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Detroit, Michigan, USA

# Optimize High Voltage to SELV Performance While Eliminating 48V Battery and SuperCaps

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# 48V systems: vehicle level weight and cost savings

Integrate 4 kW DC-DC  
into battery housing  
Cost ↓ Mass ↓

Miniaturized 4 kW DC-DC  
800V – 48 V Mass ↓

Downsize or delete  
LV battery  
Cost ↓ Mass ↓

Active suspension  
and stabilization  
Mass ↓

800V precharge from LV  
Cost ↓ Mass ↓

48V Zonal Architecture 48V  
power bus with 4 nodes  
Cost ↓ Mass ↓

Scalable to  
entire OEM  
platform of  
vehicles

# Two trends happening today

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## The design and architecture of 800V vehicles is complex

Consists of components such as high voltage batteries, motors, inverters, sensors, control devices, wiring, and auxiliary systems

## The increased deployment of 48V systems and components

Challenges converting high voltage down to a safe (SELV) level:

- Efficiency
- Safety
- Creepage and clearance
- Higher cost materials with higher voltage
- Costs

# Today's challenges converting HV to SELV

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Efficiency

Safety

Creepage  
and  
clearance

Peak power  
demands

Package is  
large

Thermal  
challenges

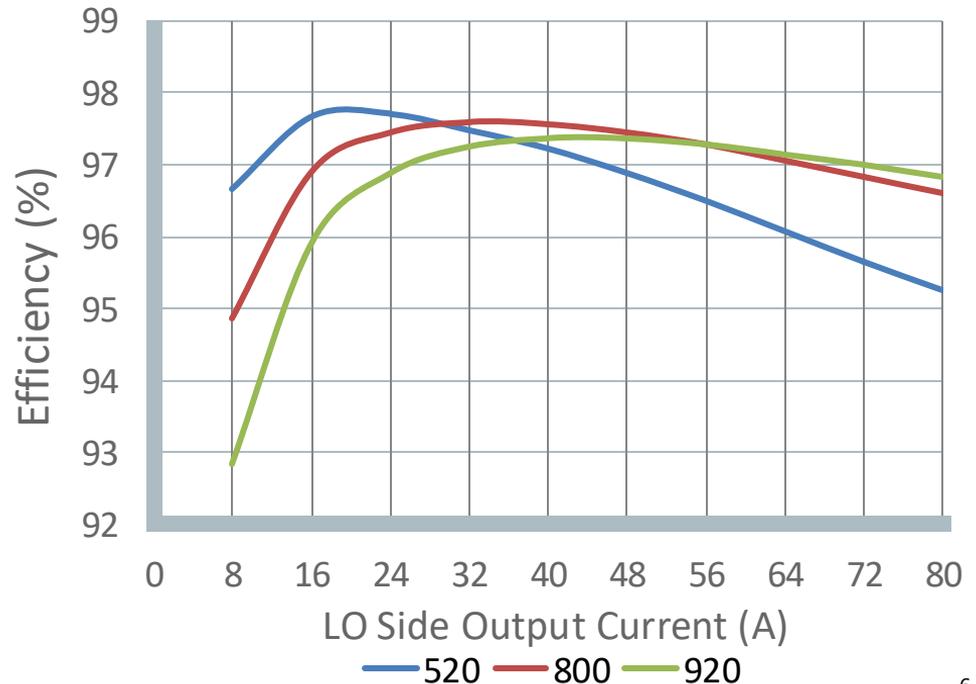
Requires  
LV battery or  
supercap

Transient  
response

# Efficiency

- System targets between 95 – 97%
- Better efficiency usually means larger systems
- Vicor leverages a “system approach” for best packaging, control system, and and powertrain to peak 98 – 99%

