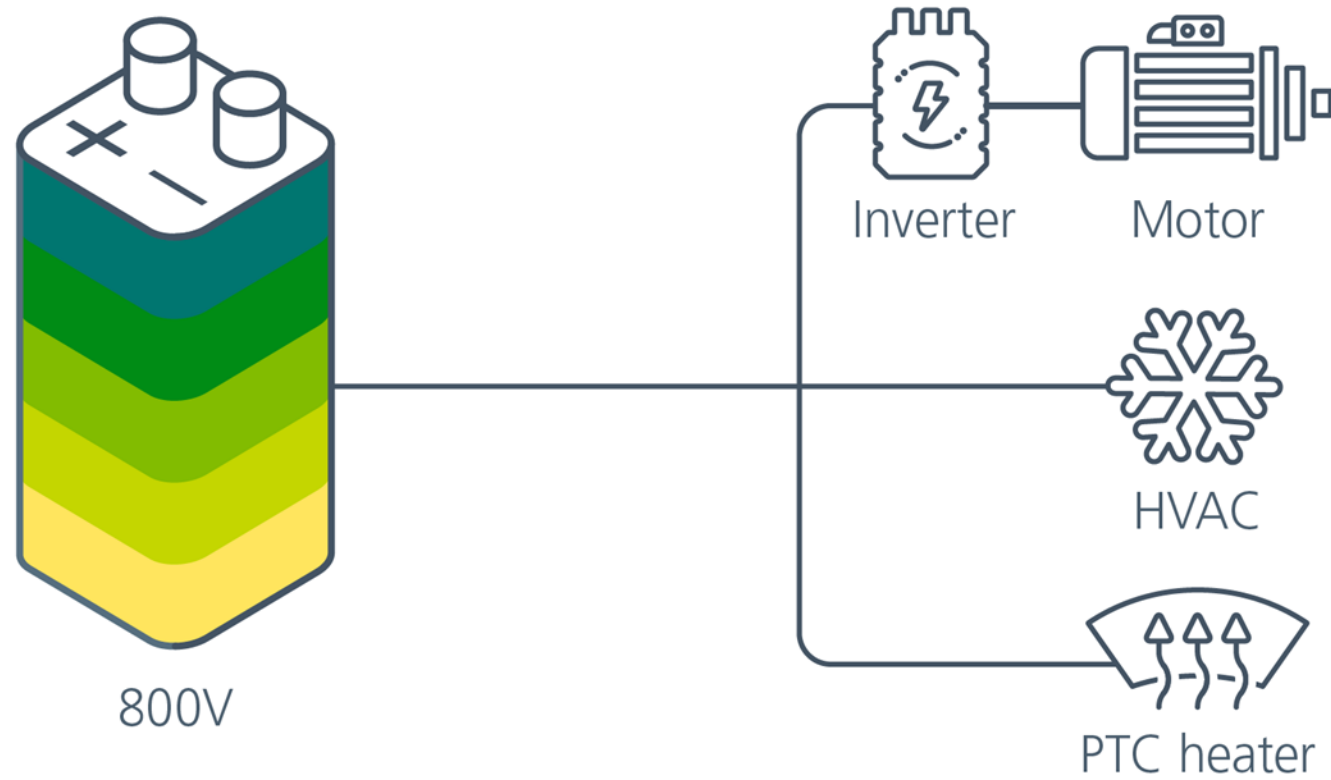


# Voltage conversion with Sine Amplitude Converter: performance, benefits and applications

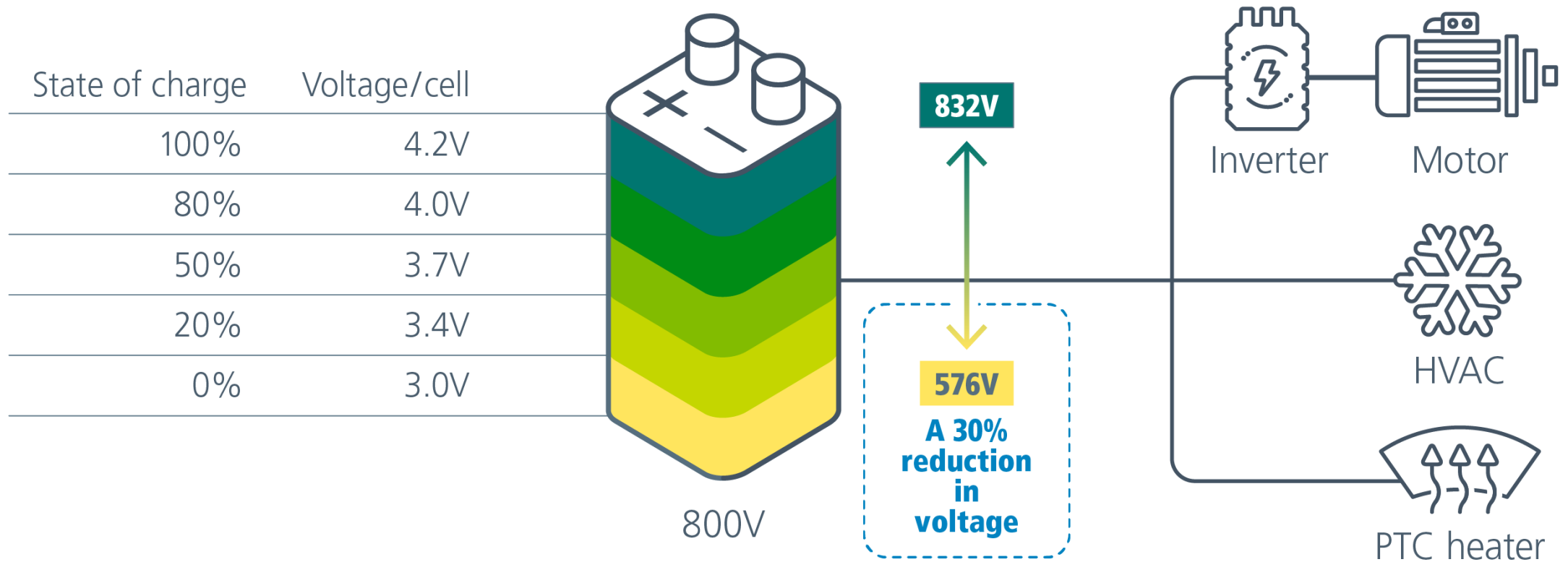
Haris Muhedinovic

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

# BEV HV architecture



# Characteristics of a HV battery



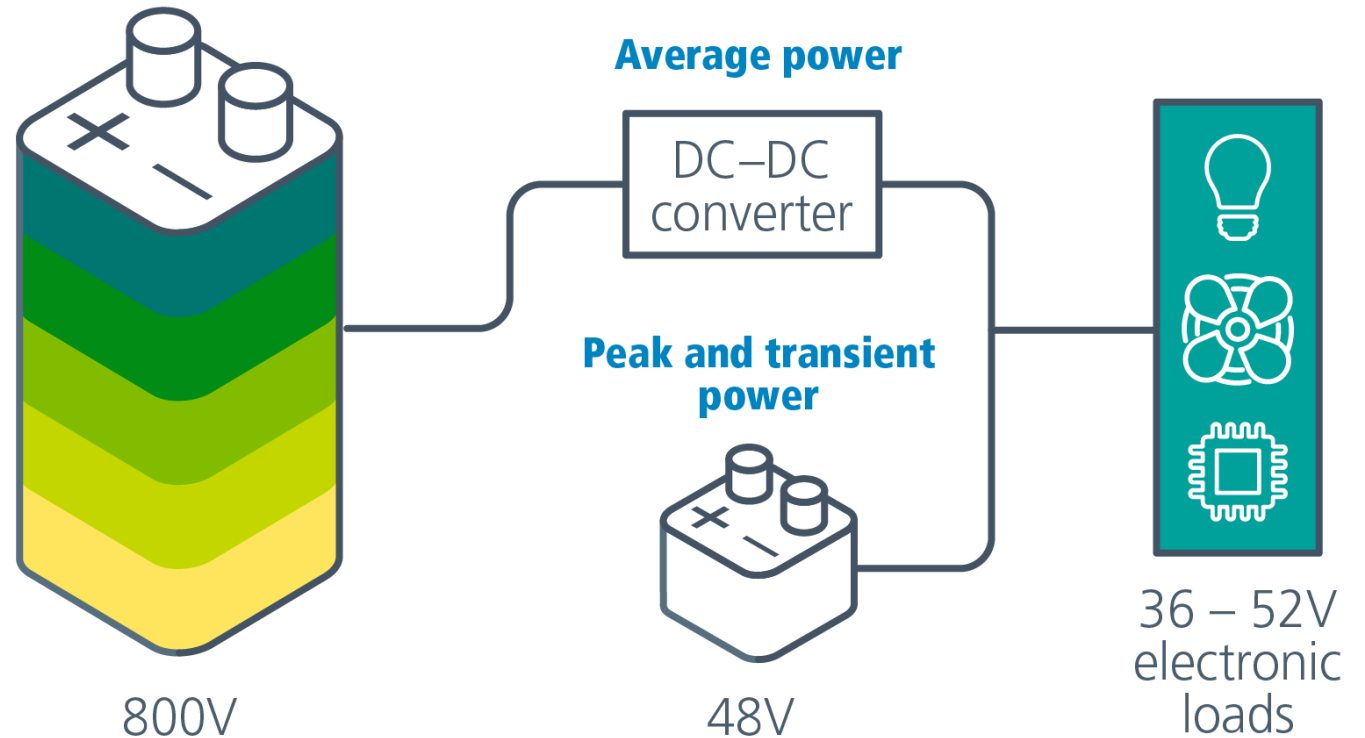
