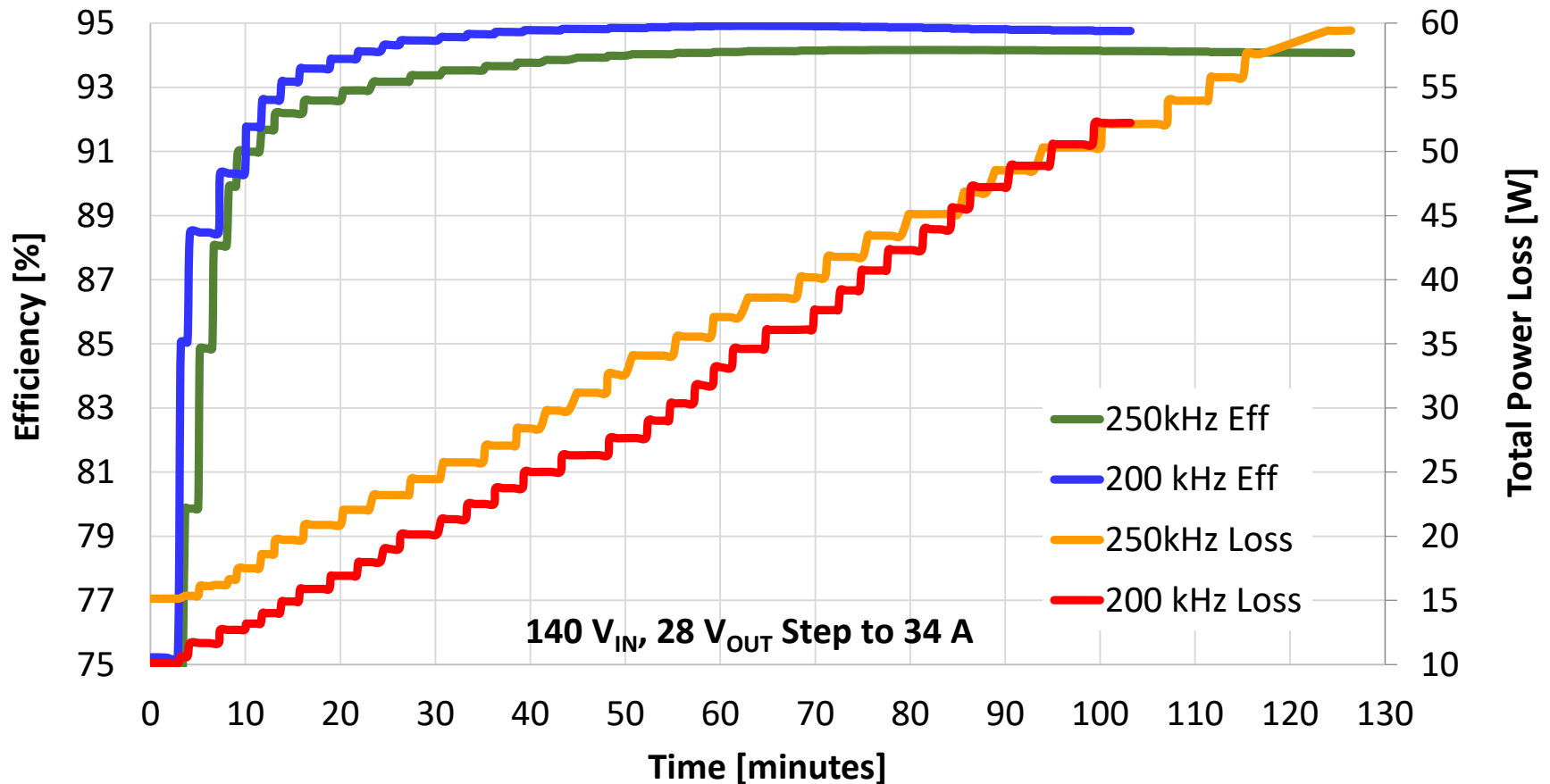
Dimensions
in mm



Heatsink Duration of Test

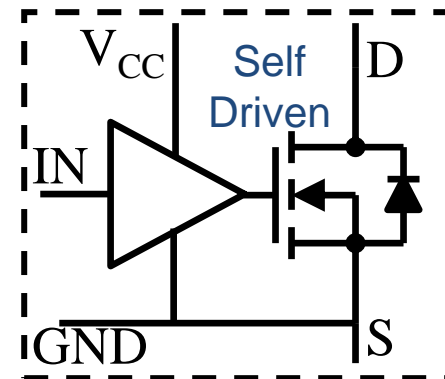
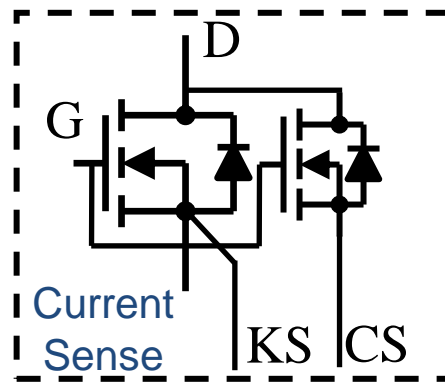
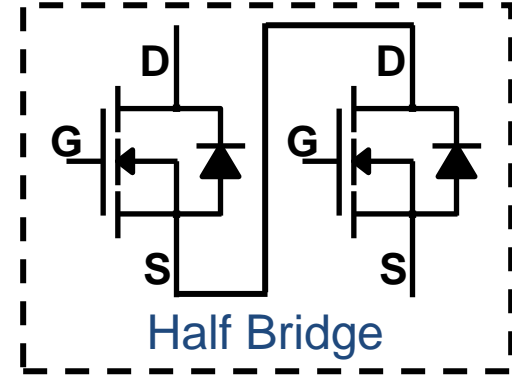
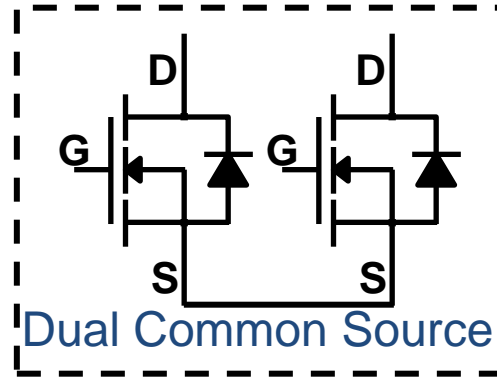
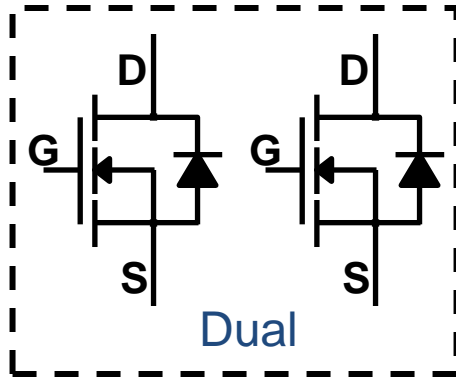
Steps indicate duration to reach thermal equilibrium

