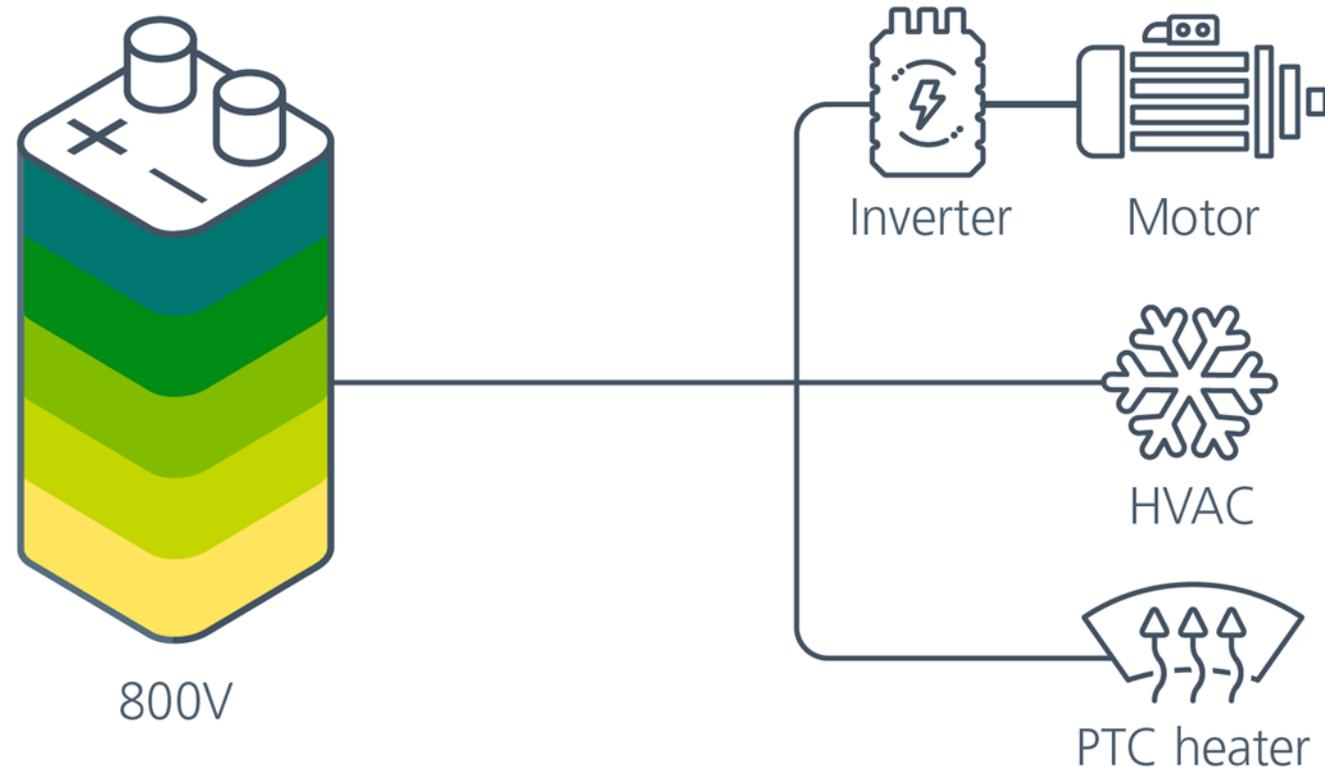


# Voltage conversion with Sine Amplitude Converter: performance, benefits and applications

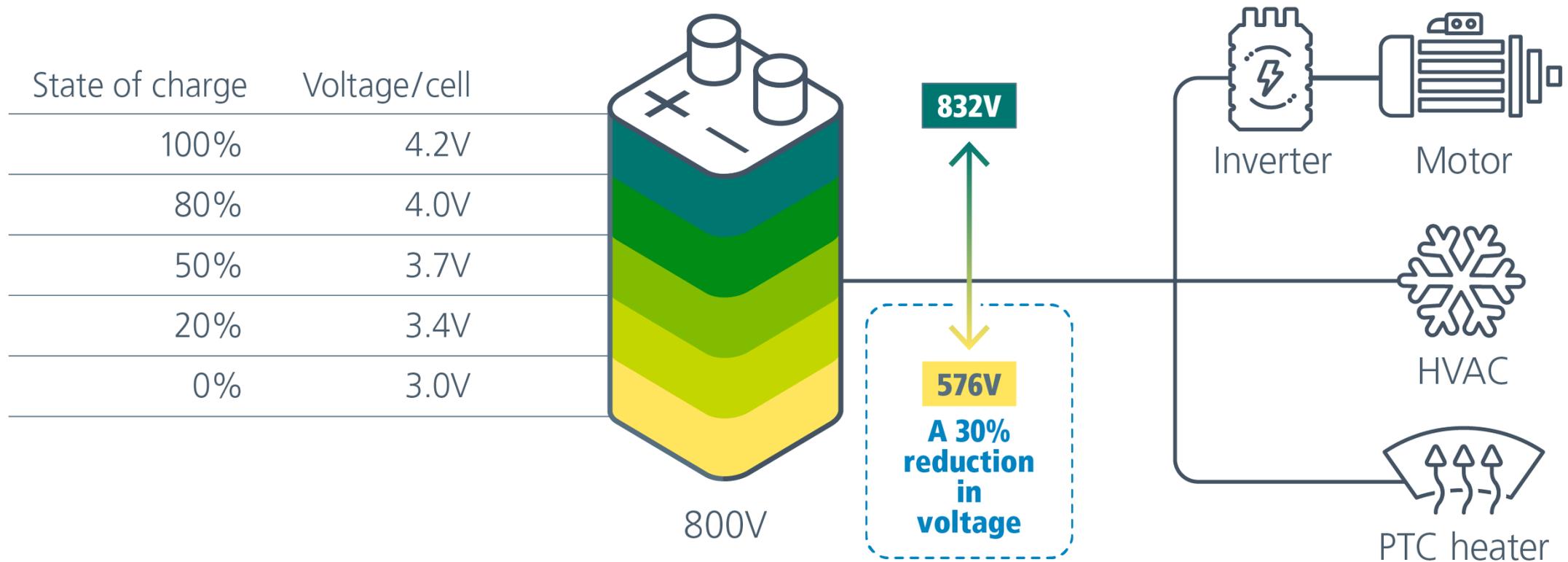
Haris Muhedinovic

EEHE 2025, May 14<sup>th</sup>, Bamberg

# BEV HV architecture



# Characteristics of a HV battery



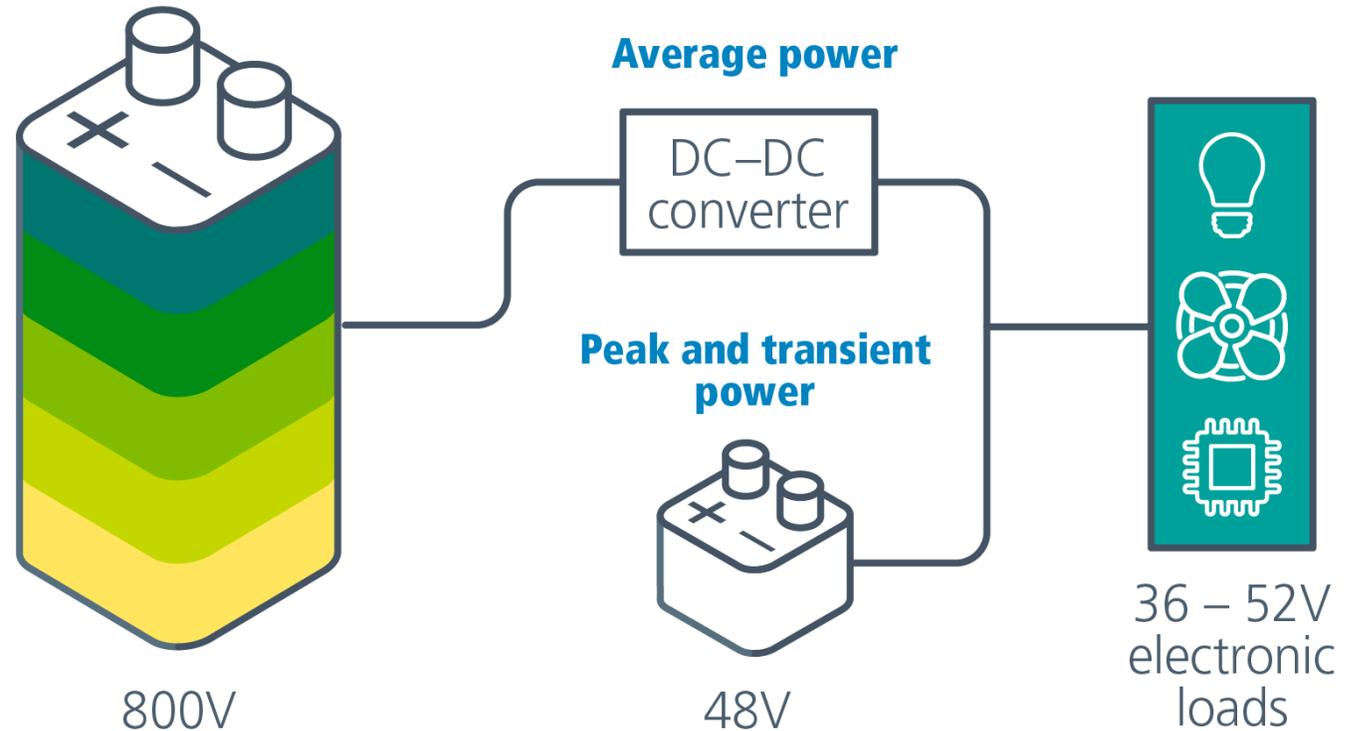
# 48V – main low voltage bus for future architectures