# 48V – main low voltage bus for future architectures

- 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?

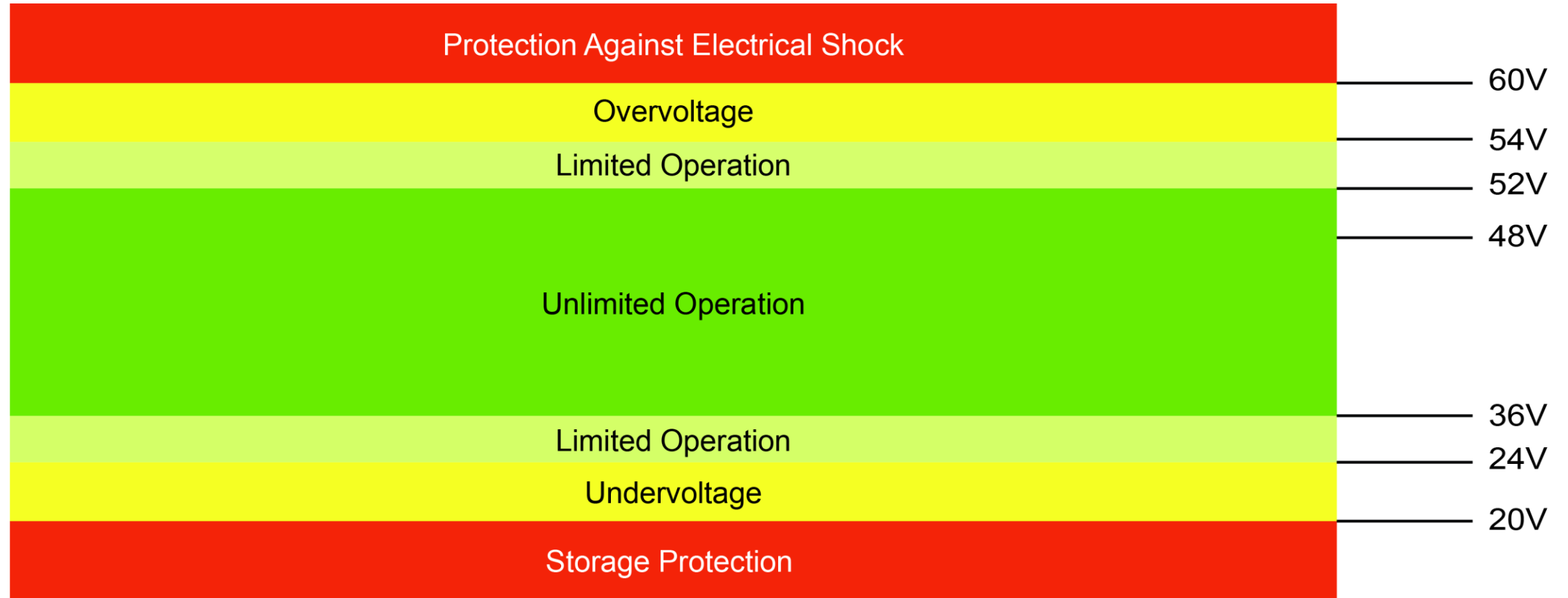
# Current 48V bus solutions for xEV

## Challenges:

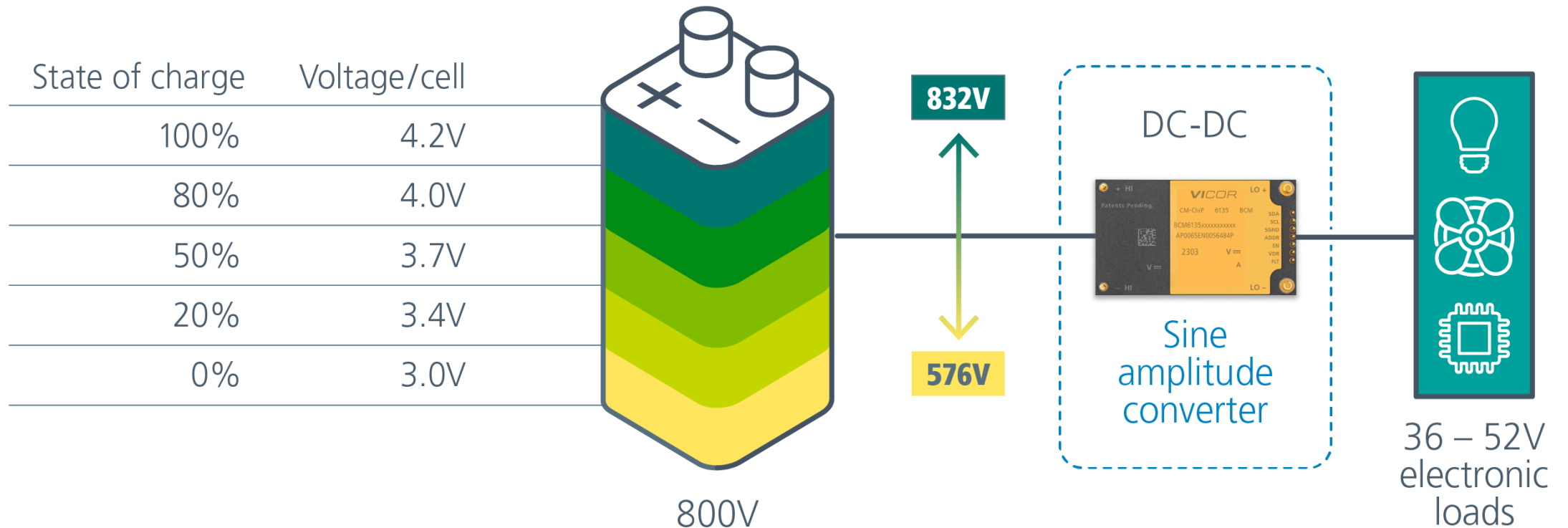
- Weight and size
- Cost
- Maintenance efforts
- Lifetime of battery



