

**APEC**  
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ORANGE COUNTY CONVENTION CENTER | ORLANDO, FL

# An Ultra-High Efficiency High Power Density 140W PD3.1 AC-DC Adapter Using GaN Power ICs







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Navitas Semiconductor



# Outlines

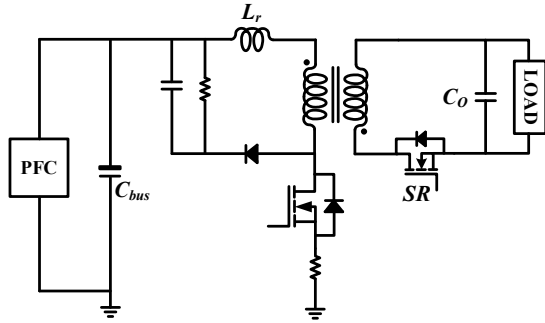
- Background
- Design Considerations of PFC Converter with GaNSense IC
  - How GaNSense IC benefit the PFC converter
  - Efficiency optimization by using Follower Boost PFC
- Design Considerations of AHB Converter with GaN Half-bridge IC
  - GaN half-bridge IC benefits AHB converter
  - AHB efficiency optimization
  - A novel design of  $V_{CC}$  power supply circuit for synchronous rectifier
- Experimental Results
- Summary

# >100W Adapters

	Xiaomi 120W	Realme 160W	Vivo 120W	Huawei 135W	UGREEN 140W	Apple 140W
Image						
Topology	PFC + QR flyback	PFC + QR flyback	PFC + ZVS flyback	PFC + ACF	PFC + LLC + DC-DC	PFC + Buck + LLC DCX
Efficiency	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	High
Complexity	Simple	Simple	Medium	Medium	Complex	Complex
Cost	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High	High

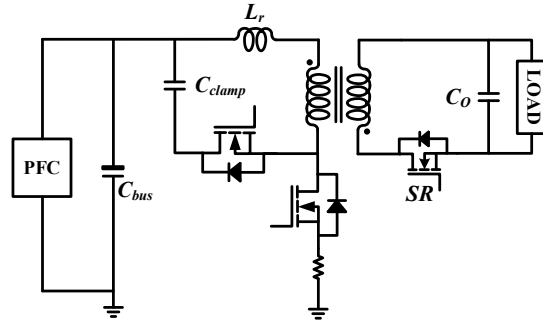
# Topology Consideration for >100W PD3.1 Adapter

PFC + QR flyback



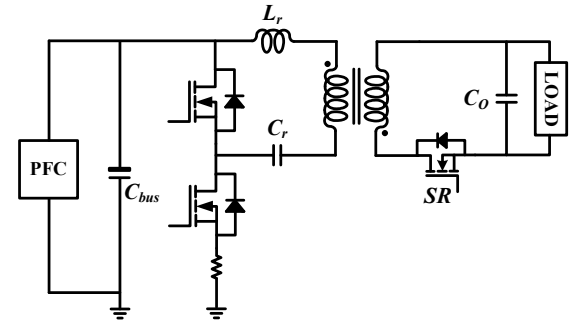
- ✓ Mature and simple
- ✗ High voltage spike and EMI issue
- ✗ Hard to design Tx turns ratio with PD3.1 output

PFC + ACF



- ✓ Voltage clamp and soft switching
- ✗ Primary device voltage increases with higher output voltage
- ✗ Hard to design Tx turns ratio with PD3.1 output

PFC + AHB



- ✓ Voltage clamp and soft switching
- ✓ Two energy storage elements
- ✗ Control complexity

# Innovation of GaN Device: Highly Integration

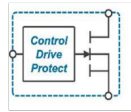
Silicon FET



Discrete GaN



**GaNFast™**  
200-300 kHz

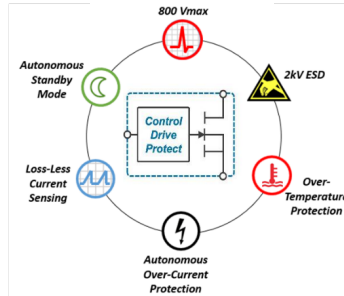


- Old, slow
- High  $Q_g$
- High  $C_{OSS}$
- $F_{sw} < 100$  kHz

- Exposed gate
- External gate drive
- $dV/dt$  sensitivity
- Layout sensitivity
- ESD sensitivity
- Unknown reliability
- Unknown robustness

- ✓ Internal Gate
- ✓ Integrated Gate Drive
- ✓  $dV/dt$  Immunity
- ✓ Layout Insensitive
- ✓ 2 kV ESD rating
- ✓ Proven Reliability
- ✓ Proven Robustness

**GaNSense™**  
500 kHz

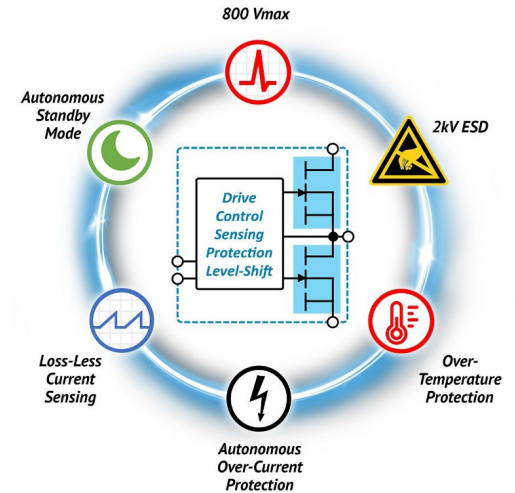


**GaNFast plus:**

- ✓ Autonomous Standby
- ✓ Autonomous Protection
- ✓ Loss-less Current Sensing
- ✓ High Precision
- ✓ High Efficiency