Bench measurement of efficiency at 25°C ambient



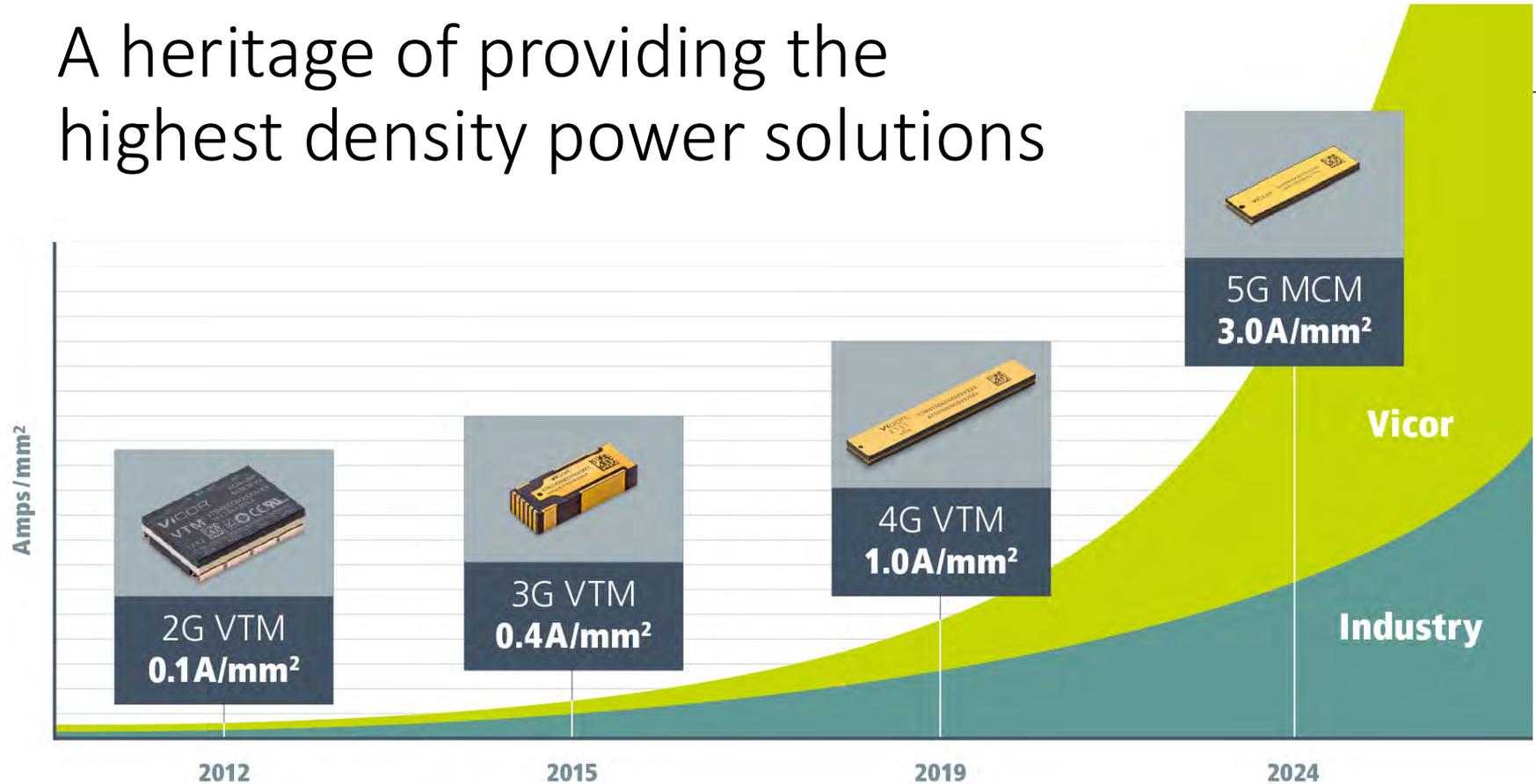
# Safety

- Electric and hybrid vehicles (EHVs) use much higher voltages (up to 800V DC) than internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles
  - Contact with voltages above 60V DC can stop a human heart!
- Higher voltage systems need more space to prevent overvoltage and arcing, which pose safety risks
- 800V conductors need more insulation than 400V
- 800V systems need advanced battery management for safe, efficient operation



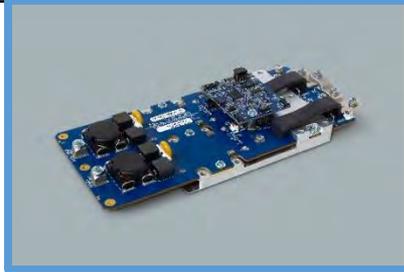


# A heritage of providing the highest density power solutions

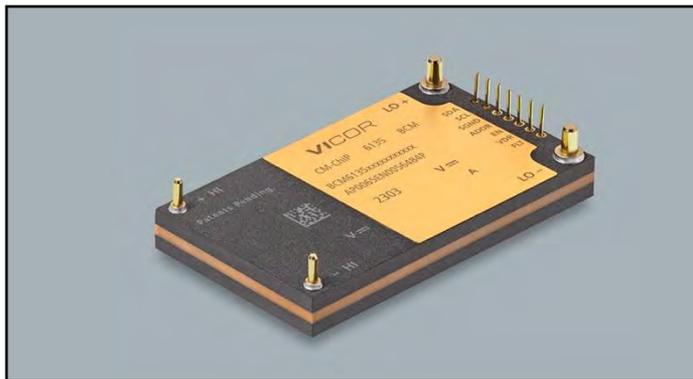


# Up to 3x improvement in power density

	Vicor Solution	Tesla Model X	Vitesco 4 <sup>th</sup> Generation
Pout W (Output Power)	4000 @ 13.8V	2300 @ 12 V	3500 @ 14.5V
Output Current A	290	193	240
Weight kg	1.4	2.1	2.6
Volume L (w/o connectors)	1.1L	1.8L	2.5 L
Power Density kW/liter	3.63	1.3	1.34
Gravimetric Power Density kW/kg	2.85	1.1	1.5



# Thermal performance is equivalent to a FET





600V CoolMOS™ P6 Power Transistor

IPL60R360P6S

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### 1 Description

CoolMOS™ is a revolutionary technology for high voltage power MOSFETs, designed according to the superjunction (SJ) principle and pioneered by Infineon Technologies. CoolMOS™ P6 series combines the experience of the leading SJ MOSFET supplier with high class innovation. The offered devices provide all benefits of a fast switching SJ MOSFET while not sacrificing ease of use. Extremely low switching and conduction losses make switching applications even more efficient, more compact, lighter and cooler.