# 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

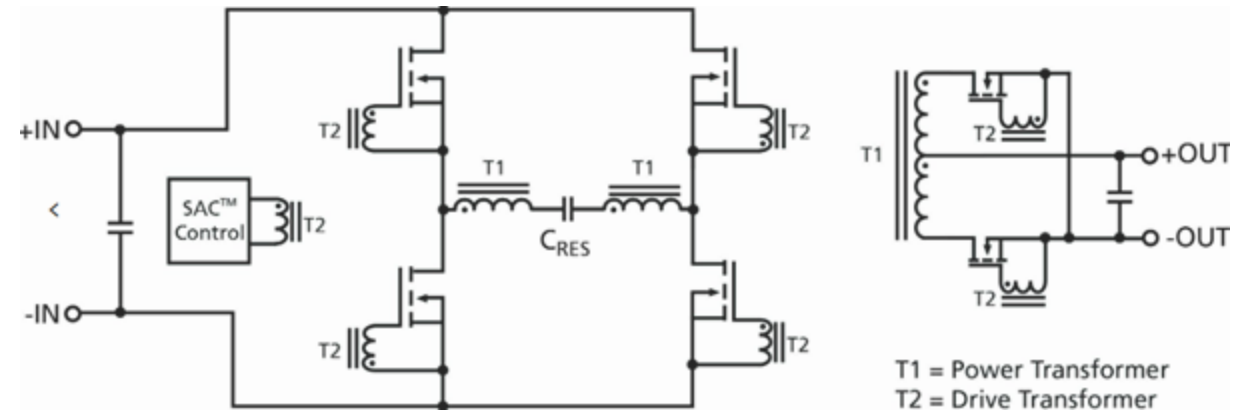
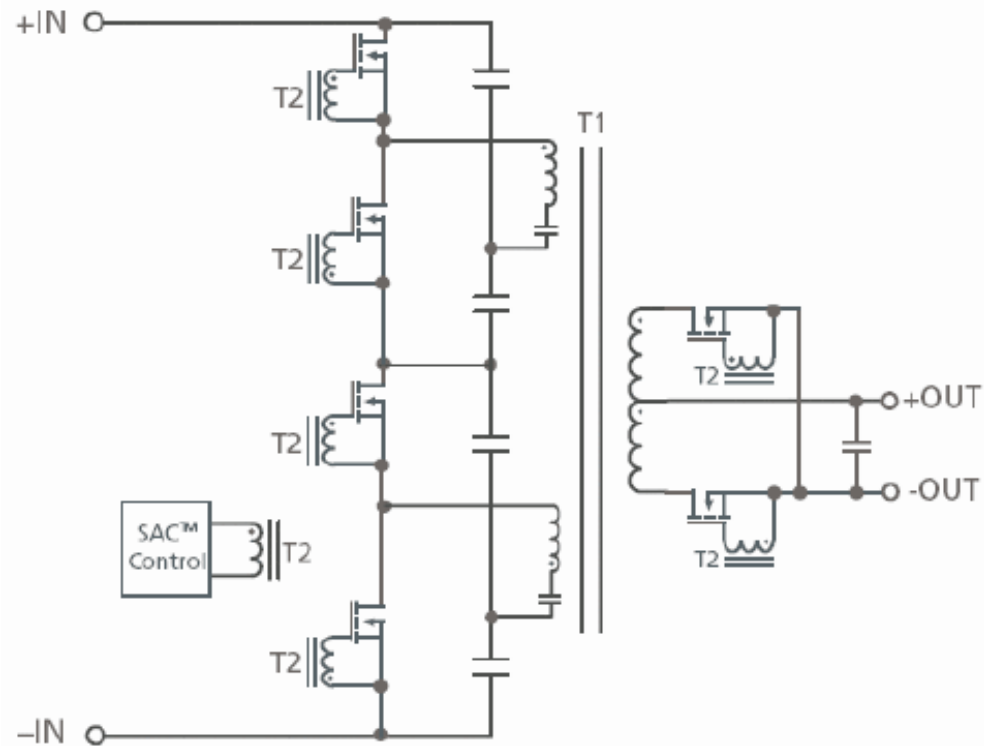
DC-DC