**GaNSense Half-Bridge**

1 MHz



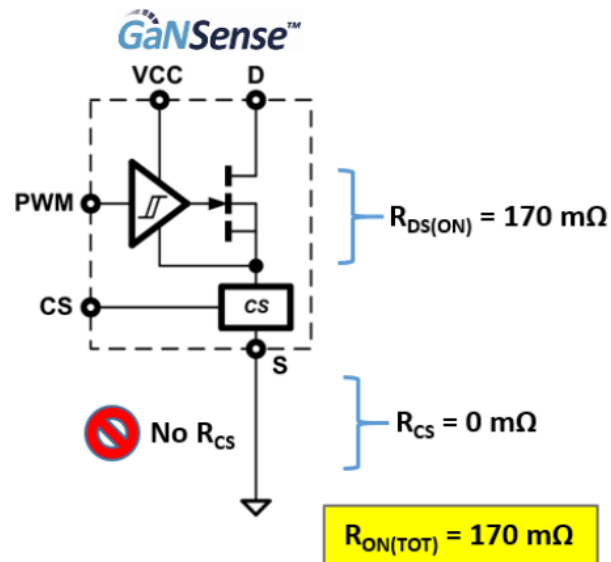
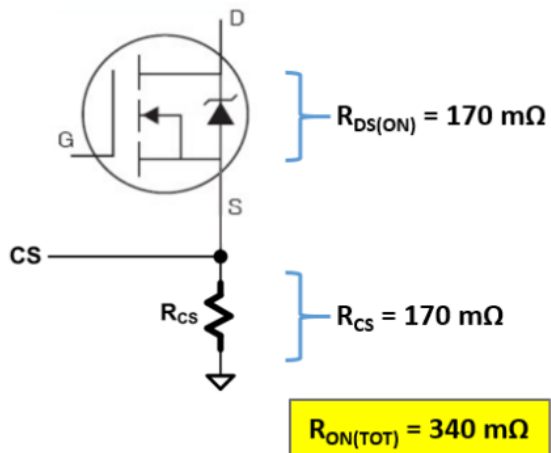
**GaNSense plus:**

- ✓ Highest integration
  - ✓ integrated HS and LS FETs
  - ✓ Integrated level-shift isolation
  - ✓ integrated boot-strap
  - ✓ Shoot-through protection
  - ✓ Enlarged cooling pads
- ✓ Fastest switching
- ✓ Highest efficiency



# Benefit of GaNSense Technology

## External Resistor Sensing Method



✔ Greatly reduced conduction loss

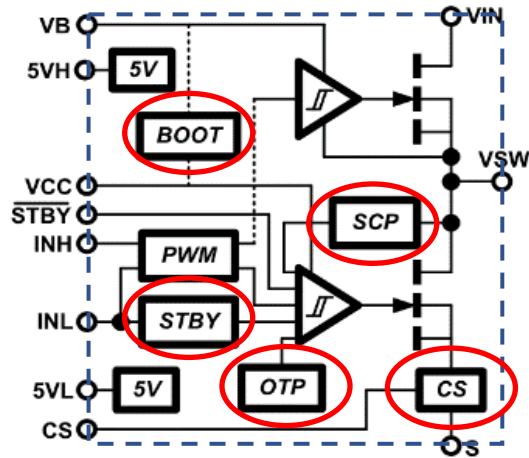
✔ Efficiency increases up to 0.5%

✔ 50% reduction of  $R_{DS(ON) \text{ TOTAL}}$

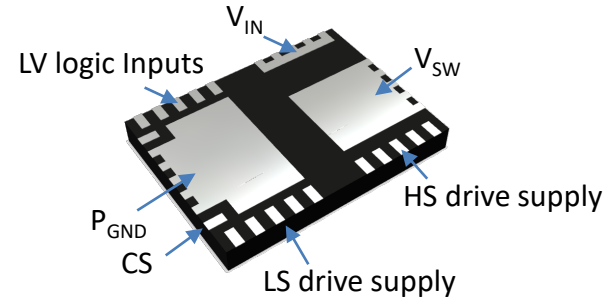
✔ Save more than 30mm<sup>2</sup> PCB space

# Features of GaNSense Halfbridge

## Simplified schematic



## PQFN 6x8



- ✓ Integrated HS and LS FETs
- ✓ Integrated lossless current sensing
- ✓ Over current protection

- ✓ Over temperature protection
- ✓ Integrated level shift
- ✓ Autonomous low-current standby mode

# Comparison between Discrete and Integrated GaN Half-bridge

## Discrete GaN Half-Bridge

- × 33 components
- × 250 mm<sup>2</sup> footprint
- × External HB driver HVIC
- × External. HV bootstrap
- × 2x HV bypass diodes
- × 2x external gate drives
- × Exposed gates



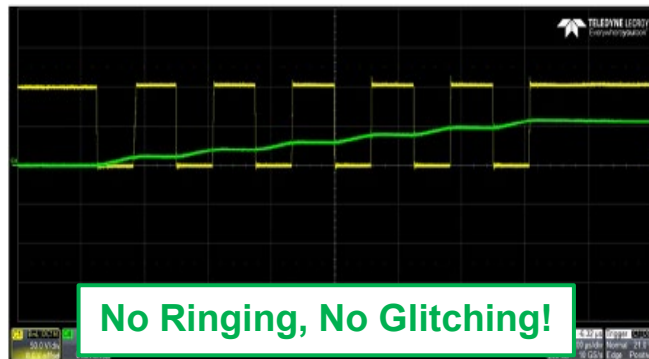
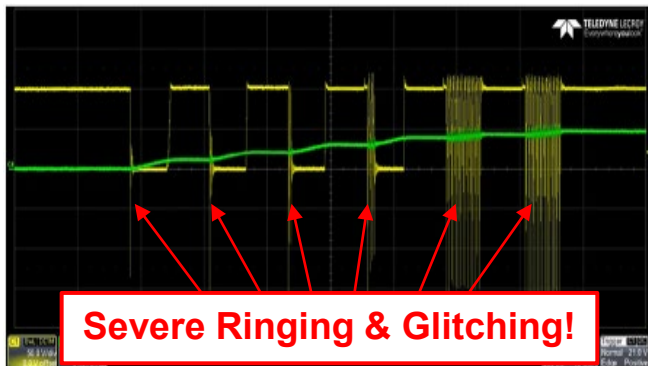
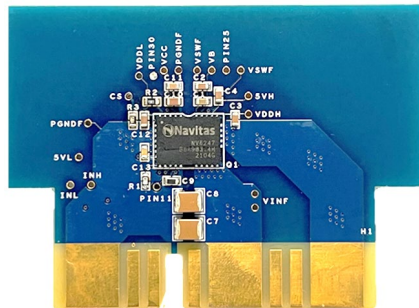
61% fewer components