### Features

- Extremely low losses due to very low FOM  $R_{ds(on)}Q_g$  and  $E_{oss}$
- Very high accumulation capacitance



ThinPAK 5x6

Symbol	Thermal impedance	Definition
$\Theta_{\text{NON-PIN\_SIDE}}$	1.4	From the hottest component inside the BCM to NON-PIN_SIDE
$\Theta_{\text{PIN\_SIDE}}$	1.4	From the hottest component inside the BCM to PIN_SIDE

### 3 Thermal characteristics

**Table 3 Thermal characteristics (non FullPAK)**

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Thermal resistance, junction - case	$R_{thJC}$	-	-	1.4	C/W	-
Thermal resistance, junction - ambient	$R_{thJA}$	-	35	62	°C/W	Device on 40mm*40mm*1.5 epoxy PCB FR4 with 6cm <sup>2</sup> (one layer 70µm thick) copper area for drain connection and cooling. PCB is vertical without blown air.
Soldering temperature, wavesoldering only allowed at leads	$T_{sold}$	-	-	260	°C	reflow MSL1

# Transient response

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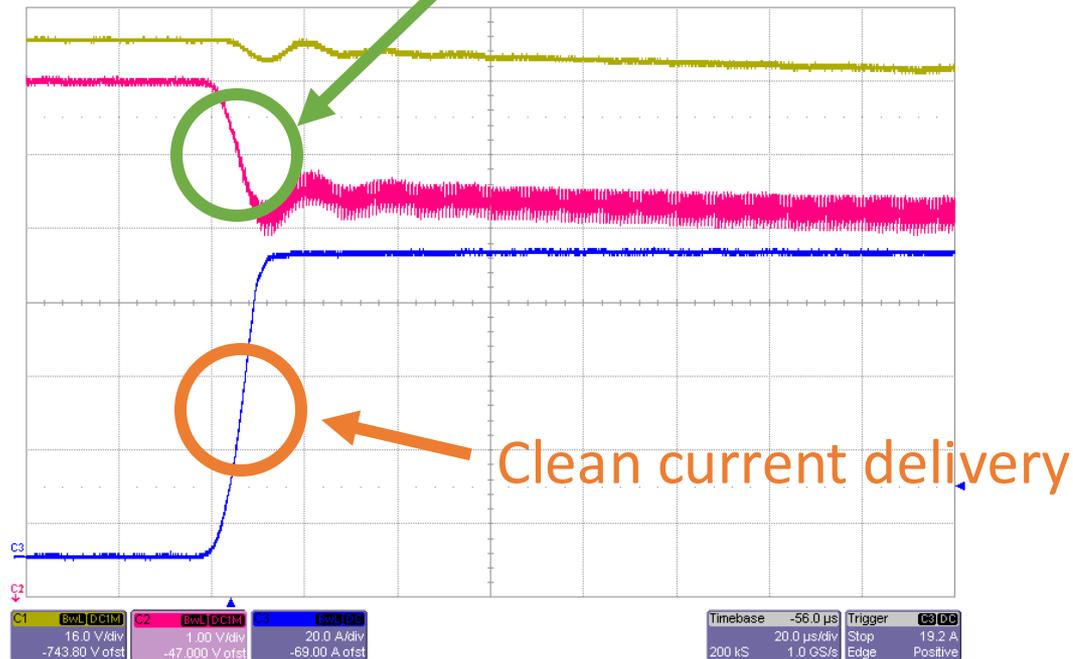
A battery delivers  
**250A/second**

The BCM6135 delivers  
**8M A/second**

Highest electrical  
performance

# Load step transient

Vin and Vout follow each other by a K=1/16



$$V_{HI} = 800V$$

$I_{LO}$  step from 0A – 80A

$$di_{LO}/dt \approx 8.6A/\mu s \text{ (} 8.6MA/s \text{)}$$

No  $C_{LO}$

CH1 –  $V_{HI}$ : 16V/div. (DC)