Sine  
amplitude  
converter

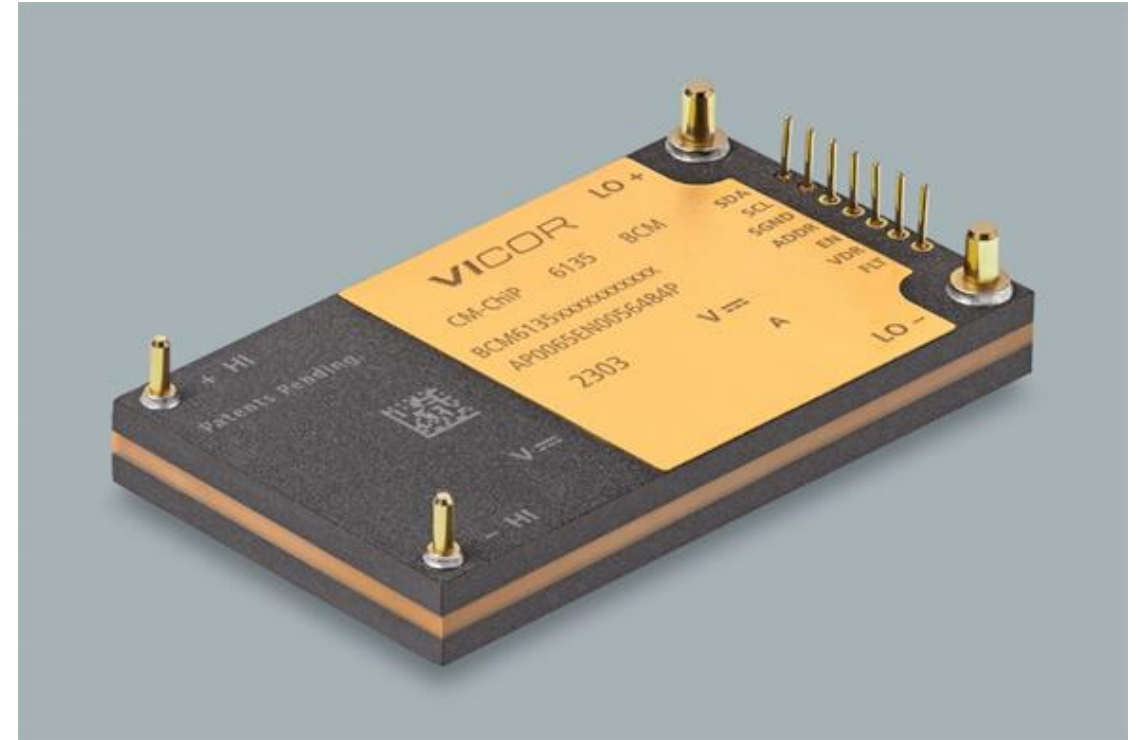


# Topology example of SAC implementation – BCM

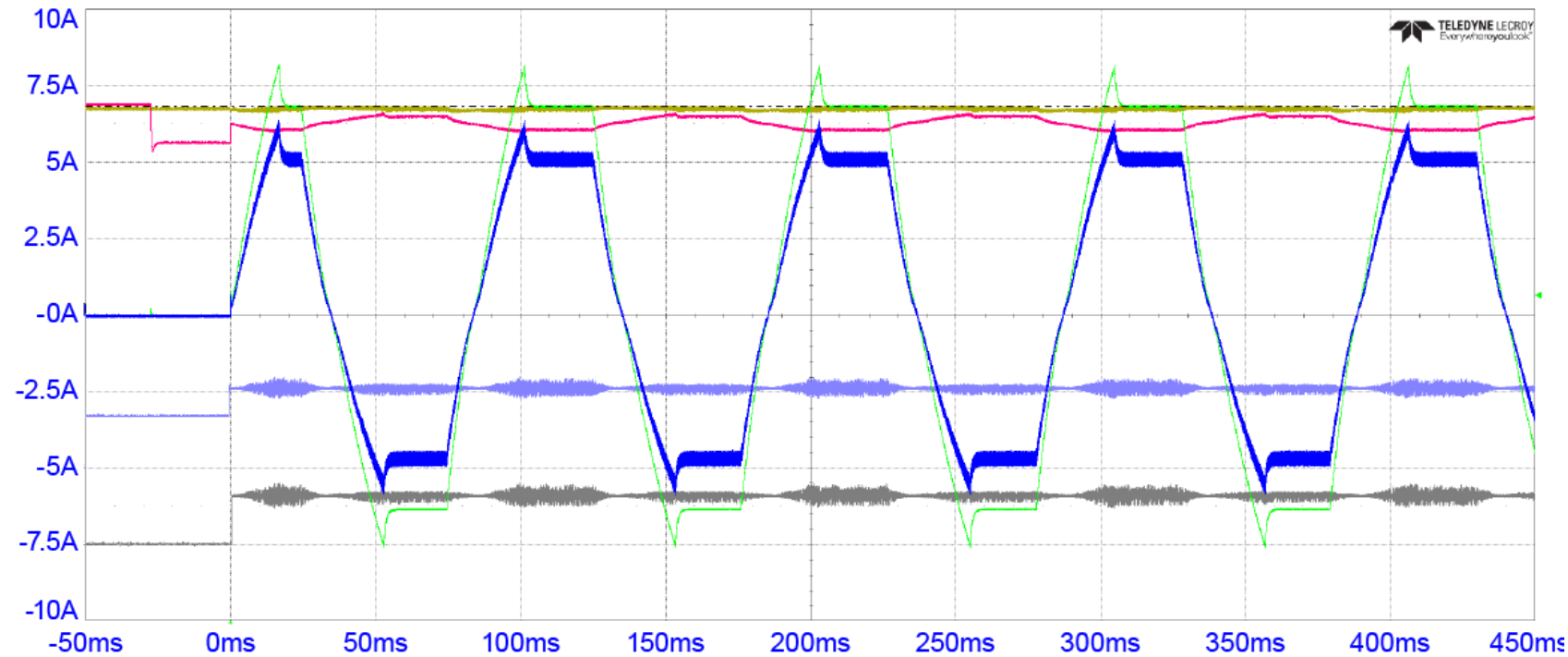


# Example of SAC implementation – BCM

- 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



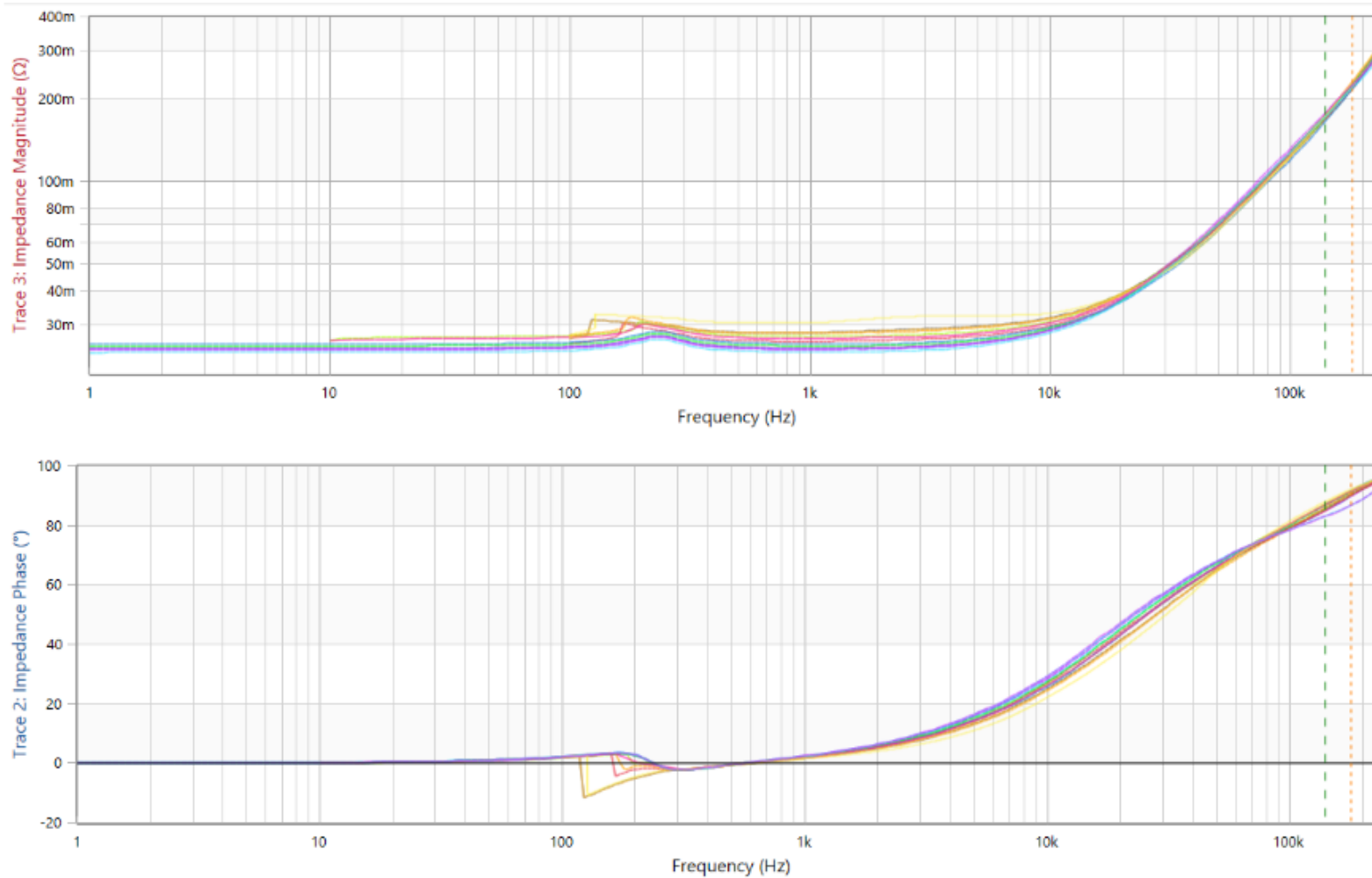
# Bidirectional current flow and bandwidth