- Started with 48V BSG and battery
- Now DC-DC and battery
- Typical loads, require more power (pumps, motors, heaters)
  - Benefit compared to HV supply is safety
  - Benefit compared to 12V is more power, more performance, less weight
- Conversion from HV requires reinforced isolation
  - Do 48V loads require stable voltage?
  - Can they operate like HV loads, with wider voltage range?

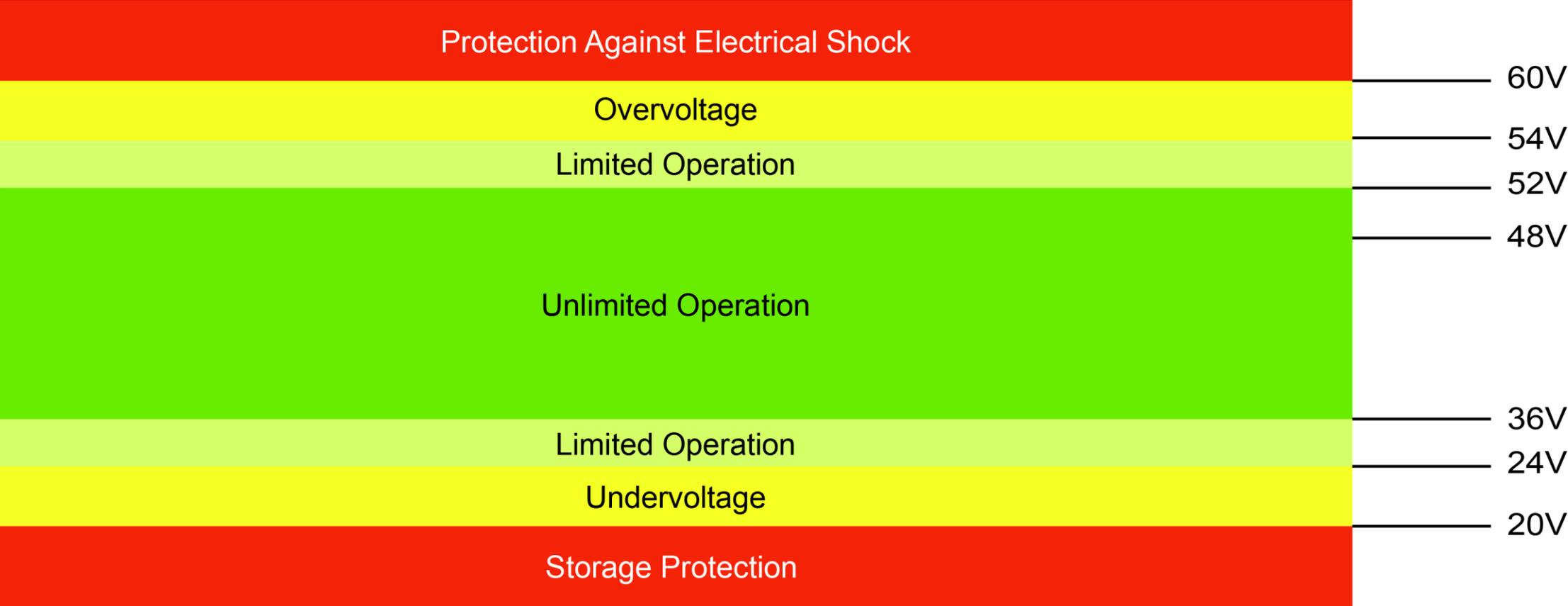
# Current 48V bus solutions for xEV

## Challenges:

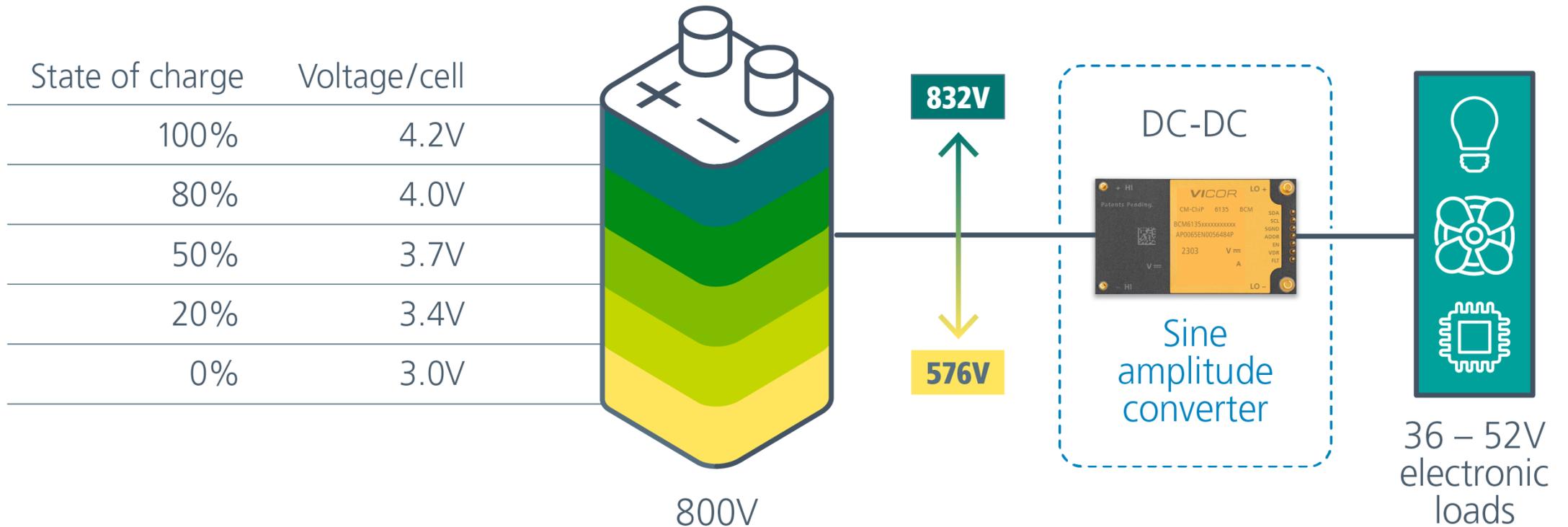
- Weight and size
- Cost
- Maintenance efforts
- Lifetime of battery