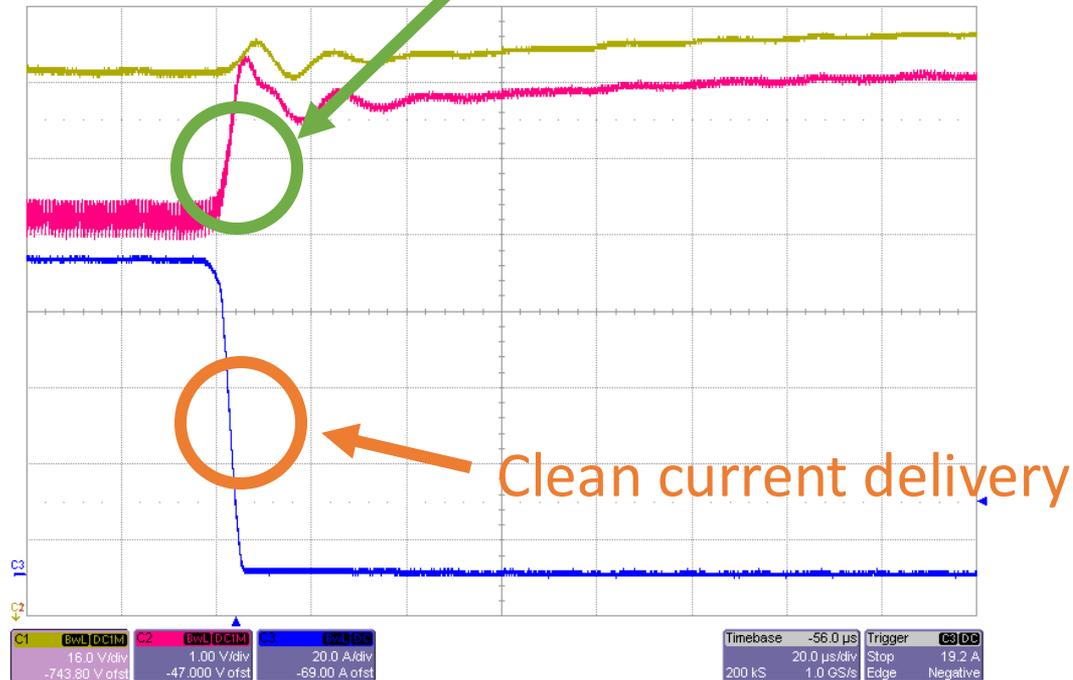
CH2 –  $V_{LO}$ : 1V/div. (DC)

CH3 –  $I_{LO}$ : 20A/div. (DC)

Timebase – 20 $\mu$ s/div.

# Load step transient

V<sub>in</sub> and V<sub>out</sub> follow each other by a K=1/16



V<sub>HI</sub> = 800V

I<sub>LO</sub> step from 80A – 0A

di<sub>LO</sub>/dt ≈ 17.6A/μs (17.6MA/s)

No C<sub>LO</sub>

CH1 – V<sub>HI</sub>: 16V/div. (DC)

CH3 – I<sub>LO</sub>: 20A/div. (DC)

CH2 – V<sub>LO</sub>: 1V/div. (DC)

Timebase – 20μs/div.

# There is a way to ...

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Delete the  
48V battery

Delete the  
48V  
supercaps

Delete the  
low voltage  
DC-DC  
regulator

Maximize  
the transient  
response

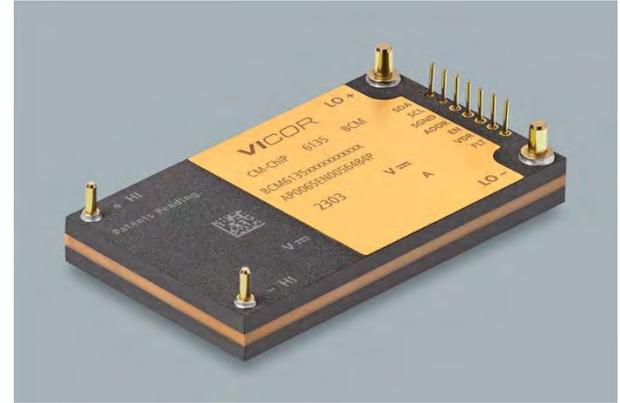
Zero delay  
symmetrical  
regeneration

Reduce cost,  
size, and  
weight

Scale to the  
entire OEM  
platform of  
vehicles

# Example of Sine Amplitude Conversion (SAC)

- 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, low Q
- Vicor has intellectual property to optimize design



## BCM6135

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800V  $\leftrightarrow$  48V @80A