64% smaller footprint

Complete integration

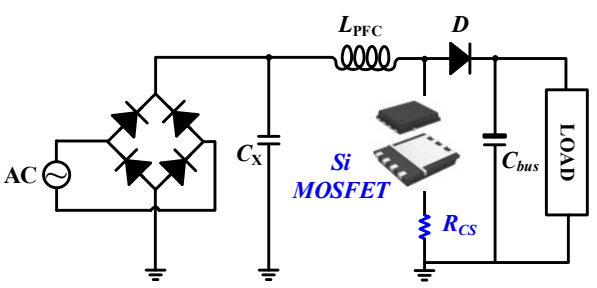
## GaNSense Half-Bridge IC

- ✓ 13 components
- ✓ 90 mm<sup>2</sup> footprint
- ✓ Level shifters
- ✓ Bootstrap
- ✓ Gate drivers
- ✓ No exposed gates

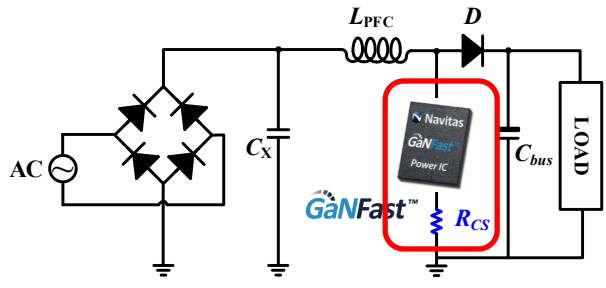




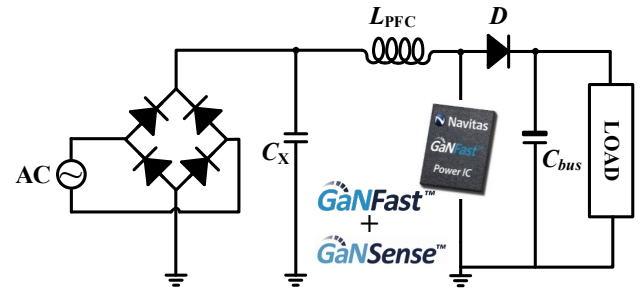
# How GaNSense IC Benefit the PFC Converter



Boost PFC with Si MOSFET



with GaN device



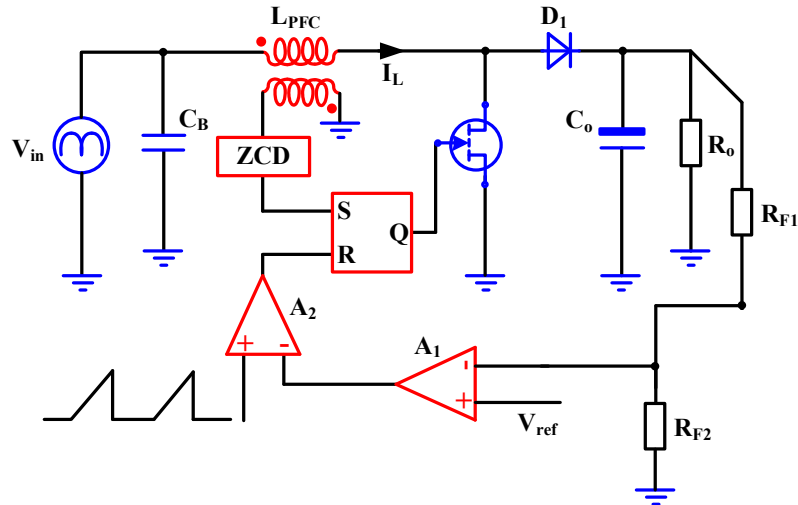
with GaNSense IC

✓ Switching loss is significantly reduced with **GaNFast™**

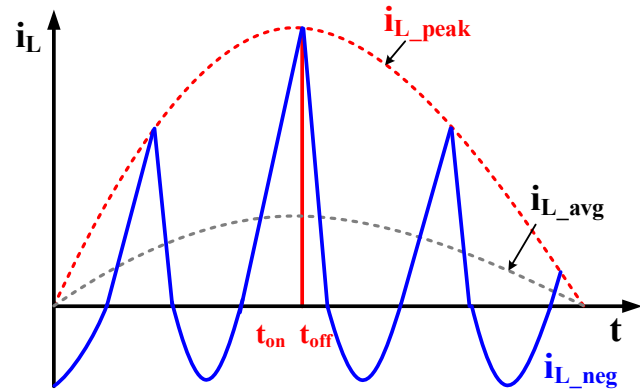
✓ **GaNFast™ with GaNSense™** Completely removed the current sensing loss