# VDA 320 – reminder that current 48V bus is defined with voltage range



# Proposed solution: Sine Amplitude Converter (SAC™)



# Proposed solution: Sine Amplitude Converter

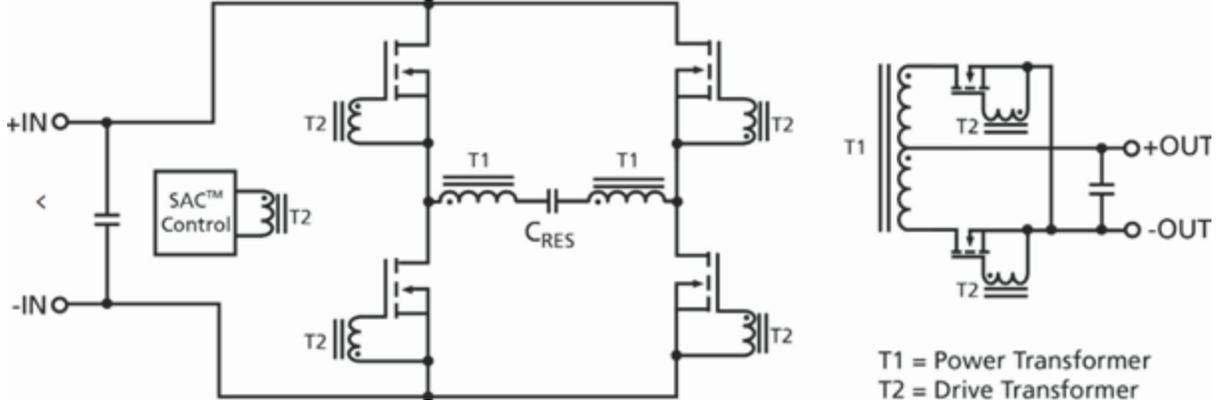
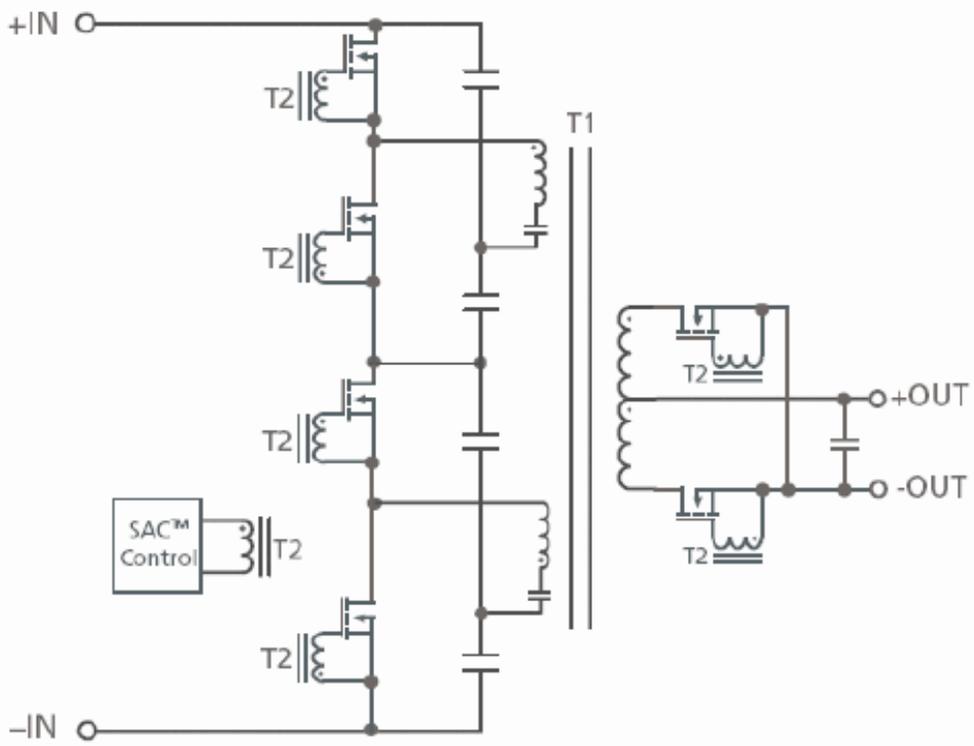
- Resonant topology
  - Operates at resonant frequency, fixed gain
- Soft switching, constant frequency/duty
  - Low EMI profile
  - Switching losses minimized
- Enables higher switching frequencies and lower volume/weight
- Transformer design, resonant circuit design, gate drives etc.
- Vicor has intellectual property to optimize design