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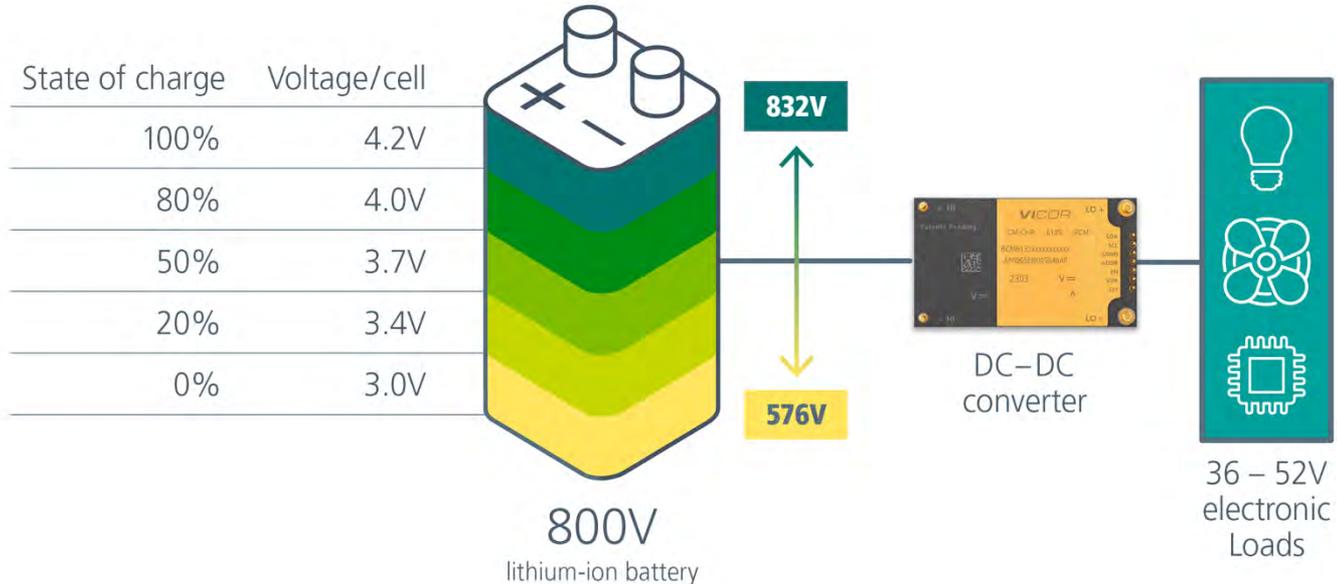
61.3 x 35.4 x 7.3mm

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58g

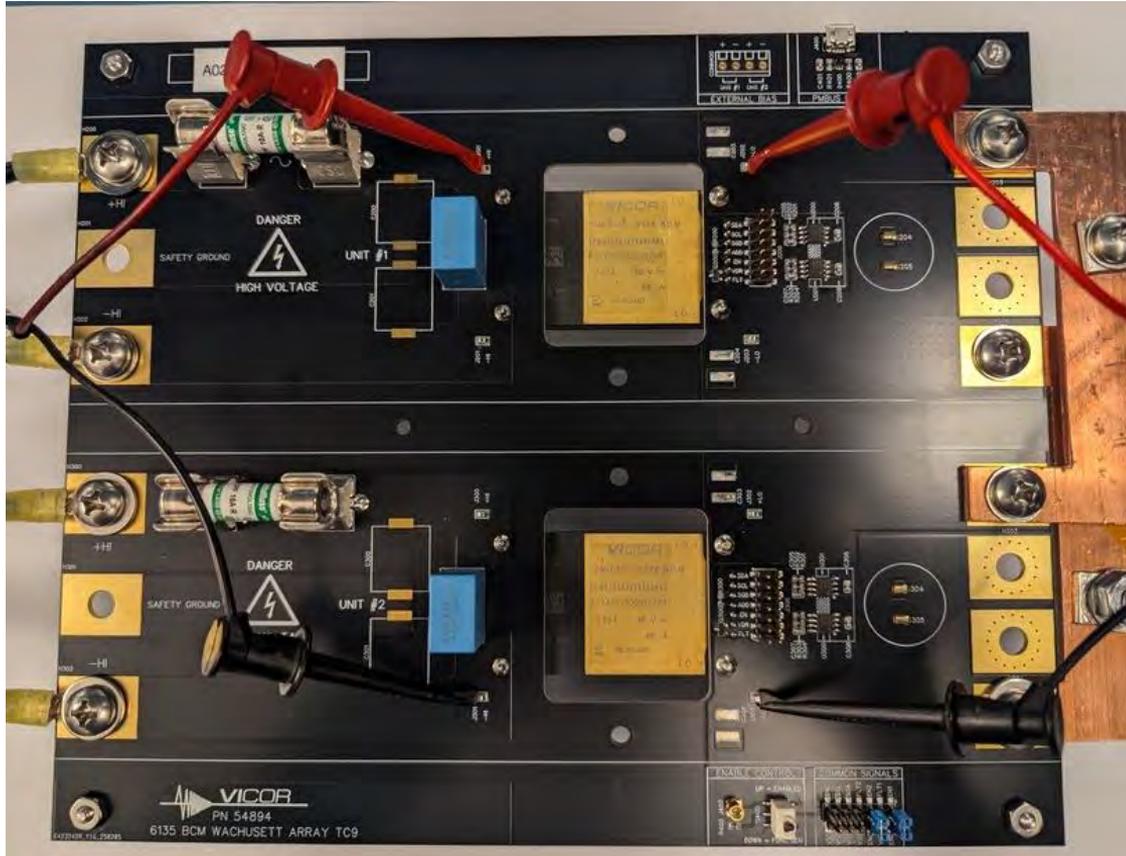
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# Power solution with sine amplitude converter