EPC2047 Duration Heatsink Test



eGaN Integration

eGaN Integrated Circuits

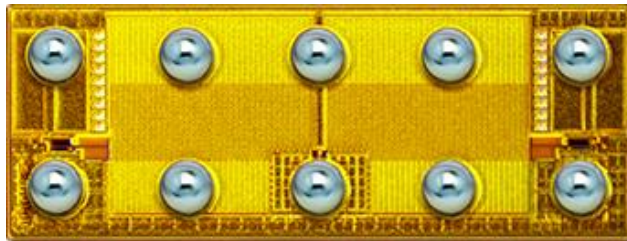


- Lateral structure allows cost effective, monolithic integration

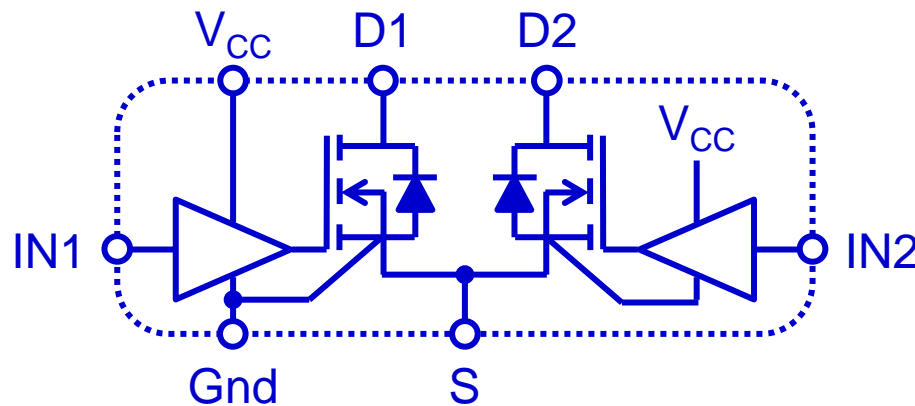
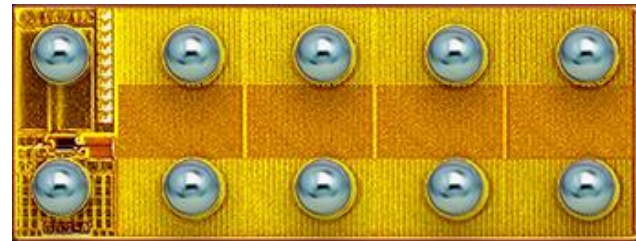
GaN Integration Integrated Drivers