Measure	P1 slew(IHI)	P2 slew(IHI)	P3 slew(ILO)	P4 slew(ILO)	P5 max(IHI)	P6 max(ILO)	P7 rise(IHI)	P8 rise(ILO)	P9 fall(IHI)	P10 fall(ILO)	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												
C1 BwL DCTM VIN	C2 BwL DCTM VOUT	C3 BwL DCTM IHI	C4 BwL DCTM ILO	C5 BwL DCTM FLT	C6 BwL DCTM VDR							
300 V/div 0.00 V offset	20.0 V/div 0.00 V offset	2.50 A/div 0.00 mA offset	30.0 A/div 0.00 mA offset	5.00 V/div -15.000 V	5.00 V/div -10.000 V							
816 V	54.4 V	6.80 A	81.6 A	28.60 V	23.60 V							

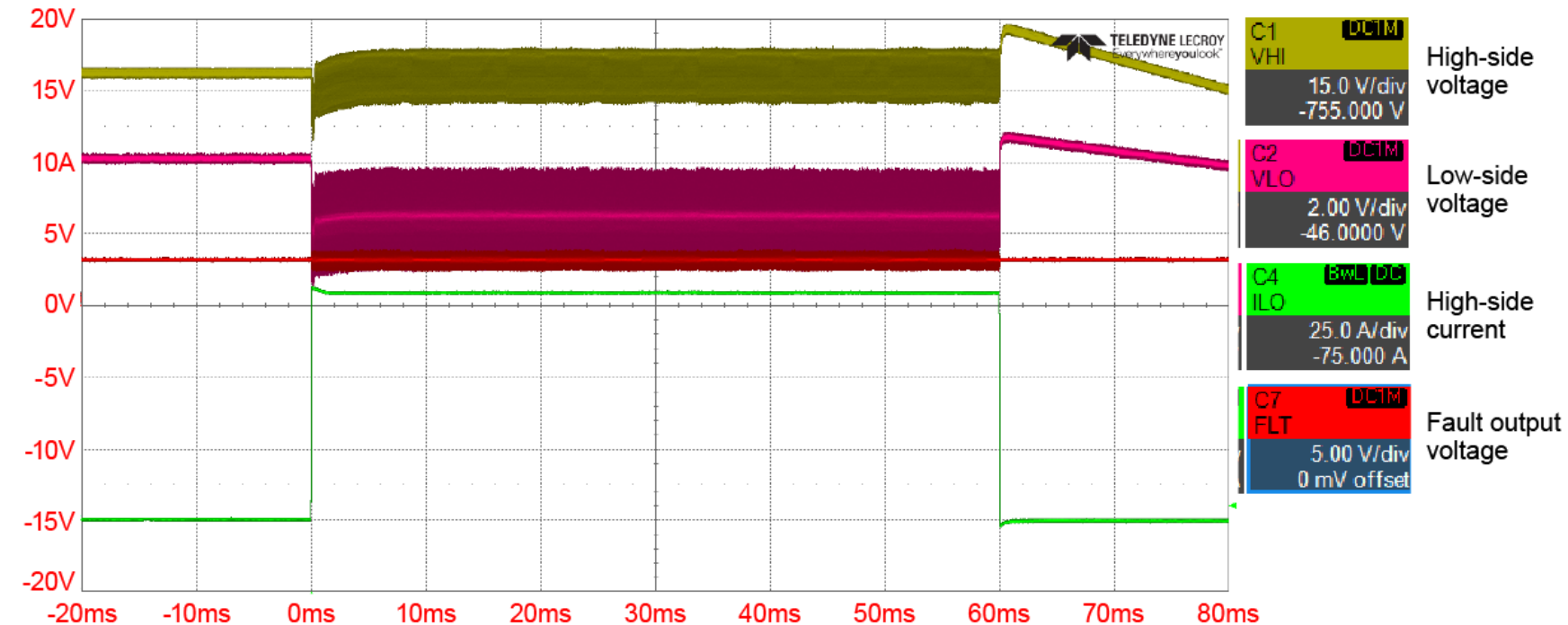
C1 BwL DCTM VIN	300 V/div 0.00 V offset	816 V	High-side voltage
C2 BwL DCTM VOUT	20.0 V/div 0.00 V offset	54.4 V	Low-side voltage
C3 BwL DCTM IHI	2.50 A/div 0.00 mA offset	6.80 A	High-side current
C4 BwL DCTM ILO	30.0 A/div 0.00 mA offset	81.6 A	Low-side current
C5 BwL DCTM FLT	5.00 V/div -15.000 V	28.60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

# 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	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
C1	VHI	C2	VLO	C4	ILO	C7	FLT					
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

10.0 ms/div

2.5 MS

25 MS/s

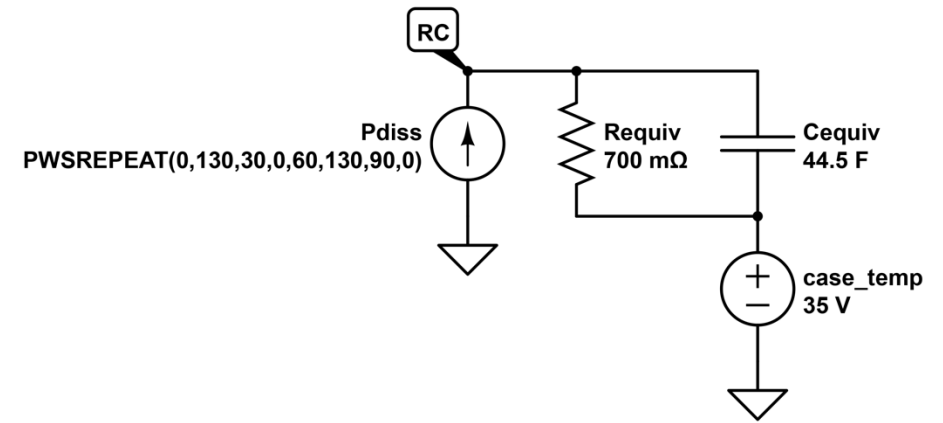
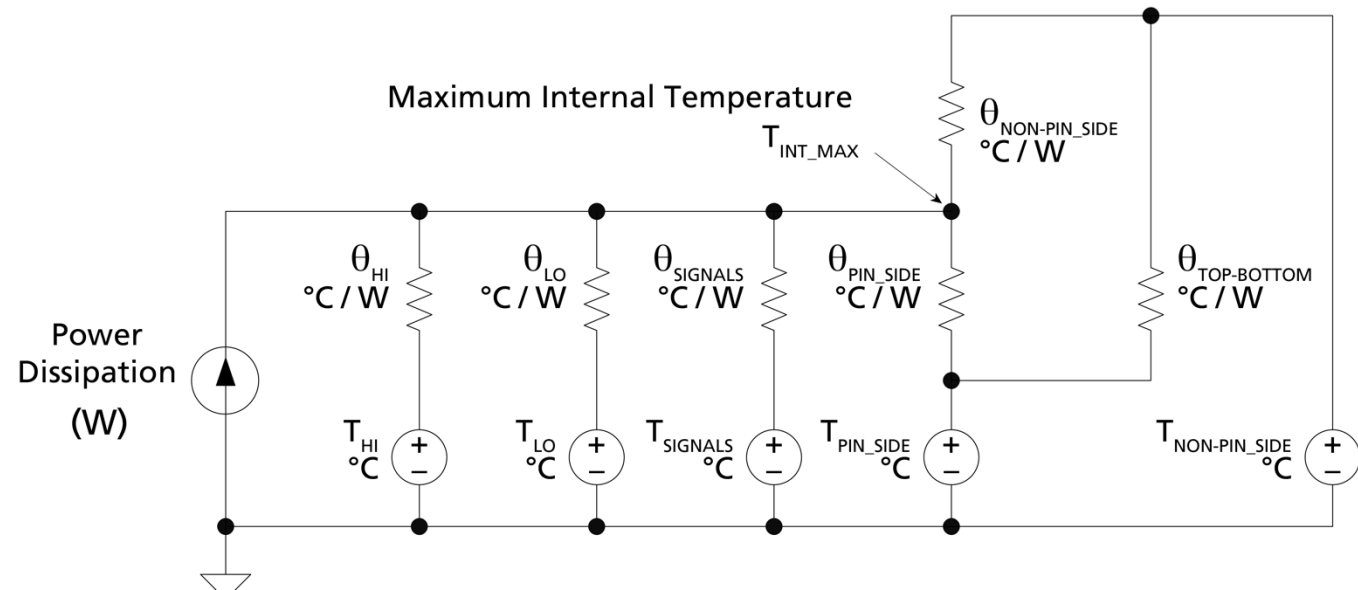
Trigger: Stop