# Traditional Boost PFC with Fixed Output Voltage

Traditional CRM/DCM Boost PFC



$V_{in}=90V_{ac}$ ,  $V_{BUS}=400V$

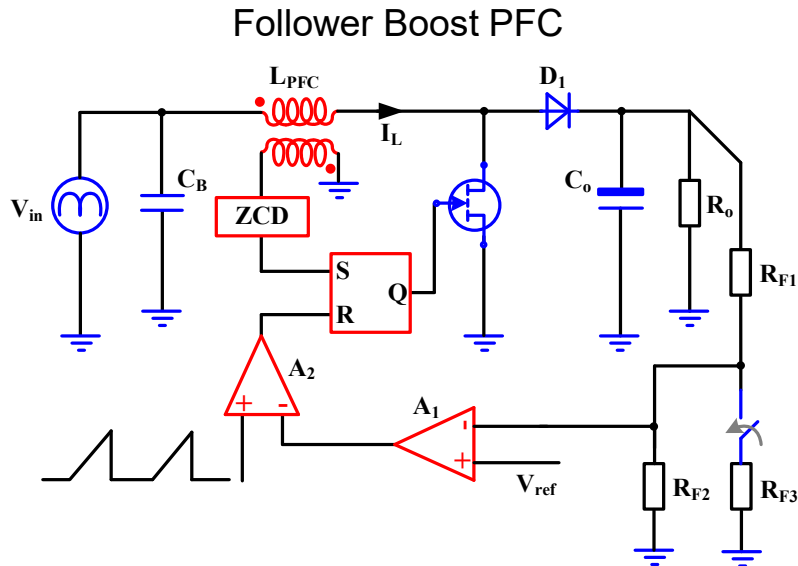


- ⊗ High core loss
- ⊗ High device conduction loss

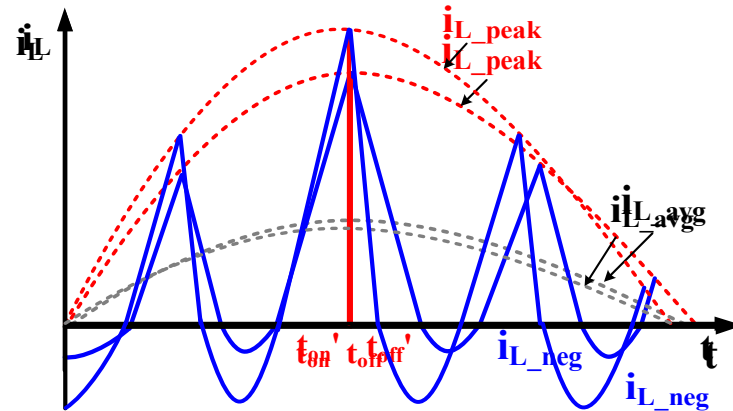
- ⊗ High circulating current
- ✓ Low diode conduction loss

□ Low efficiency @ low line input w/ fixed output

# Follower Boost PFC Benefits



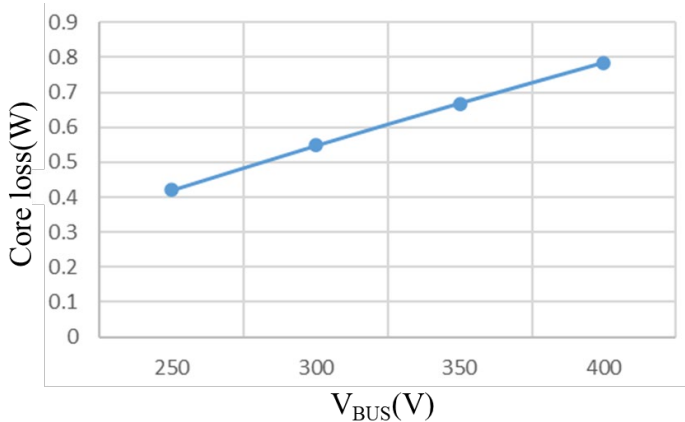
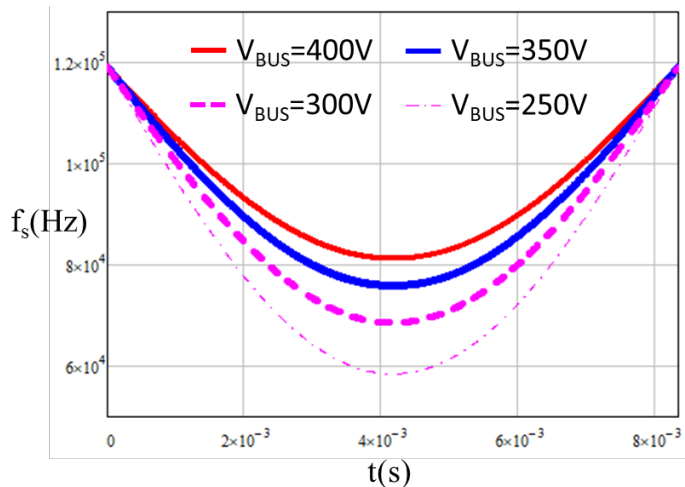
e.g.  $V_{in}=90Vac$ ,  $V_{BUS}=260V$



- ✓ Output voltage varies according to the input voltage
- ✓ On-time and off-time is more balanced

- ✓ Lower resonant current and circulating energy
- ✓ Lower device conduction loss
- ✗ Higher diode conduction loss