DC-DC



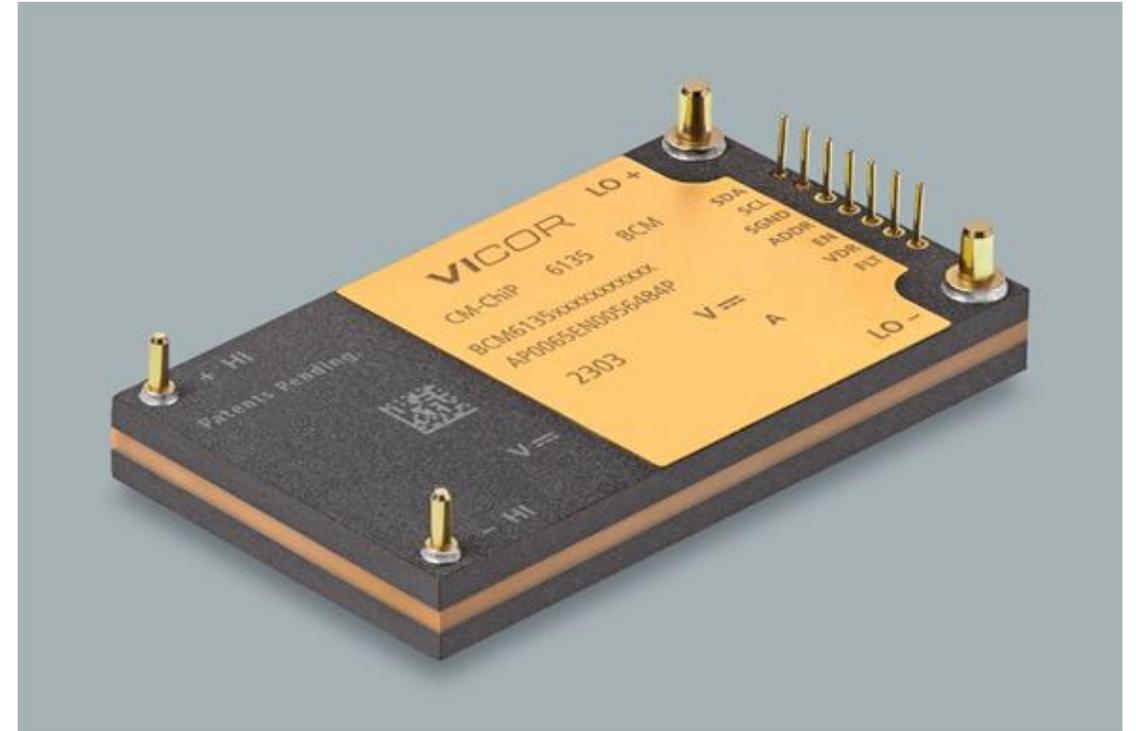
Sine  
amplitude  
converter

# Topology example of SAC implementation – BCM

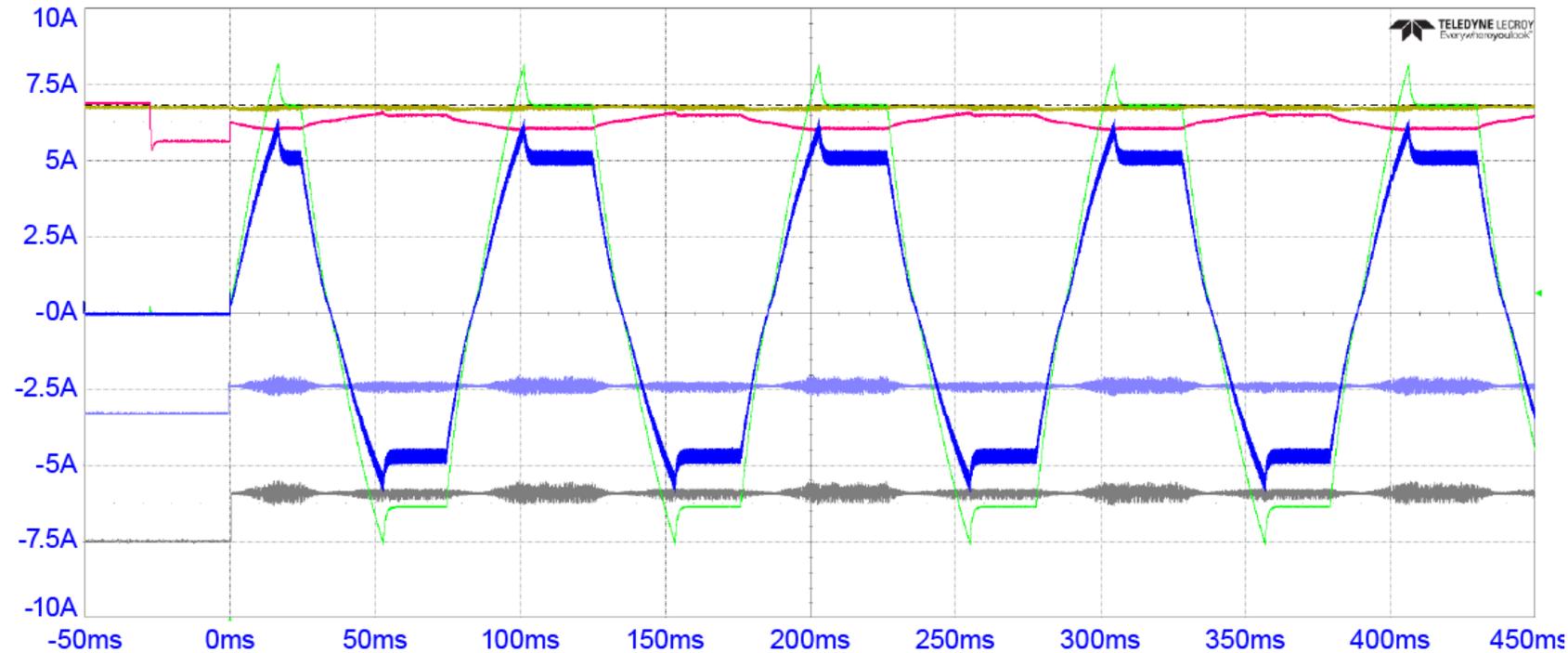


# Example of SAC implementation – BCM

- Up to 5 kW peak power, or 100A peak current
- Losses and package performance
  - Peak efficiency 98.3%, full power 97.8%
  - Power losses up to 55W
- Thermal resistance 0.7K/W
- Symmetrical power flow capability
- How is it possible?
  - In house development for controller, transformer, switches and packaging
  - All parameters optimized under the same function



# Bidirectional current flow and bandwidth



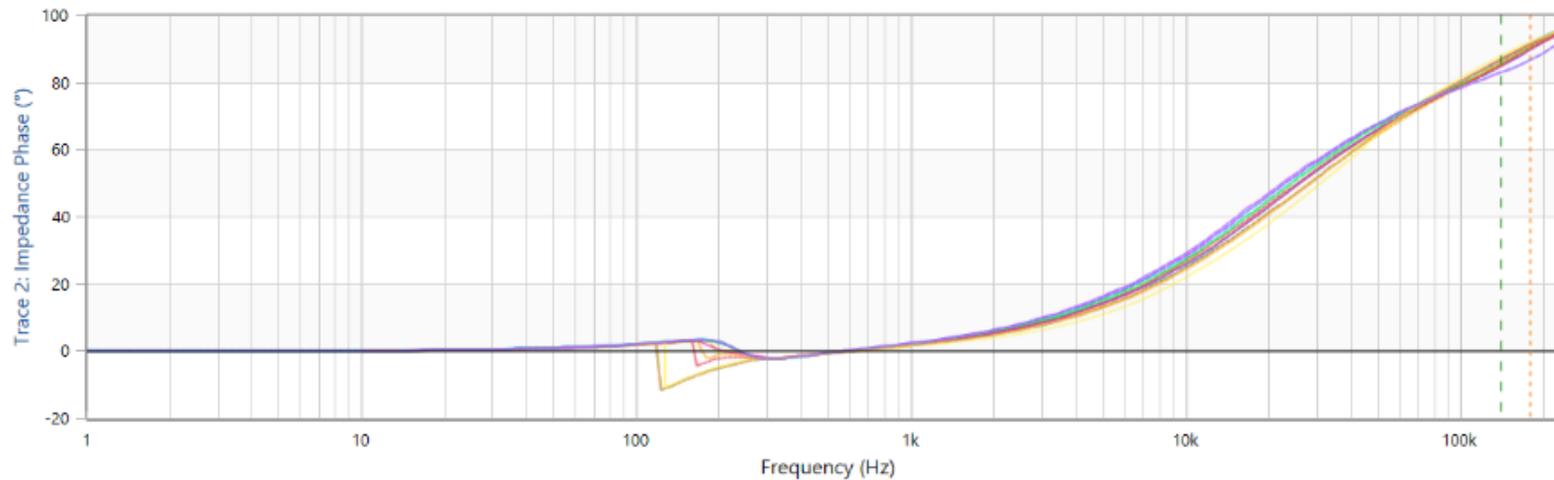
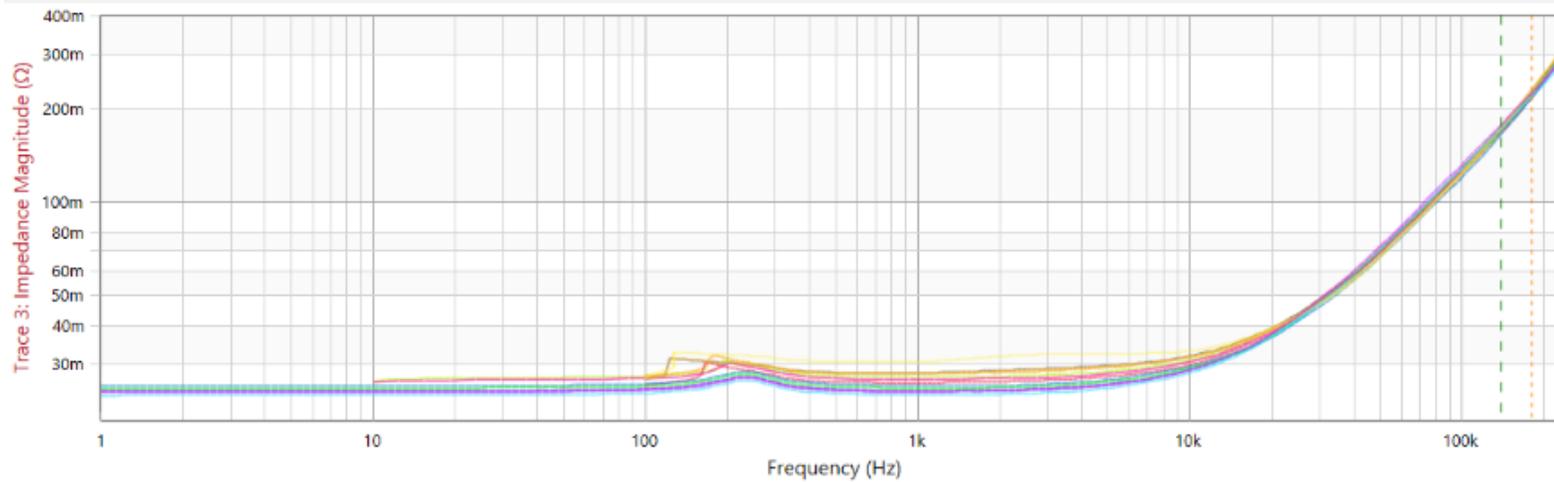
Measure	P1 slew(HI)	P2 slew(HI)	P3 slew(LO)	P4 slew(LO)	P5 max(HI)	P6 max(LO)	P7 rise(HI)	P8 rise(LO)	P9 fall(HI)	P10 fall(LO)	P11 ---	P12 ---
value	432.4244345 A/s	413.0670114 A/s	6.726069354 kA/s	6.368664898 kA/s	6.36 A	97.9 A	22.70387 ms	18.75650 ms	23.76783 ms	19.80910 ms		
status												

Channel	Scale	Offset	Unit
C1 VIN	300 V/div	0.00 V	V
C2 VOUT	20.0 V/div	0 mV	V
C3 IHI	2.50 A/div	0.0 mA	A
C4 ILO	30.0 A/div	0 mA	A
C5 FLT	5.00 V/div	-15.000 V	V
C6 VDR	5.00 V/div	-10.000 V	V