Edge: Positive

5.0 A

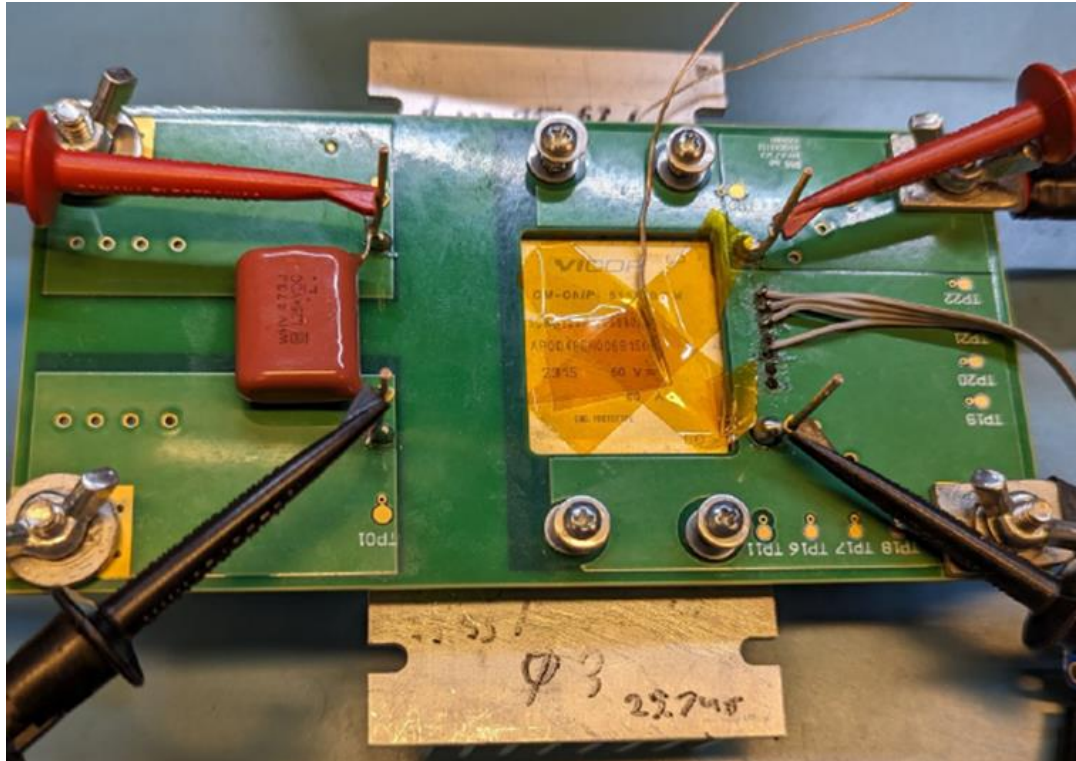
# Packaging thermal performance

Package size: 61 x 35 x 7 mm



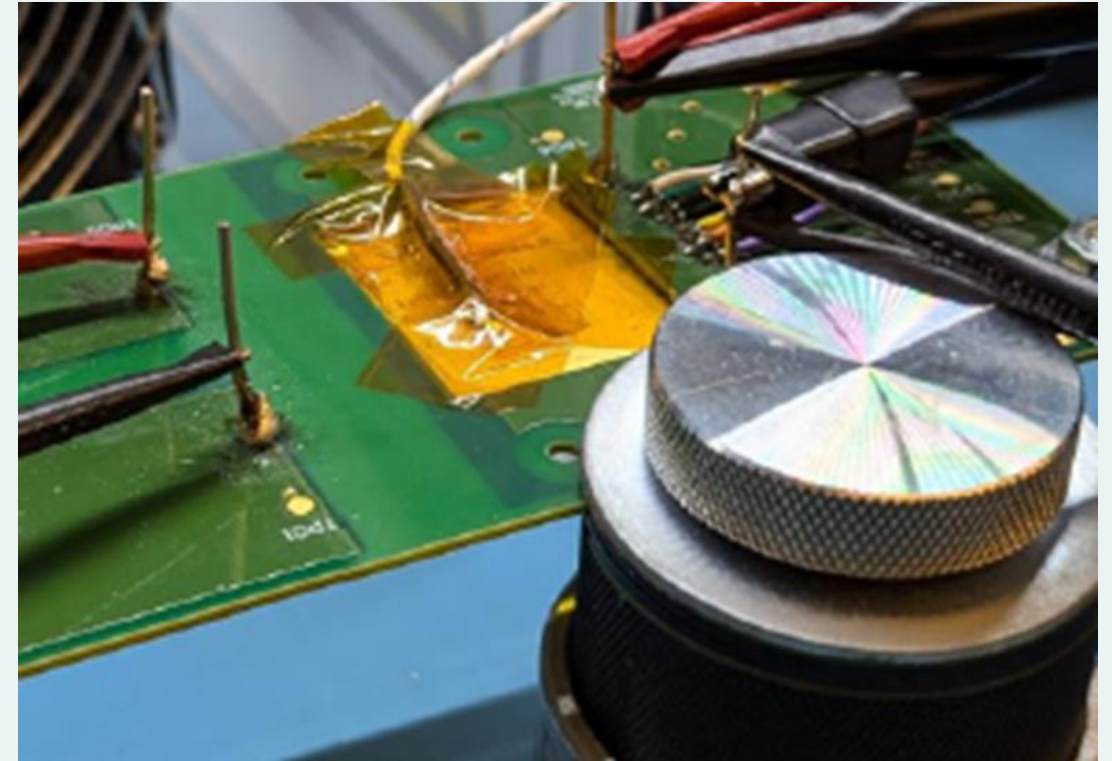


## Test setup with heat sink



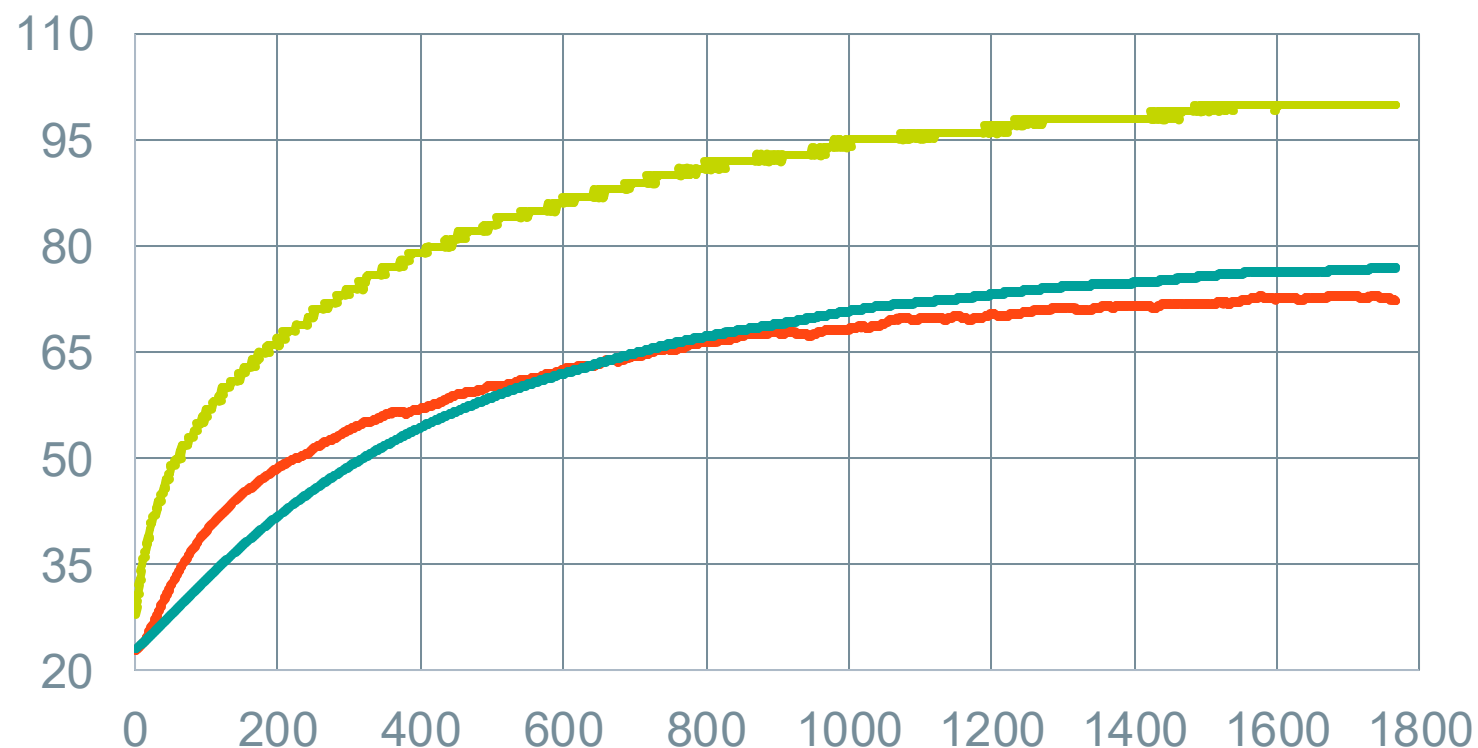
Heat sink: 120 x 60 x 25 mm

## 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