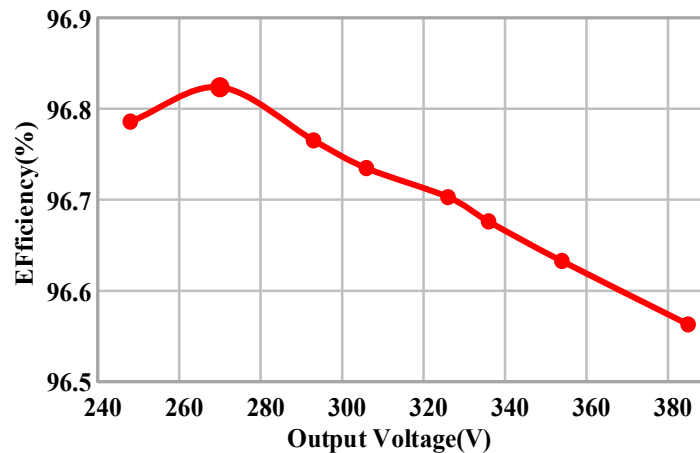
# Follower Boost PFC Benefits



✓ Lower switching frequency

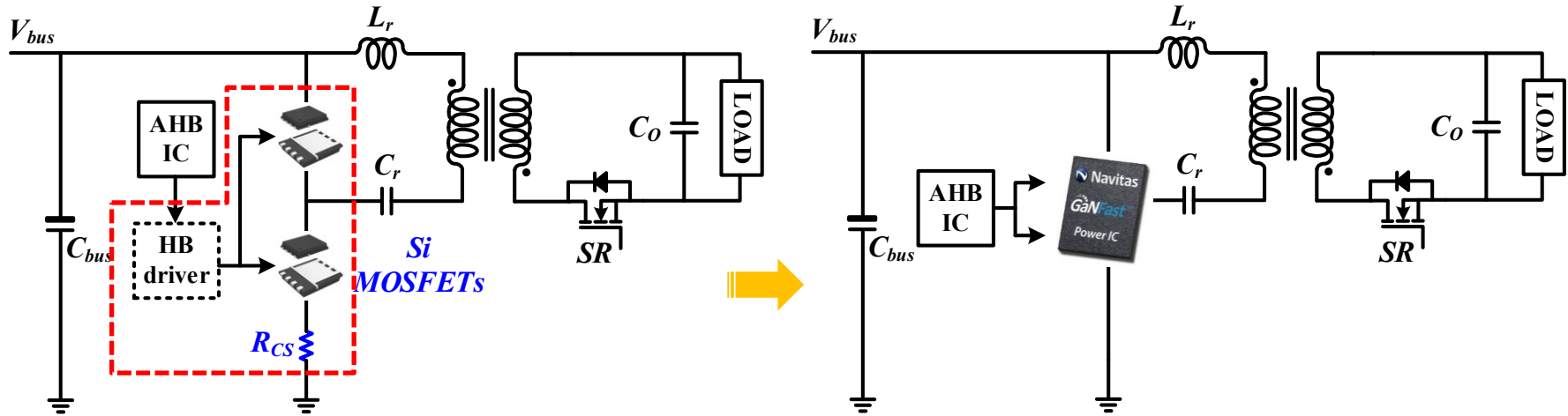
✓ Lower core loss

Tested PFC efficiency @ 90Vac 140W



□  $V_{BUS}$  should be chosen based on the whole system performance

# GaN Half-Bridge IC Benefits AHB Converter



AHB with Si MOSFET

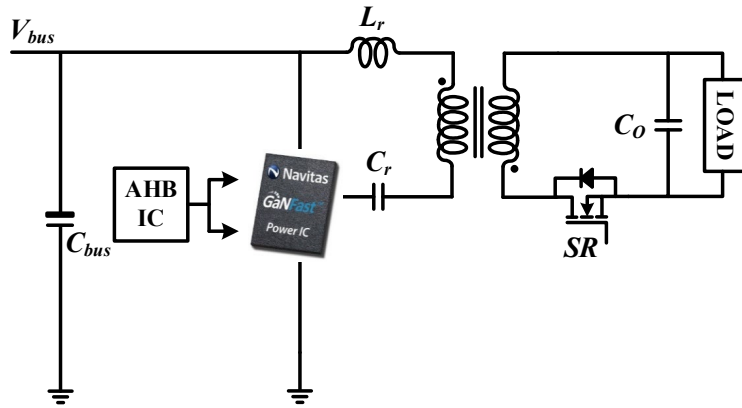
AHB with GaN half-bridge IC

✔ Significantly reduces system complexity

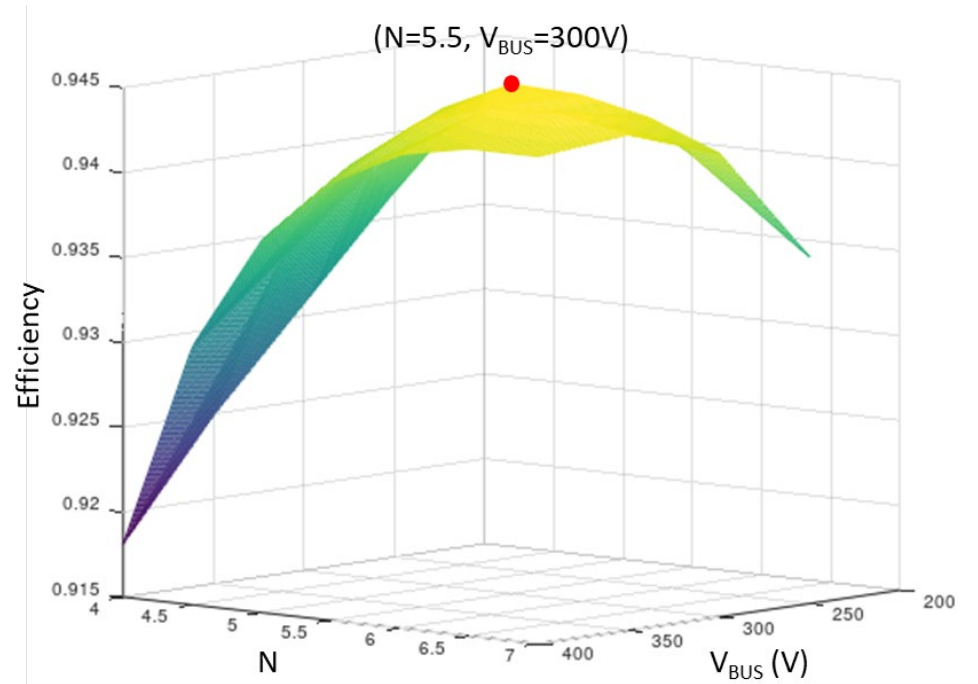
✔ Increase system efficiency

✔ More compact PCB design

# Efficiency Optimization & $V_{BUS}$ Selection



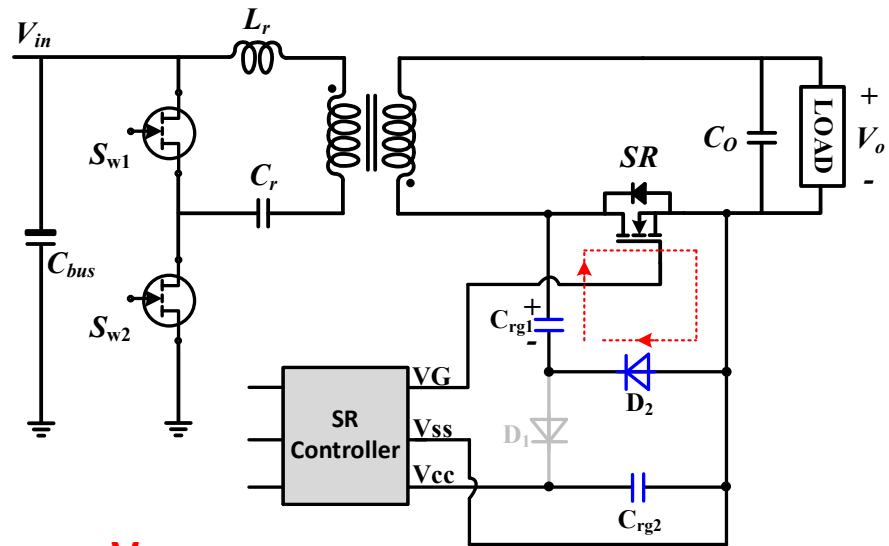
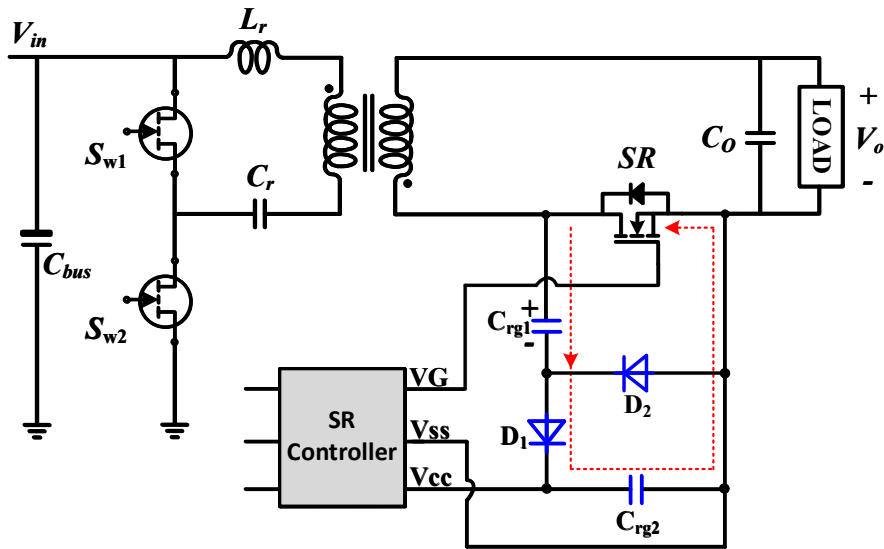
$$V_{Cr} = DV_{in} \quad V_o = \frac{DV_{in}}{N}$$