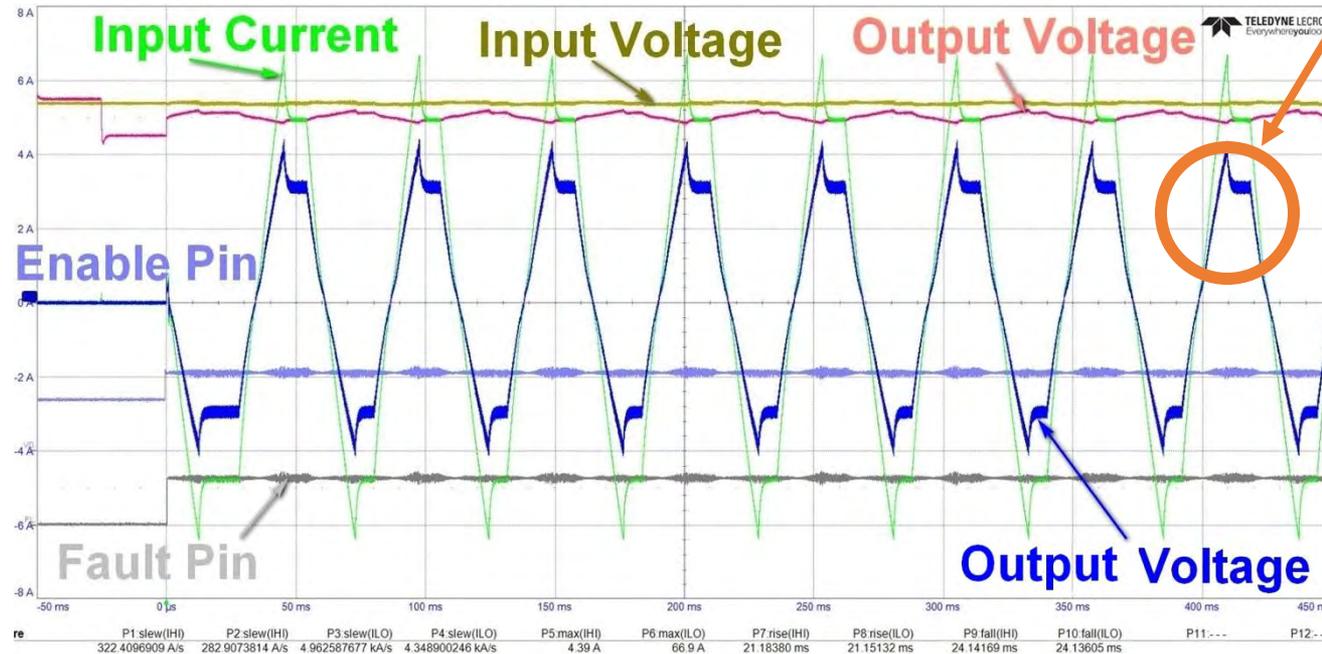
- Higher voltage > more power, less current losses, more energy storage
- Series and parallel combination of single Lithium-ion cells (example)
- HV range spans ca. 30% from HV max (+ voltage drop caused by current)
- Main loads:
  - Motor with traction inverter
  - HVAC
  - Auxiliary motors