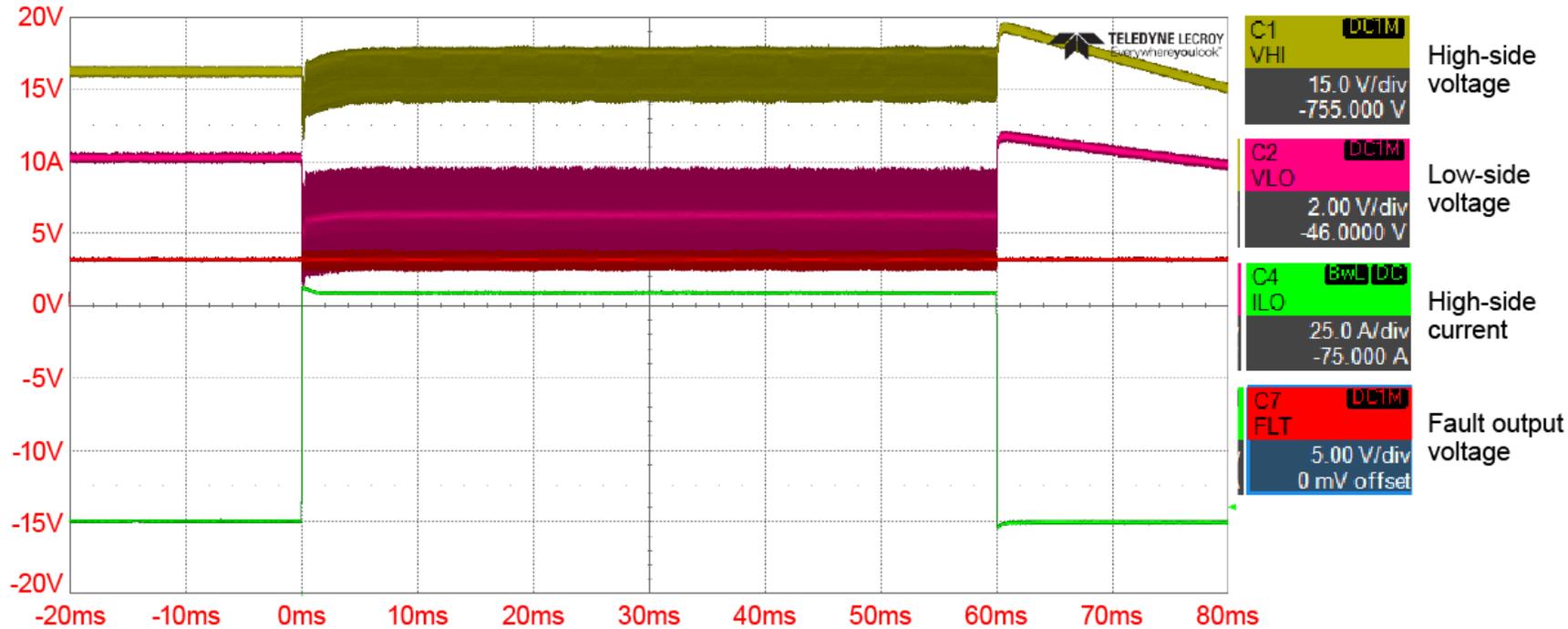
- C1 VIN High-side voltage 300 V/div 0.00 V offset 816 V
- C2 VOUT Low-side voltage 20.0 V/div 0 mV offset 54.4 V
- C3 IHI High-side current 2.50 A/div 0.0 mA offset 6.80 A
- C4 ILO Low-side current 30.0 A/div 0 mA offset 81.6 A
- C5 FLT Fault output voltage 5.00 V/div -15.000 V 28.60 V
- C6 VDR Internal bias voltage 5.00 V/div -10.000 V 23.60 V

# BCM output impedance



Output impedance  
Measurement includes  
EMI filter required  
For CISPR-25 Class 5

# Peak current/power



50V output  
90A peak current  
No heatsink

Measure	P1: min(VHI)	P2: min(VLO)	P3: max(ILO)	P4: max(VHI)	P5: max(VLO)	P6: max(ILO)	P7: ---	P8: ---	P9: ---	P10: ---	P11: ---	P12: ---
value	789.6 V	46.47 V	81.7 A	813.9 V	50.85 V	81.7 A						
status	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						

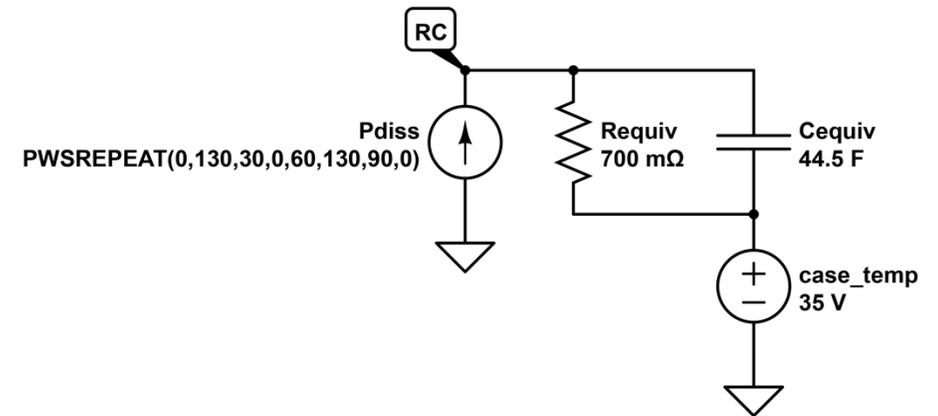
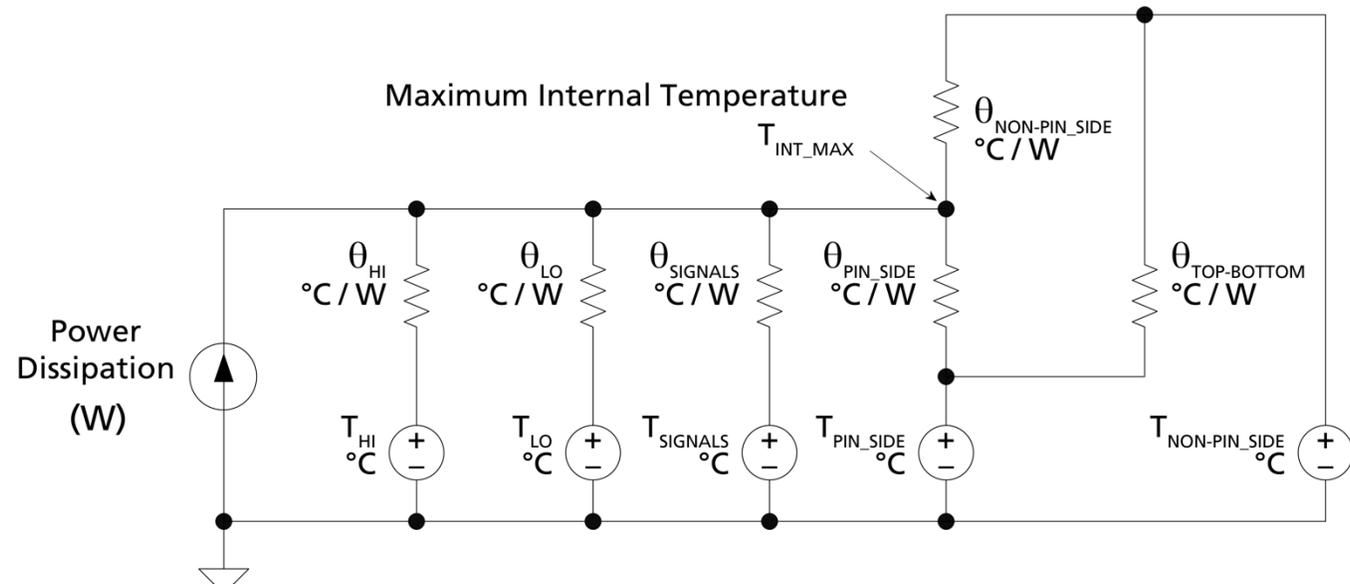
<b>C1 VHI</b>	DCIM	<b>C2 VLO</b>	DCIM	<b>C4 ILO</b>	BWL DC	<b>C7 FLT</b>	DCIM
15.0 V/div		2.00 V/div		25.0 A/div		5.00 V/div	
-755.000 V		-46.0000 V		-75.000 A		0 mV offset	