- Discrete FETs with integrated Gate driver

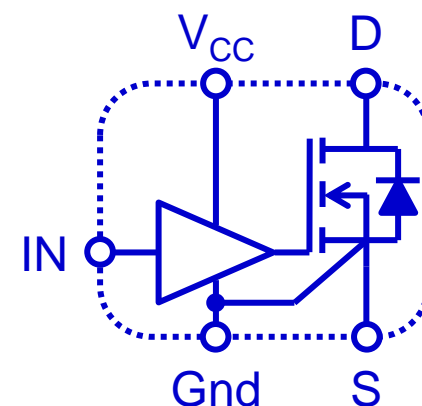
EPC2115



EPC2112

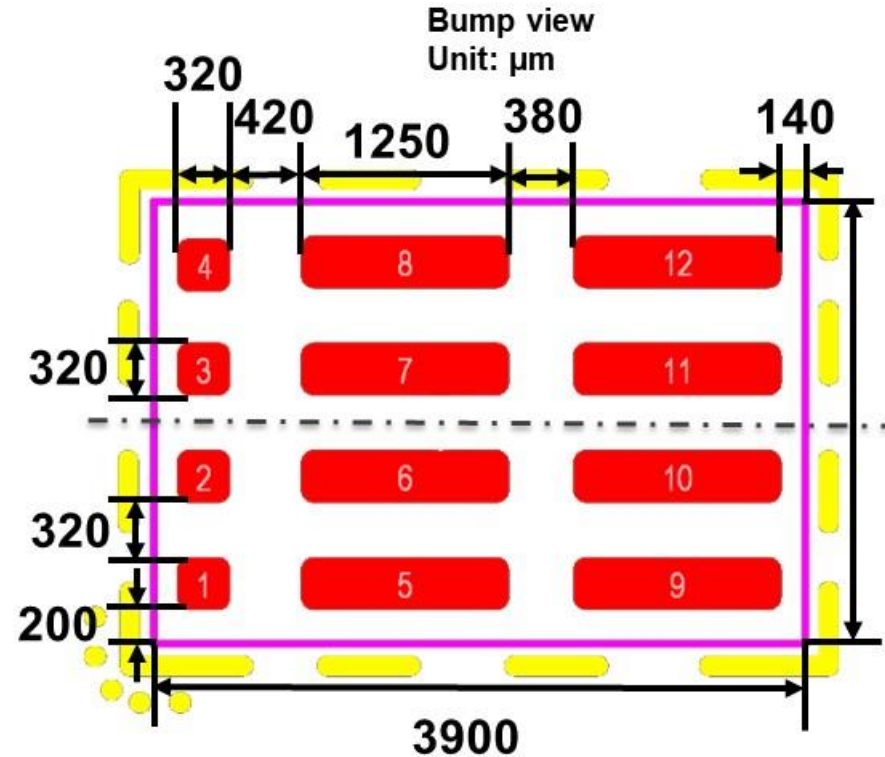
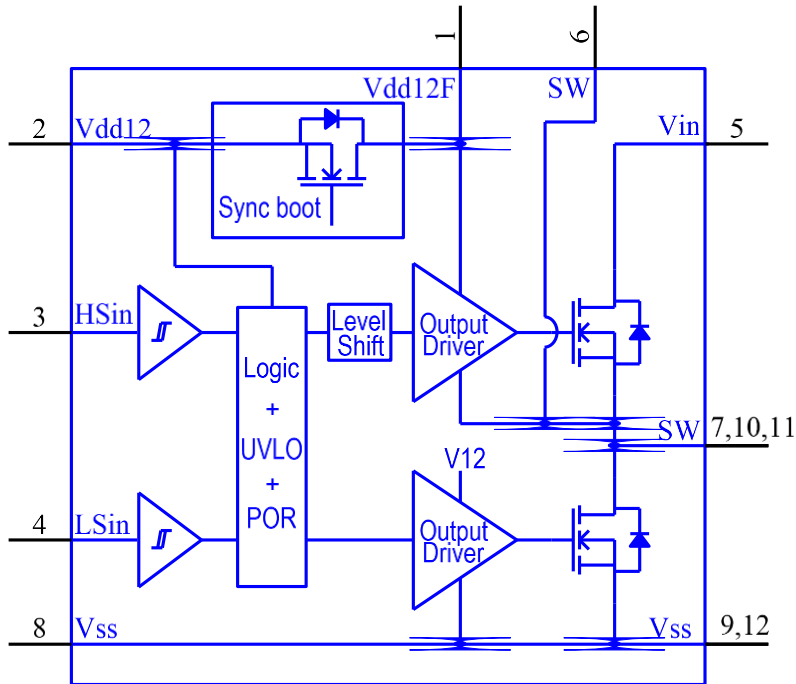