Estimated system efficiency @ 90Vac

❑ Both  $N$  and  $V_{BUS}$  impact system efficiency

# Proposed $V_{CC}$ Power Supply Circuit

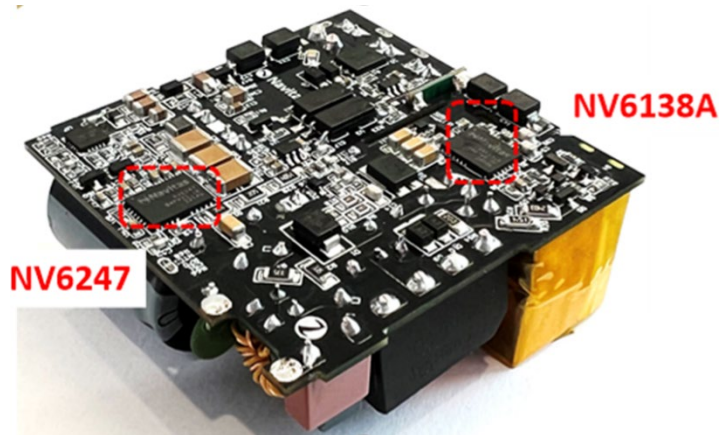
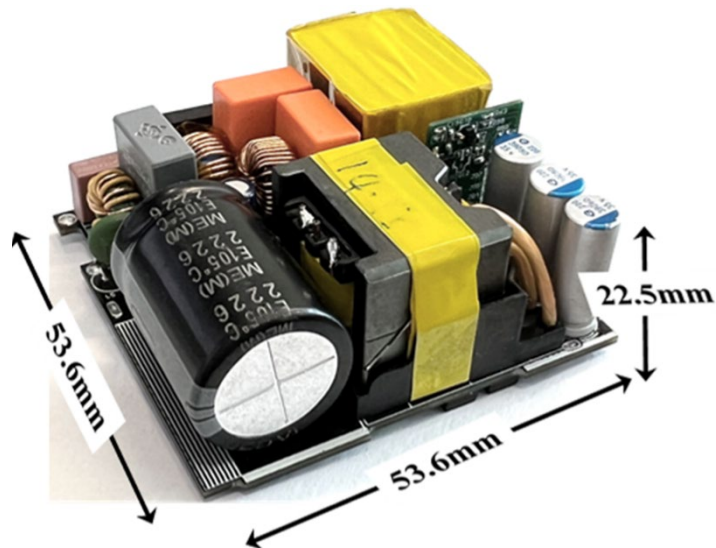


$$V_{DS\_SR} = V_{rg1} + V_{F\_D1} + \overset{V_{CC}}{V_{rg2}} = \frac{V_{in}}{N}$$

✔  $V_{CC}$  is decoupled with  $V_o$  compared with traditional methods

✔  $V_{CC}$  range is narrowed and suitable for PD3.1 application

# 140W PD3.1 AC-DC Adapter

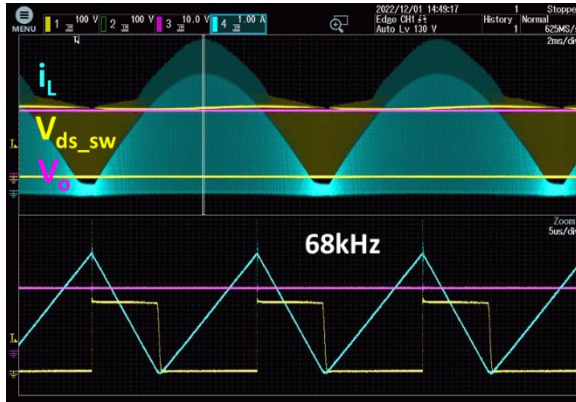


❑ Power density is 35W/in<sup>3</sup> (excludes the case)