# Example of SAC Implementation



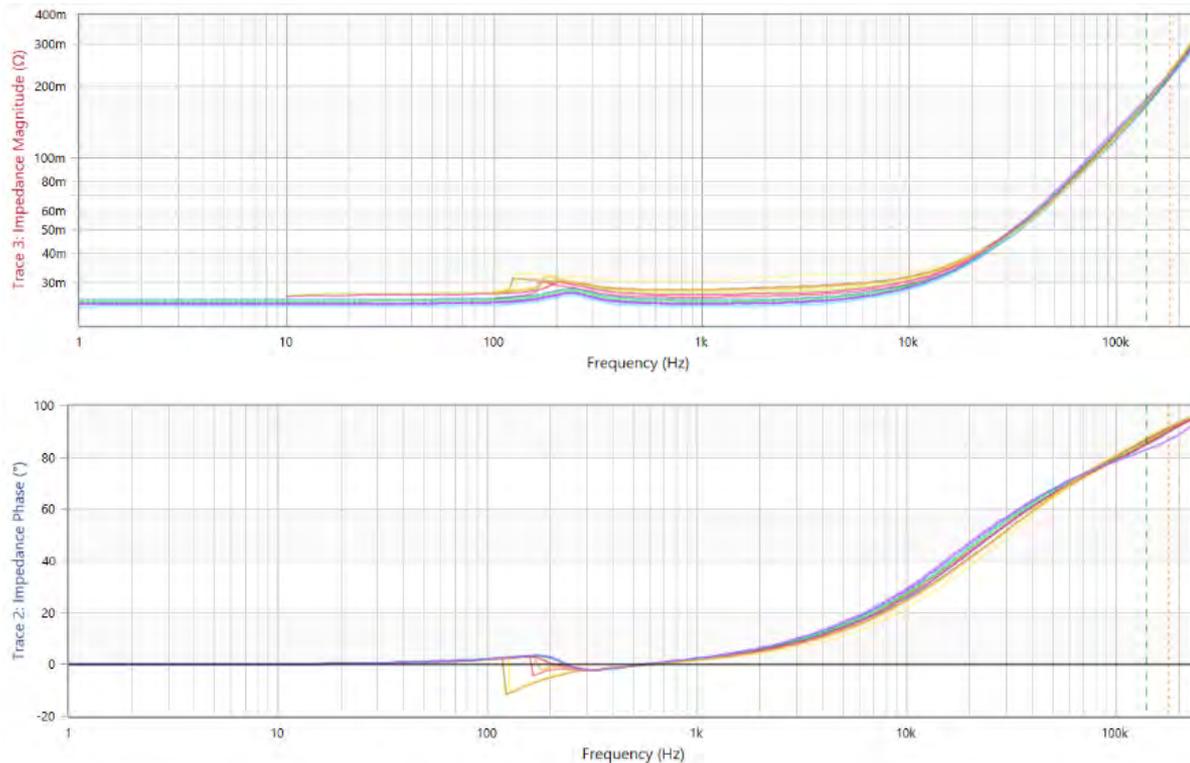
# Zero delay in bidirectional operation

Zero delay

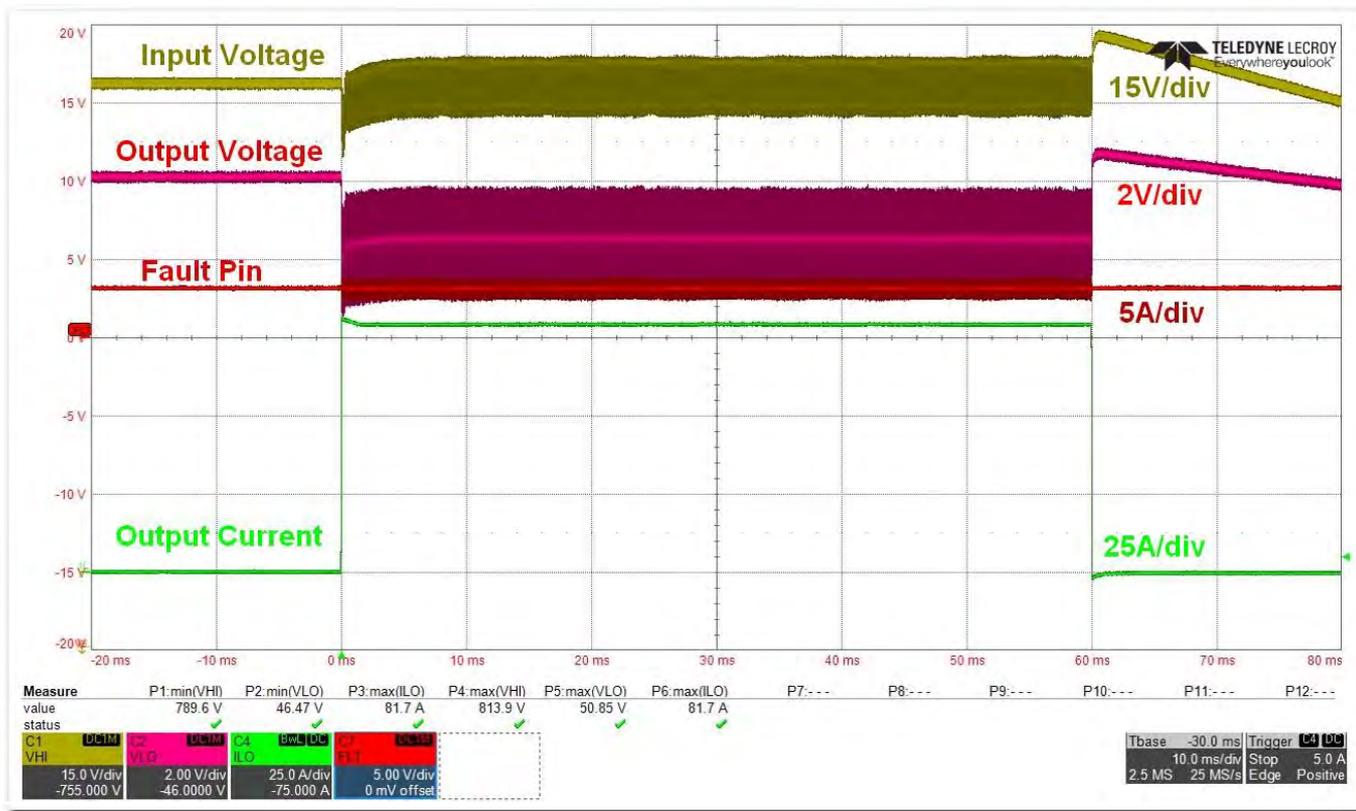


- C1 BNL DCIM V<sub>IN</sub> 300 V/div 0.00 V offset 816 V High-side voltage
- C2 BNL DCIM V<sub>OUT</sub> 20.0 V/div 0 mV offset 54.4 V Low-side voltage
- C3 BNL DCIM I<sub>IN</sub> 2.50 A/div 0.0 mA offset 6.80 A High-side current
- C4 BNL DCIM I<sub>LO</sub> 30.0 A/div 0 mA offset 81.6 A Low-side current
- C5 BNL DCIM FLT 5.00 V/div -15.000 V 28.60 V Fault output voltage
- C6 BNL DCIM VDR 5.00 V/div -10.000 V 23.60 V Internal bias voltage

# Free of parasitic C and I, which allows fast transient response



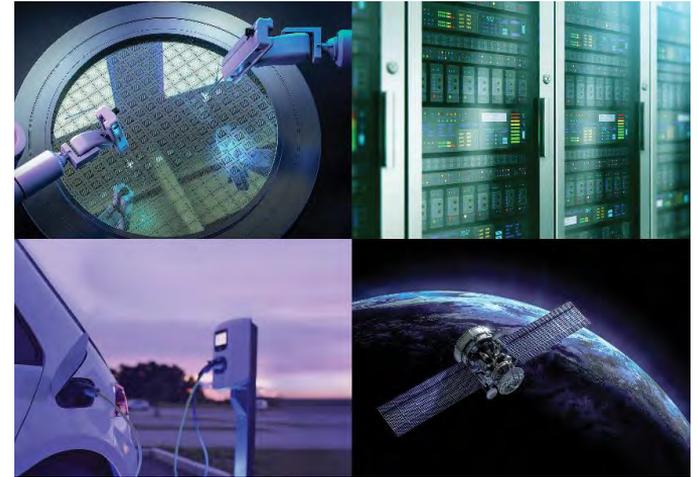
# Peak current/power



# Vicor snapshot

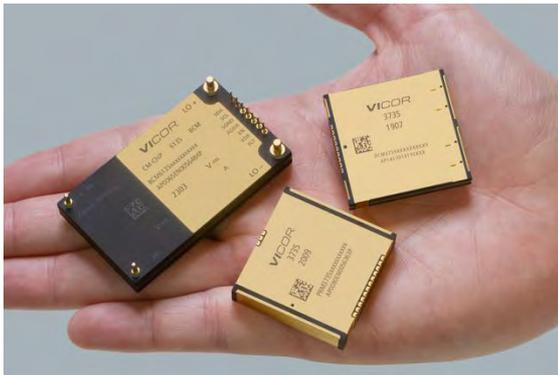