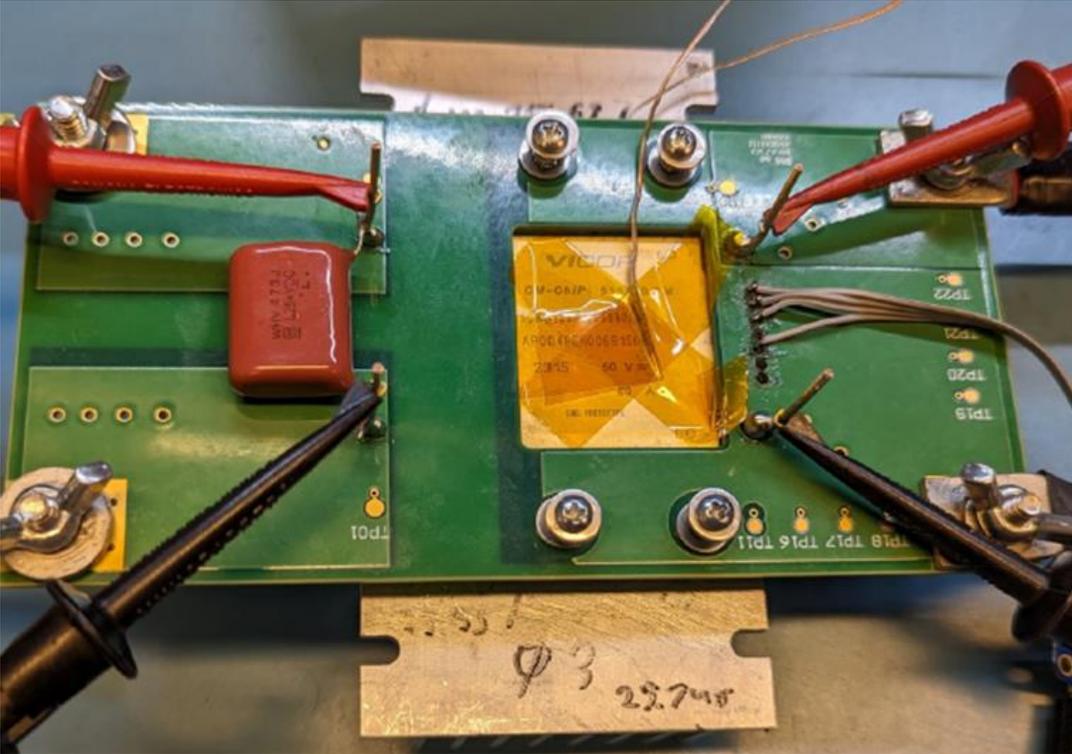
Tbase	-30.0 ms	Trigger	L3 L4
	10.0 ms/div	Stop	5.0 A
2.5 MS	25 MS/s	Edge	Positive