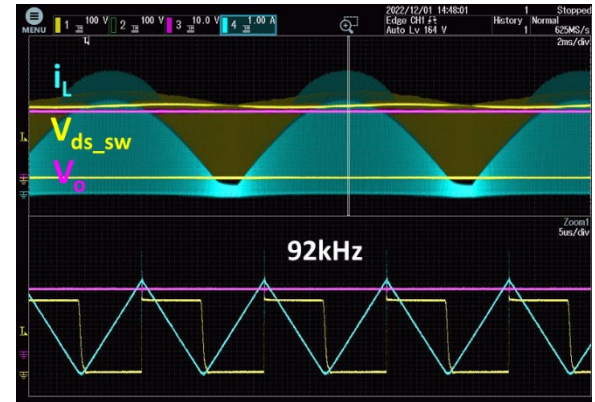


# Key Waveforms of PFC Converter

90Vac  
140W



115Vac  
140W



230Vac  
140W\_1

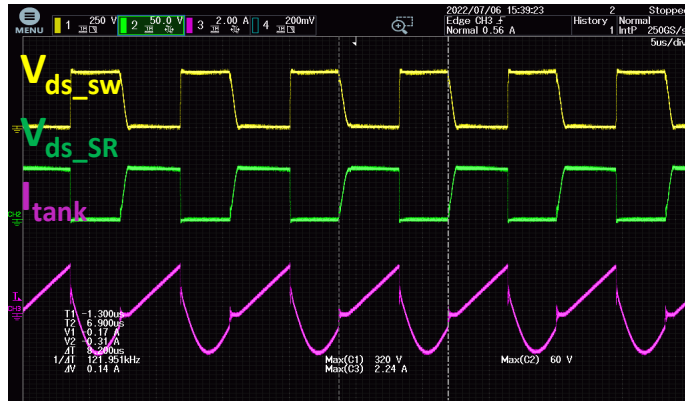


230Vac  
140W\_2

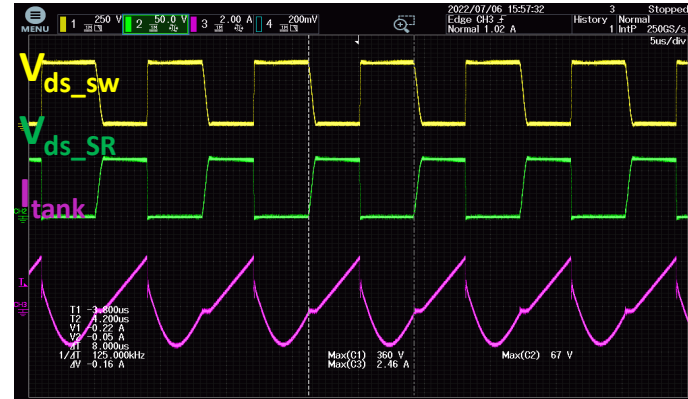


# Key Waveforms of AHB Converter

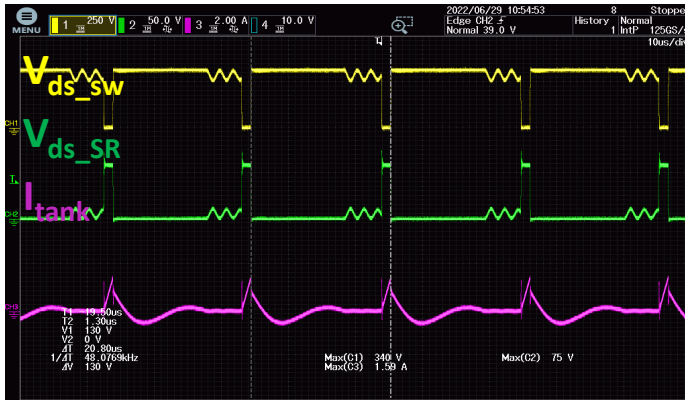
115Vac  
28V/5A



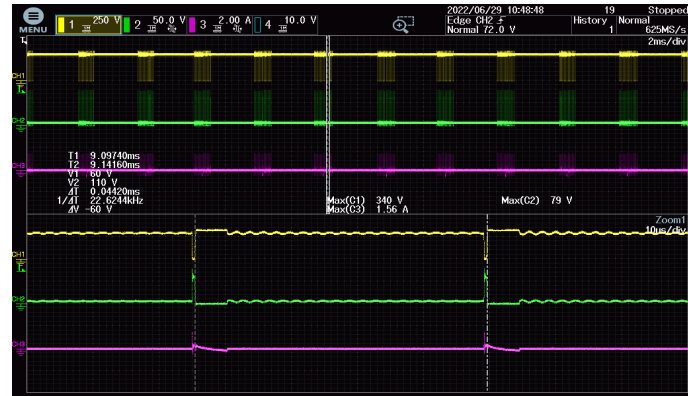
230Vac  
28V/5A



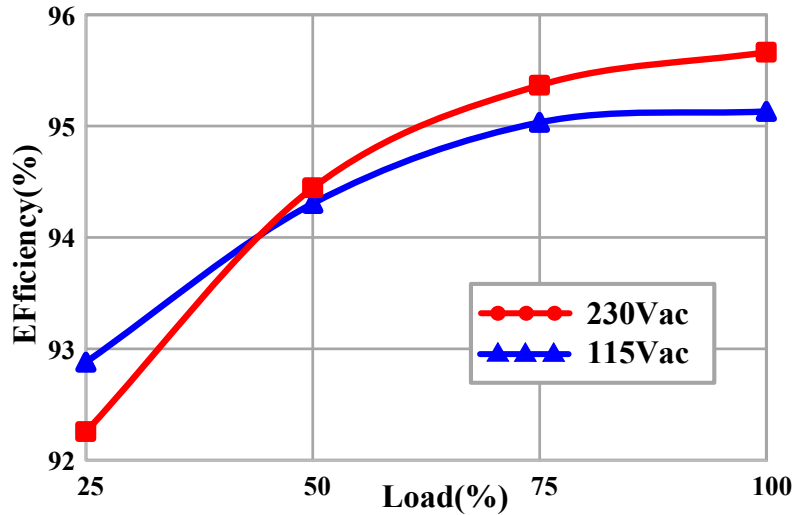
230Vac  
5V/3A



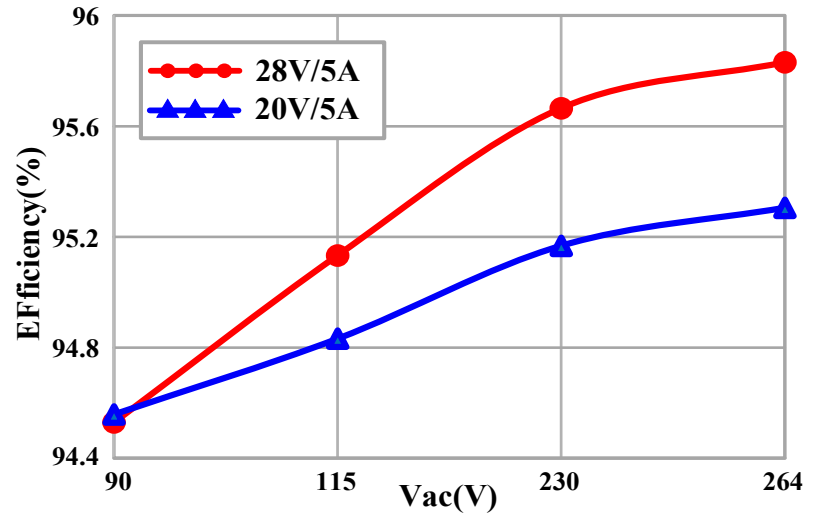
230Vac  
5V/0A



# System Efficiency



Four-point efficiency @ 115Vac and 230Vac

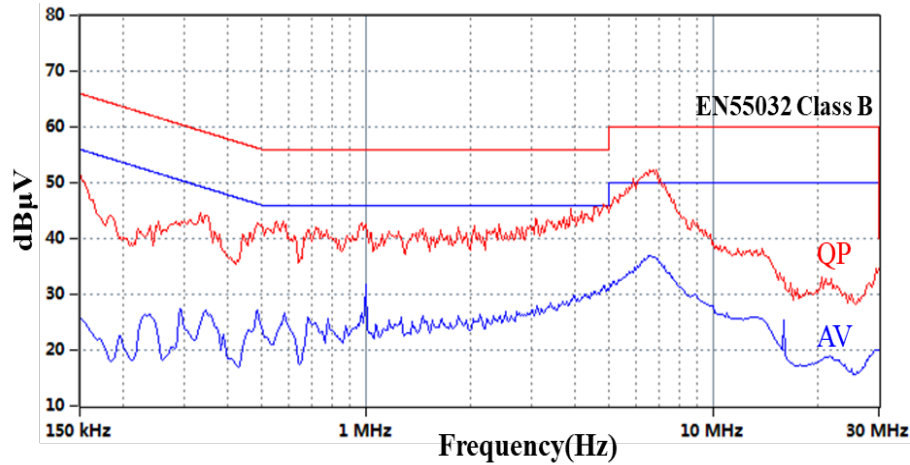


Efficiency at different input voltages

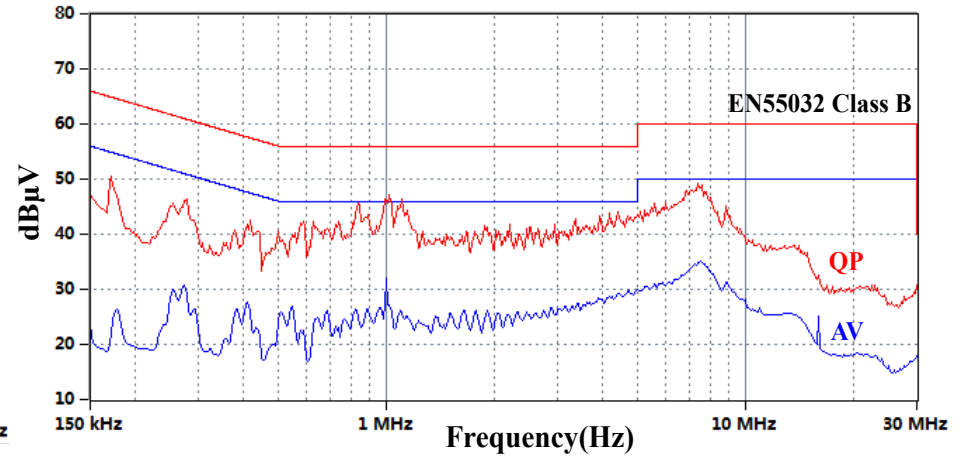
- ❑ Achieves 94.5% full load efficiency @ 90Vac
- ❑ At least 1% higher than the state of art product.

# Conductive EMI Spectrum

115Vac 140W



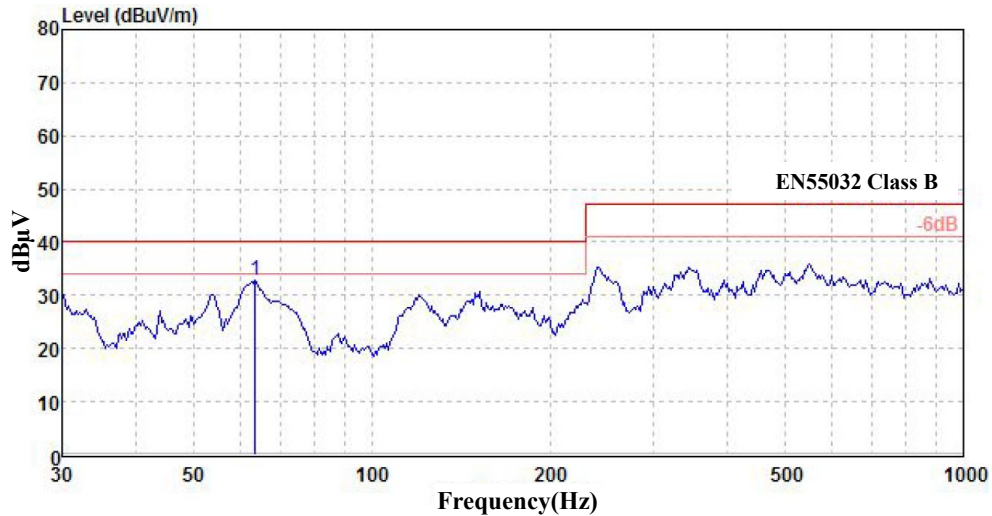
230Vac 140W



Pass the CE standard with more than 8dB margin







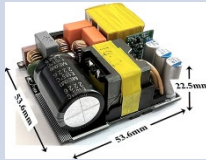
# Radiation EMI Spectrum

230Vac 140W



RE margin is more than 6dB

# >100W Adapters

	Xiaomi 120W	Realme 160W	Vivo 120W	Huawei 135W	UGREEN 140W	Apple 140W	Navitas 140W
Image							
Topology	PFC + QR flyback	PFC + QR flyback	PFC + ZVS flyback	PFC + ACF	PFC + LLC + DC-DC	PFC + Buck + LLC DCX	PFC + AHB
Efficiency	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	High
Complexity	Simple	Simple	Medium	Medium	Complex	Complex	Medium
Cost	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High	High	Medium

# Summary

- The boost follower PFC improves low line efficiency by adjusting bus voltage
- The new SR  $V_{CC}$  supply circuit simplifies the complexity and reduces the driving loss significantly at high output voltage condition
- the new GaNsense and GaN half-bridge power ICs reduce switching loss and circulating energy, improves system efficiency and power density significantly
- This design achieves  $35\text{W}/\text{in}^3$  power density, 94.5% full load efficiency @ 90Vac, and passes CE and RE standards with enough margin.

# Thank You

The text 'Q&A' is rendered in a bold, blue, 3D sans-serif font. The letters are thick and have a slight shadow beneath them, giving them a three-dimensional appearance. The ampersand is also in the same style. A faint 'dreamstime.' watermark is visible in the center of the image, overlaid on the ampersand.

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