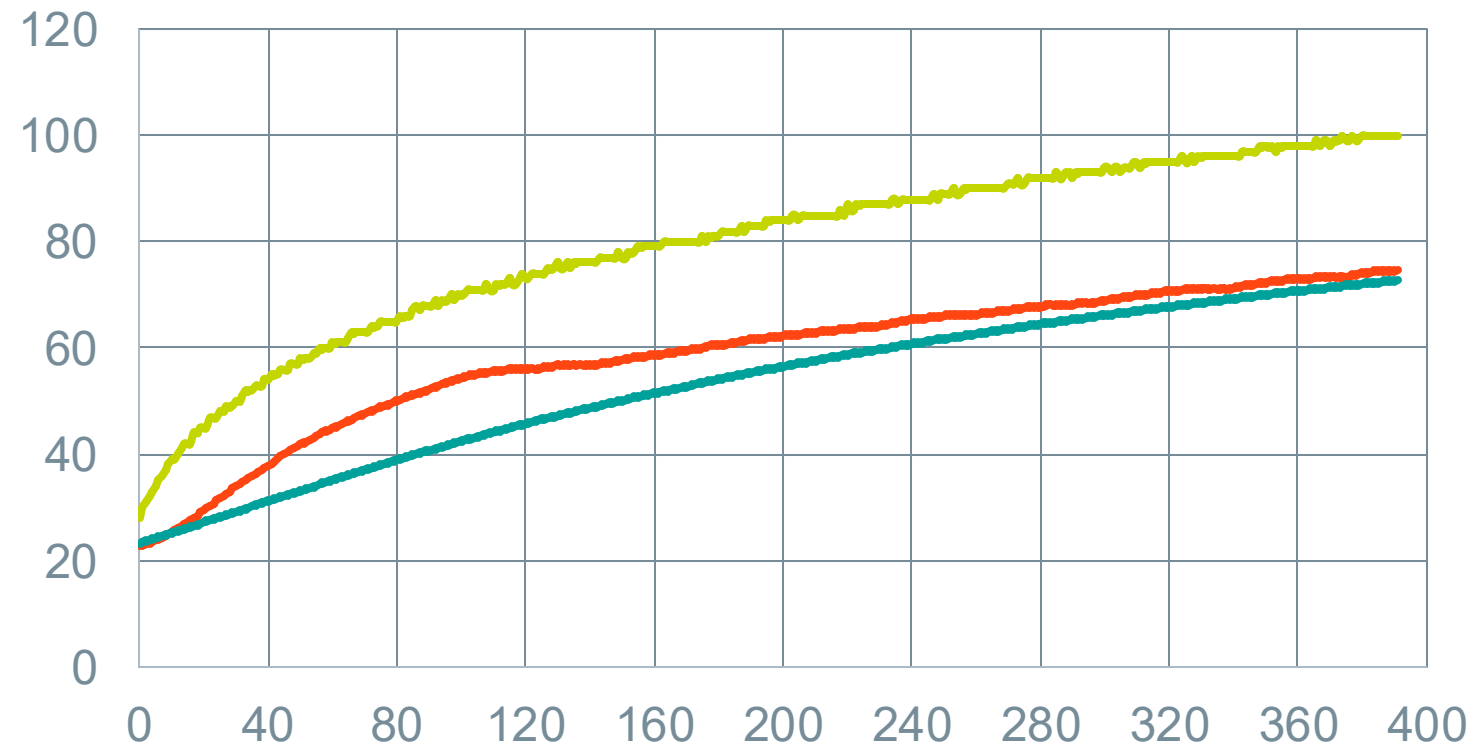


- Read Temperature 1 (8Dh)
- Bottom Case Temperature
- Top Case Temperature
- 16 to 80A load transient,  $P_{OUT} = 720W$  average
- 900ms @ 16A, 100ms @ 80A
- 30-minute total test time
- Heatsink Vicor PN: 02111
- Thermal pad: ACTPD00018A
- Thermal pad size: 68 x 41 x 1mm