# Packaging thermal performance

Package size: 61 x 35 x 7 mm

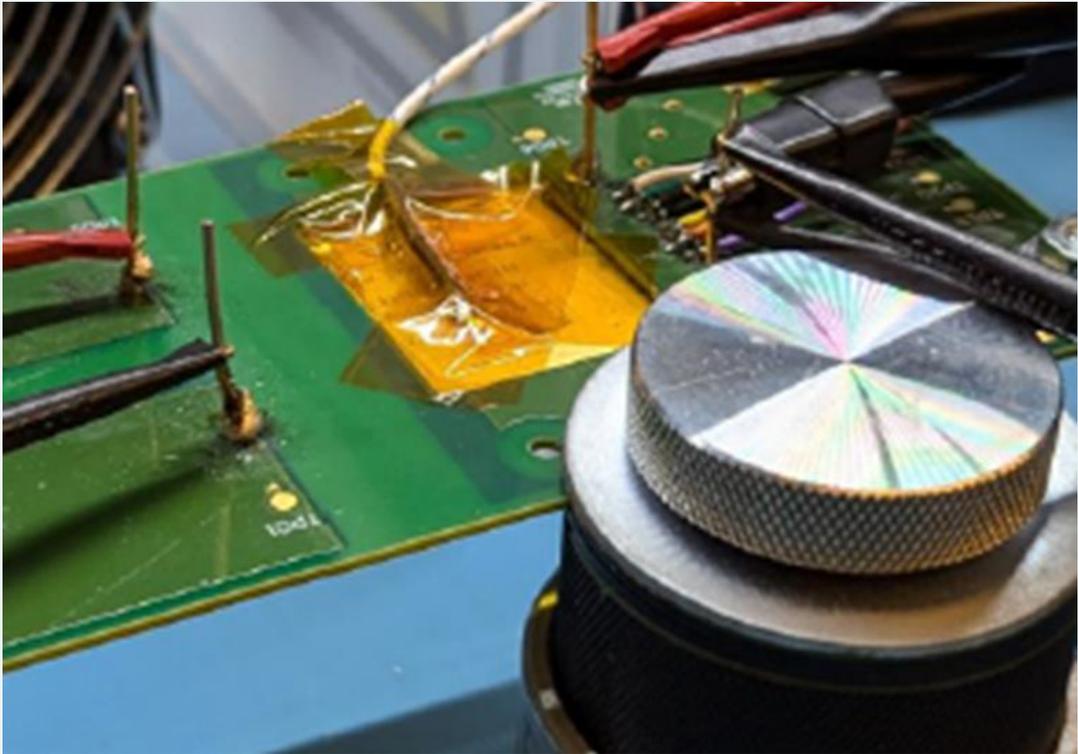


# Test setup with heat sink



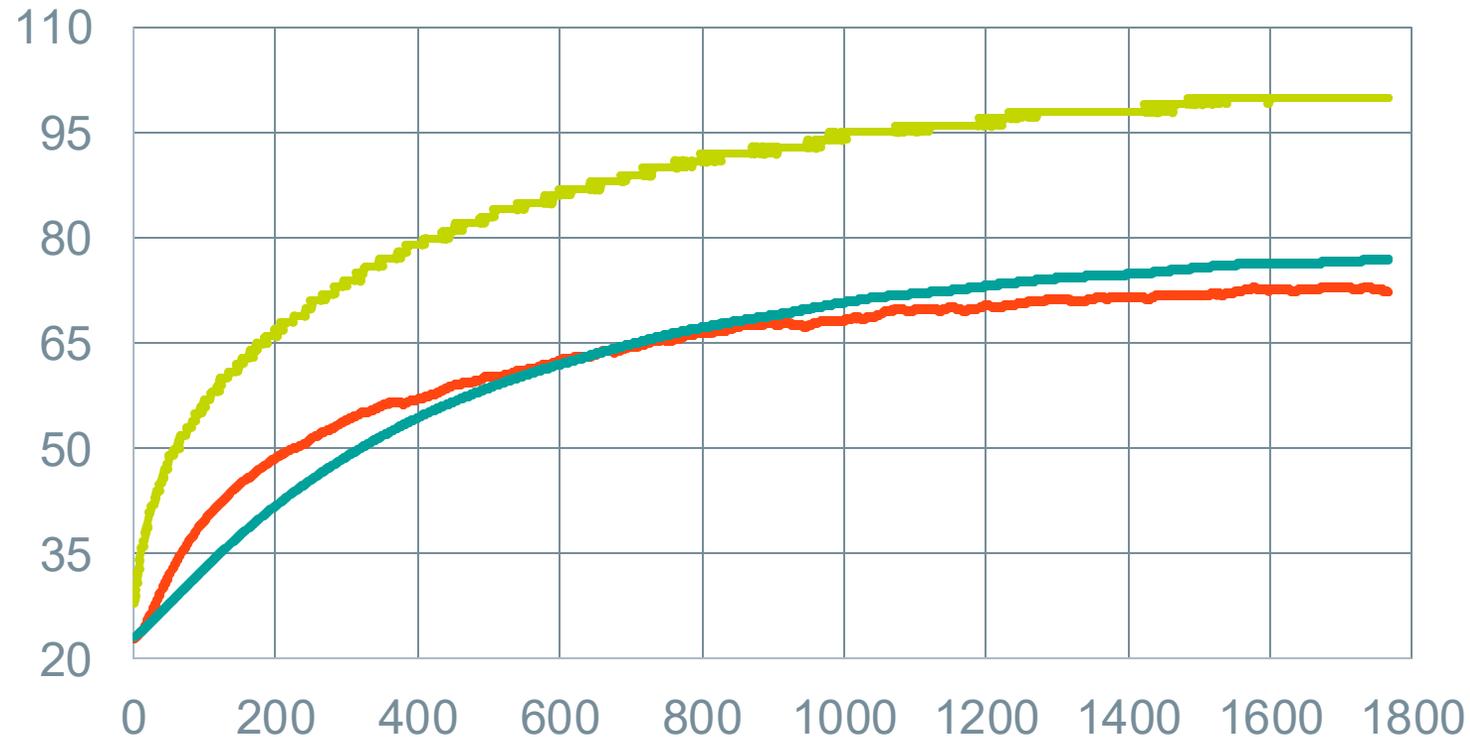
Heat sink: 120 x 60 x 25 mm

# Without heat sink



# 520V<sub>HI</sub>, 32.5V<sub>LO</sub>, 16 to 80A (2.5kW), with heat sink

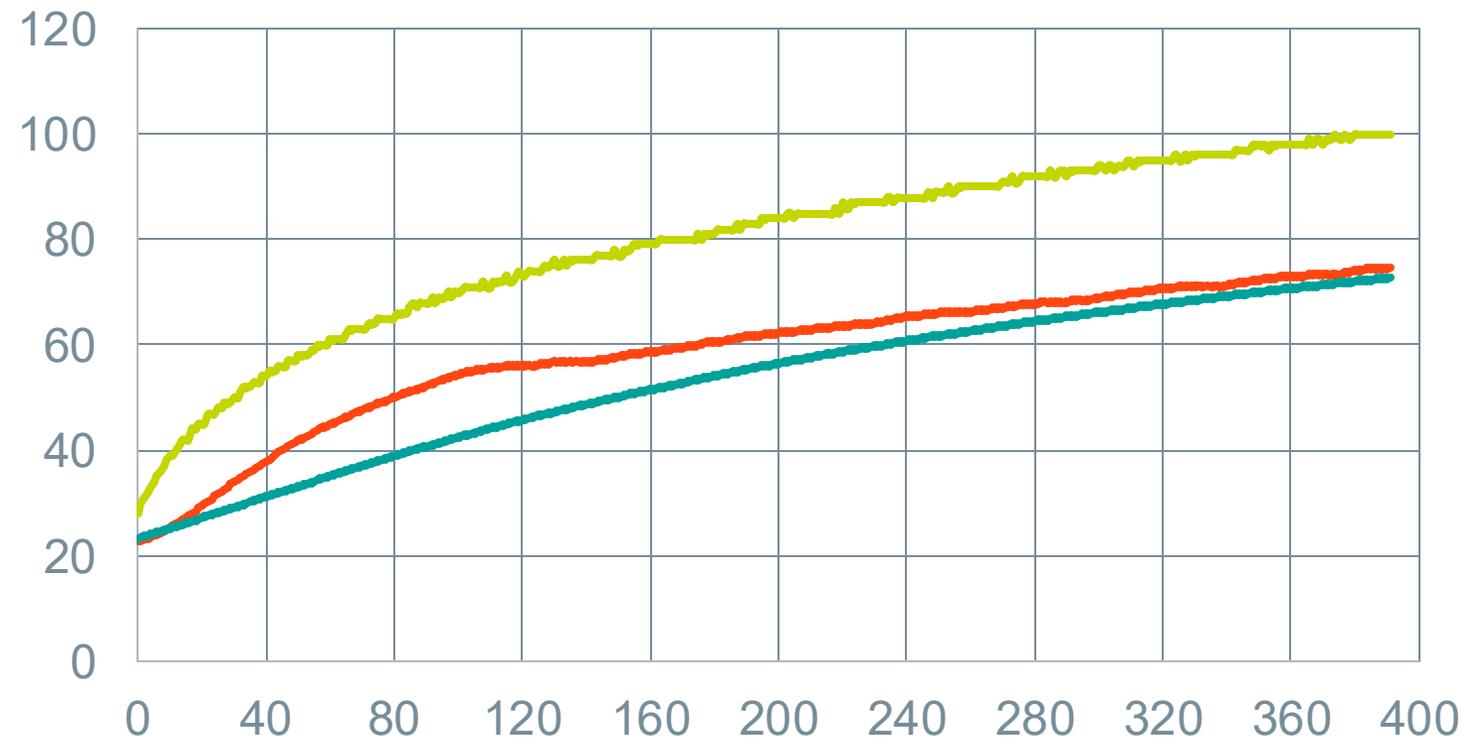
BCM6135...A06, temperature vs time



- Read Temperature 1 (8Dh)
- Bottom Case Temperature
- Top Case Temperature
- 16 to 80A load transient, P<sub>OUT</sub> = 720W average
- 900ms @ 16A, 100ms @ 80A
- 30-minute total test time
- Heatsink Vicor PN: 02111
- Thermal pad: ACTPD00018A
- Thermal pad size: 68 x 41 x 1mm

# 800VHI, 50VLO, 20 to 80A (4kW), with heat sink

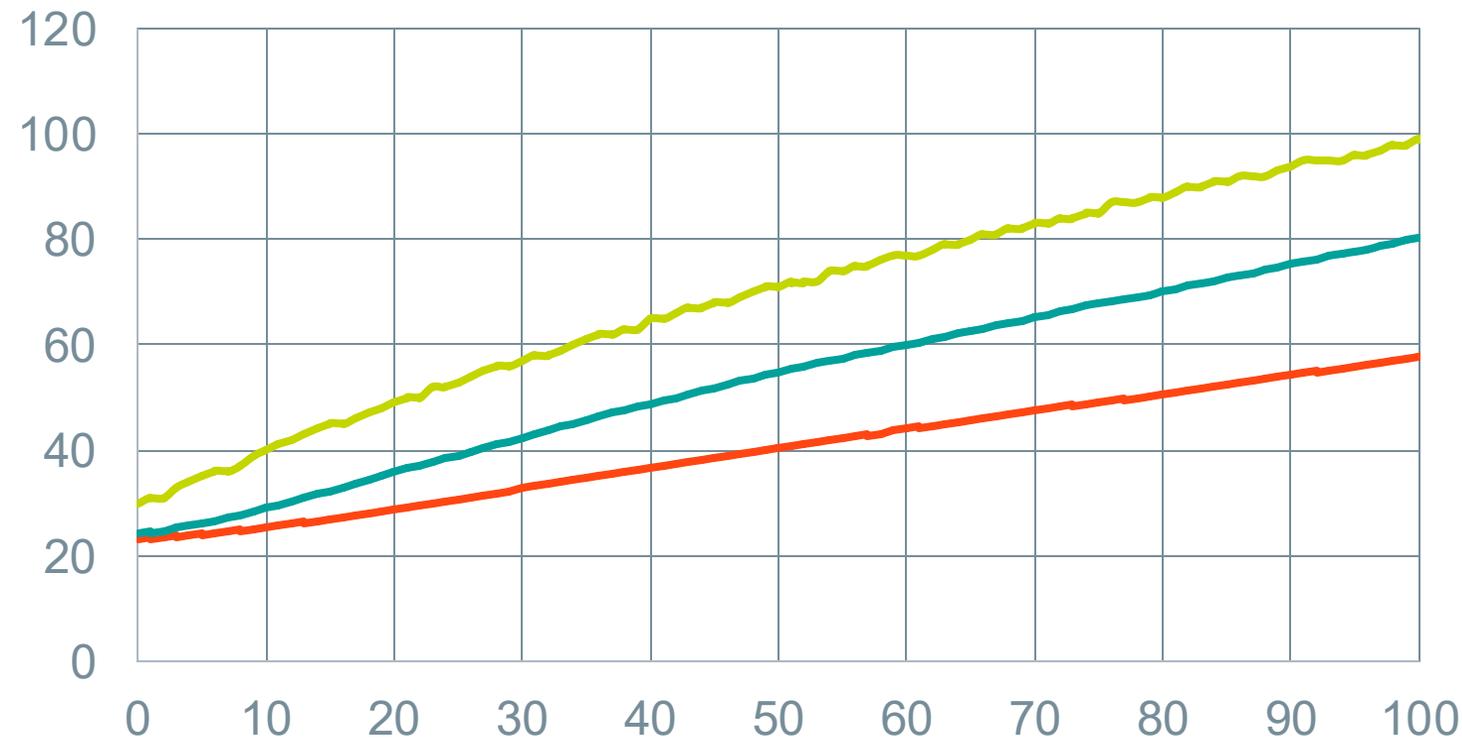
BCM6135...A06, temperature vs time



- Read Temperature 1 (8Dh)
- Bottom Case Temperature
- Top Case Temperature
- 20 to 80A load transient, POUT = 1.3kW average
- 900ms @ 20A, 100ms @ 80A
- 6 minute total test time
- Heatsink Vicor PN: 02111
- Thermal pad: ACTPD00018A
- Thermal pad size: 68 x 41 x 1mm