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- Exclusively focused on power
- Approximately 10,000 customers, and just over 1,100 employees worldwide
- Over \$1B+ invested in proprietary architectures, topologies, control systems and packaging
- Organized into four business segments: Automotive, Industrial, Aero/ Defense and High Performance Computing
- 43 Years in power solution business
- (NASDAQ: VICR) Andover, MA



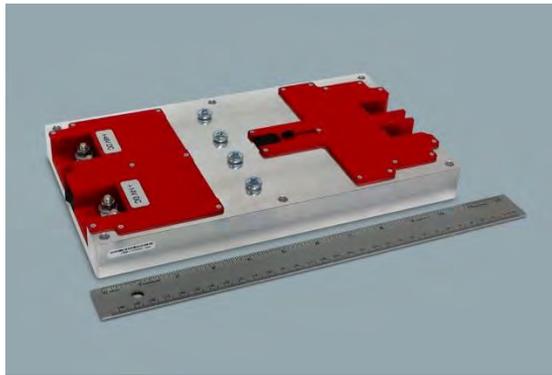
# Join us in Suite 334 for refreshments and hardware examples

## Power modules



4kW 800 – 48V or 12V DC-DC

## Systems using power modules



1.1L 4kW 800V-12V DC-DC

Power density:  
3.6 Kw/L, 2.4 kW/kg



1.0L 150kW 800V-400V DC-DC

Power density:  
150 Kw/L, >80 kW/kg

# Contact Info

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- Thank you

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