150 V, 88 mΩ



200 V, 40 mΩ

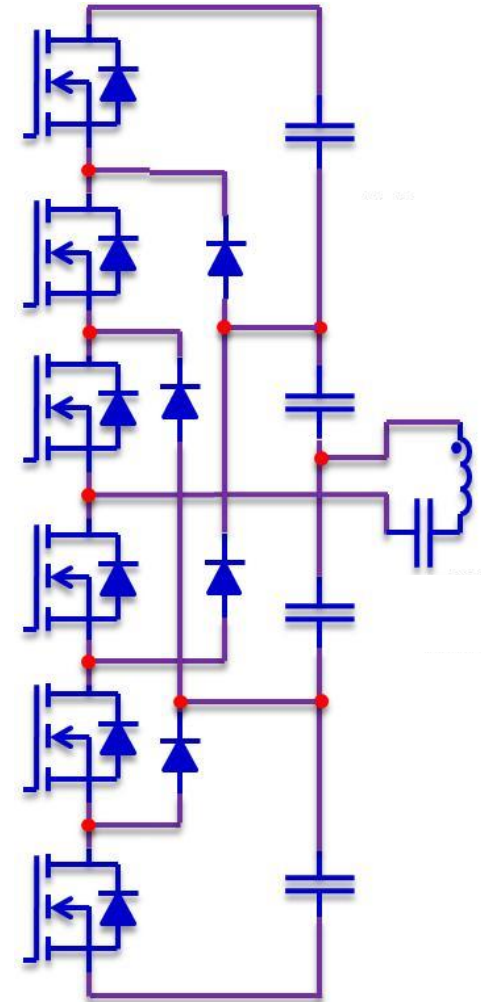
Half Bridge Power Stage IC



- 100 V, 10 A
- Engineering Samples Q1/19
- Basic Functional Block

High Voltage

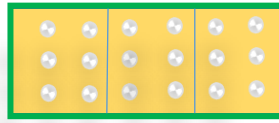
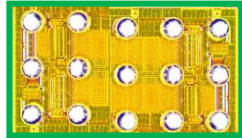
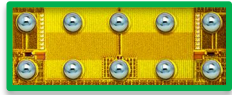
- EPC Focused on lower voltages
- Multi-level topologies more efficient in high voltage applications



Future eGaN Technology Roadmap

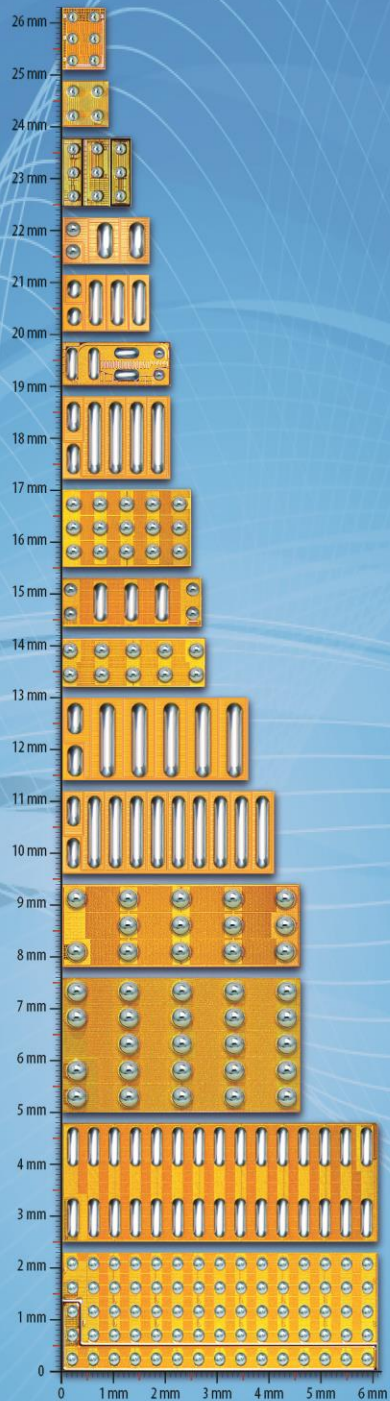
Technology	Gen 5	Gen 6	Gen 7
	21mm-mΩ* 150mm	11mm-mΩ*	6mm-mΩ* 200mm

Product	Dual FETs plus driver	Half Bridge plus driver plus level shift	Multi-level plus driver plus level shift
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2018 2019 2020 2021

* 100 V Rated Product



IEPC 

EFFICIENT POWER CONVERSION