# 800VHI, 50VLO, 20 to 80A (4kW), without heat sink

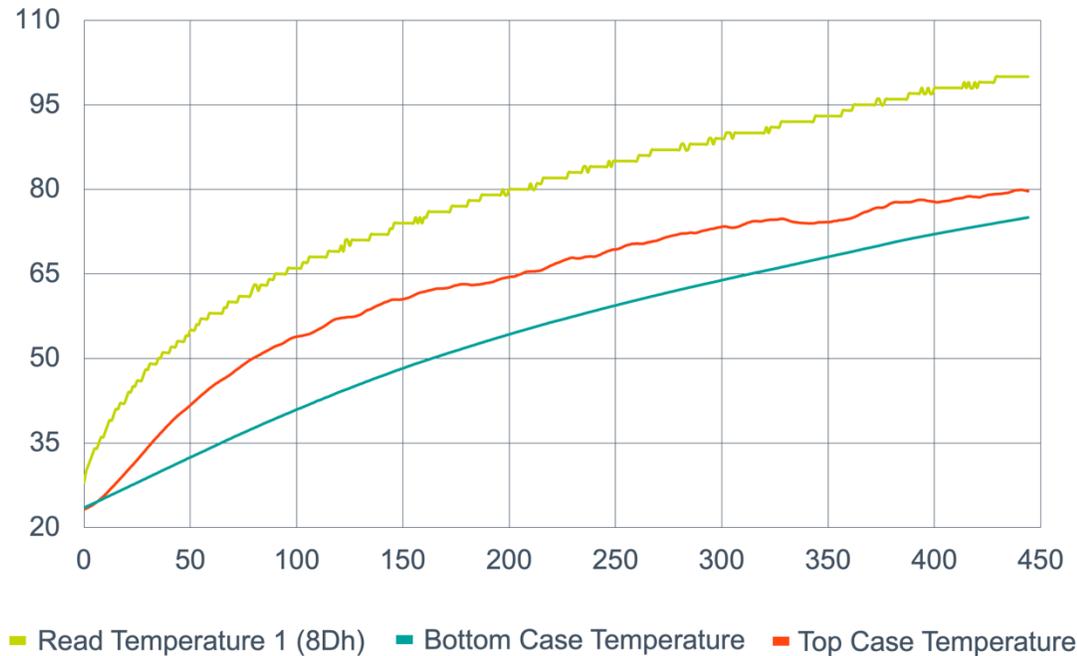
BCM6135...A06, temperature vs time



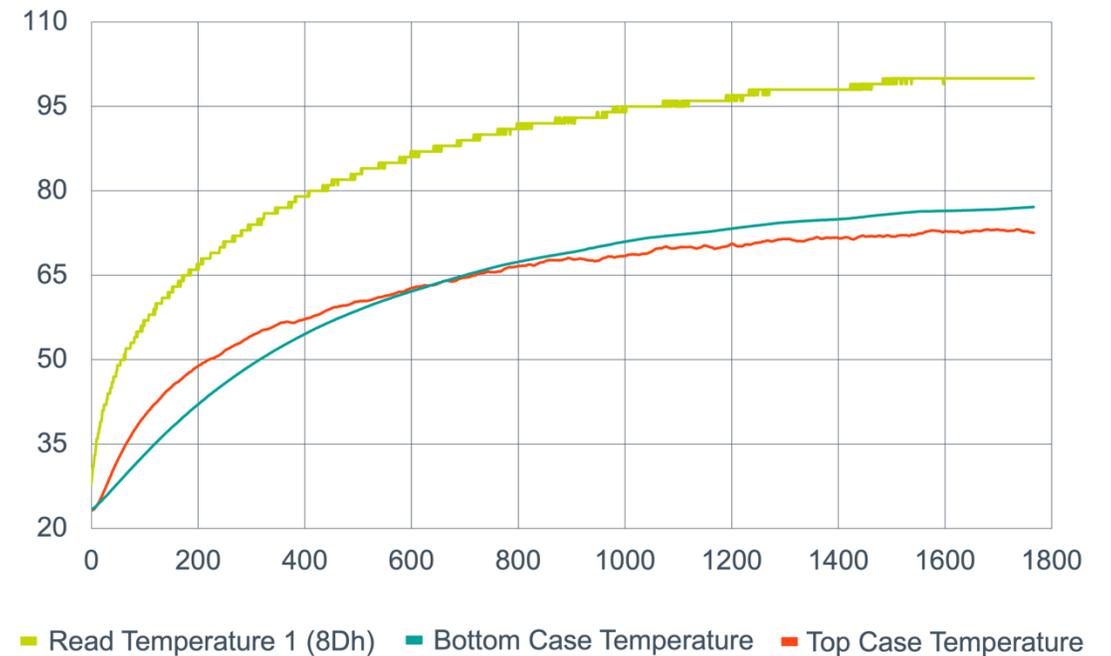
- Read Temperature 1 (8Dh)
- Bottom Case Temperature
- Top Case Temperature
- 20 to 80A load transient, POUT = 1.3kW average
- 900ms @ 20A, 100ms @ 80A
- ~2 minute total test time

# 10% duty cycle, 16A to 80A load steps

## Without heatsink

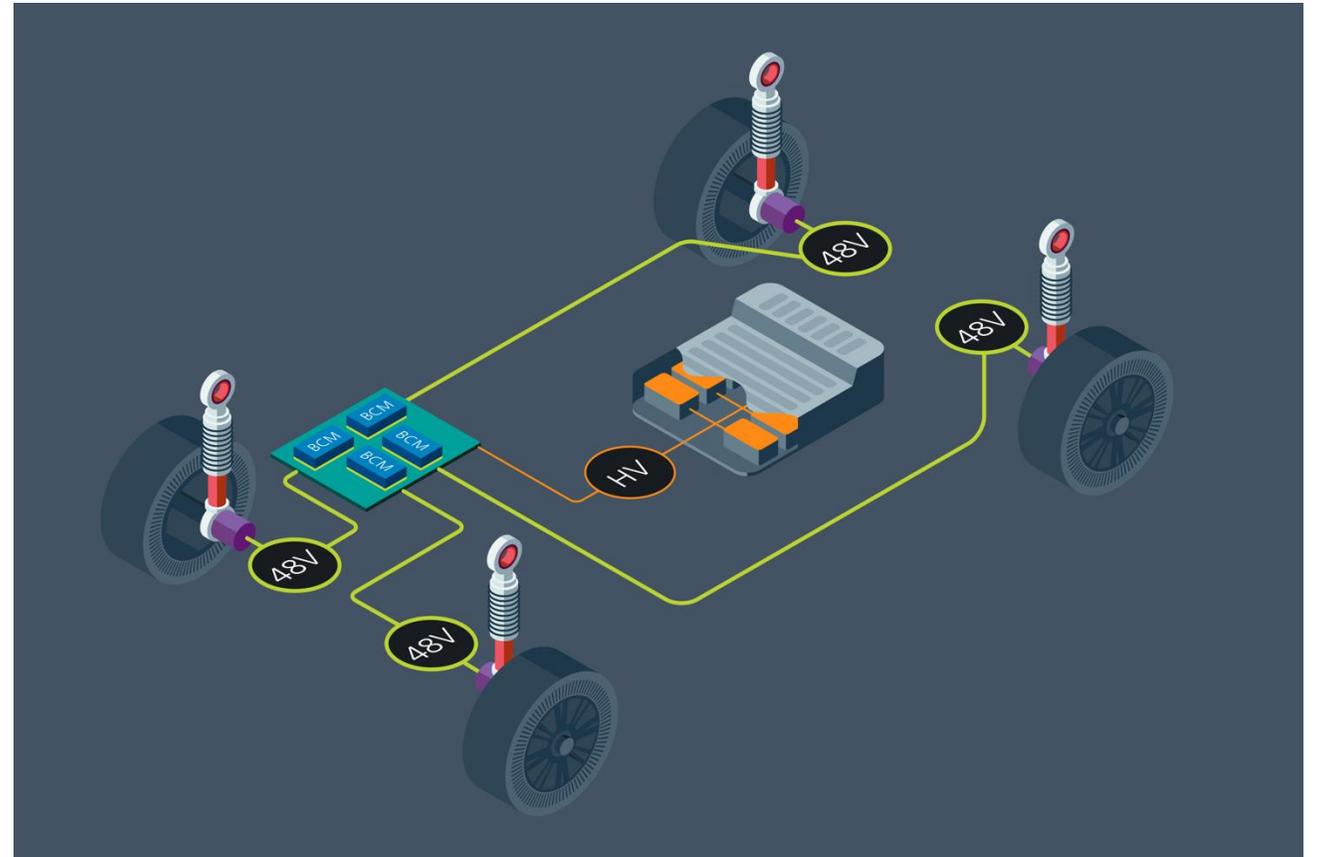


## With heatsink



# Application examples

- Active suspension
  - High dynamic
  - Peak currents
  - Energy recuperation
  - High added value to vehicle and customer
- Other:
  - windshield heaters
  - pumps



# Summary conclusions

- Do we need oversized DC-DC converters and/or batteries?
- Can we supply independent loads/load islands on 48V?
- What can we do to efficiently transition high power loads to 48V?

**Sine Amplitude Converter offers the highest performance to weight and volume ratio**

Continually providing the highest density: We've learned we can deliver more power using the same package dimensions and we're currently delivering 3.5kW continuously

*VICOR*

Thank you