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

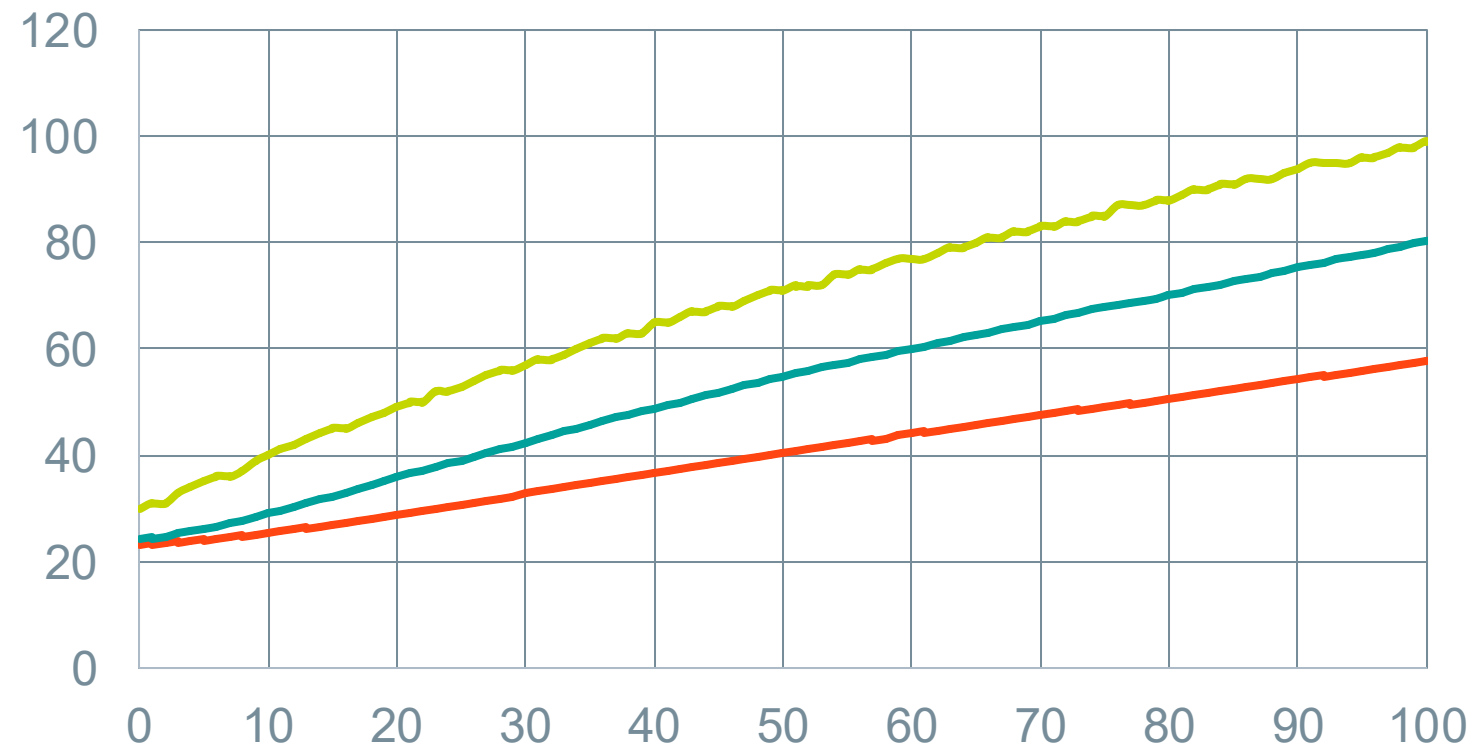
BCM6135...A06, temperature vs time



- 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

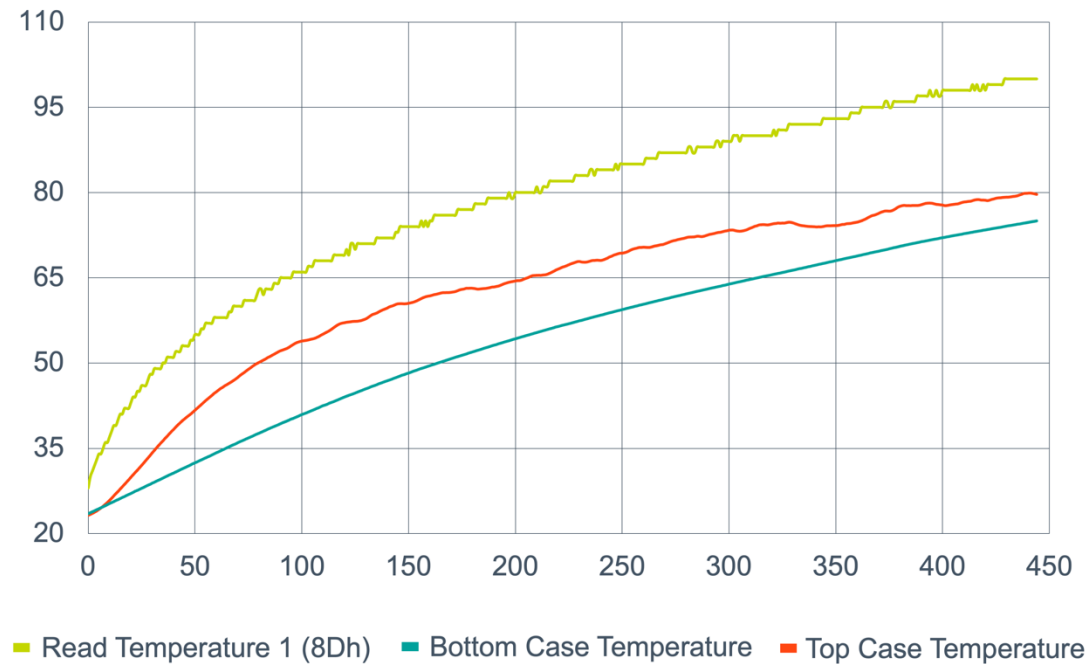
BCM6135...A06, temperature vs time



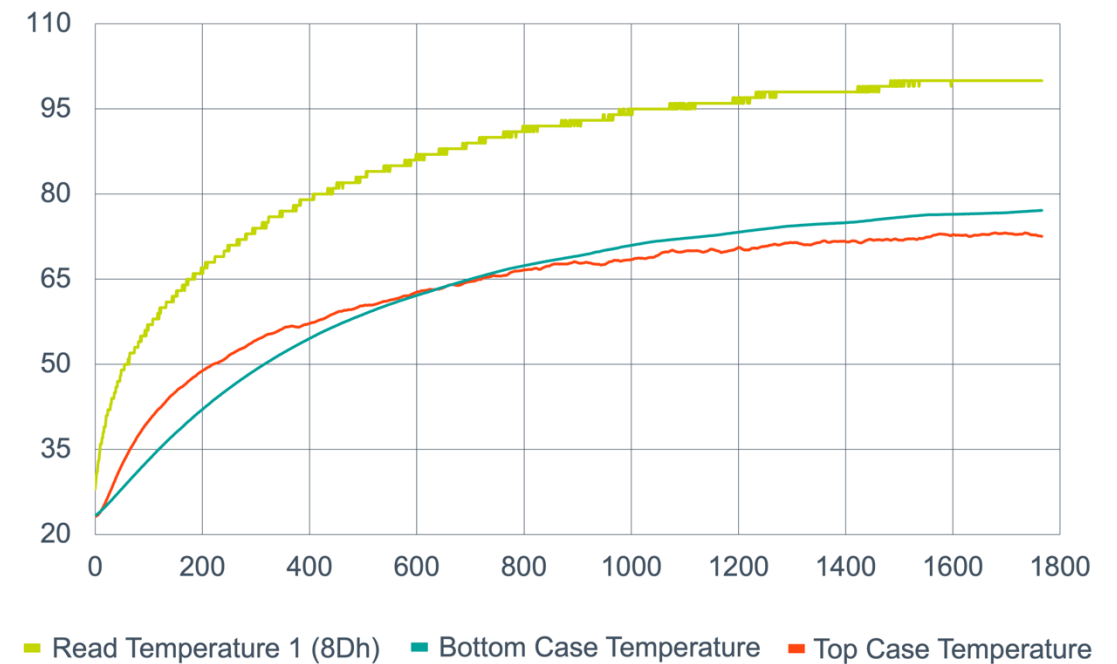
- Read Temperature 1 (8Dh)
- Bottom Case Temperature
- Top Case Temperature
- 20 to 80A load transient, POUT = 1.3kW average
- 900ms @ 20A, 100ms @ 80A
- ~2 minute total test time

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

## Without heatsink

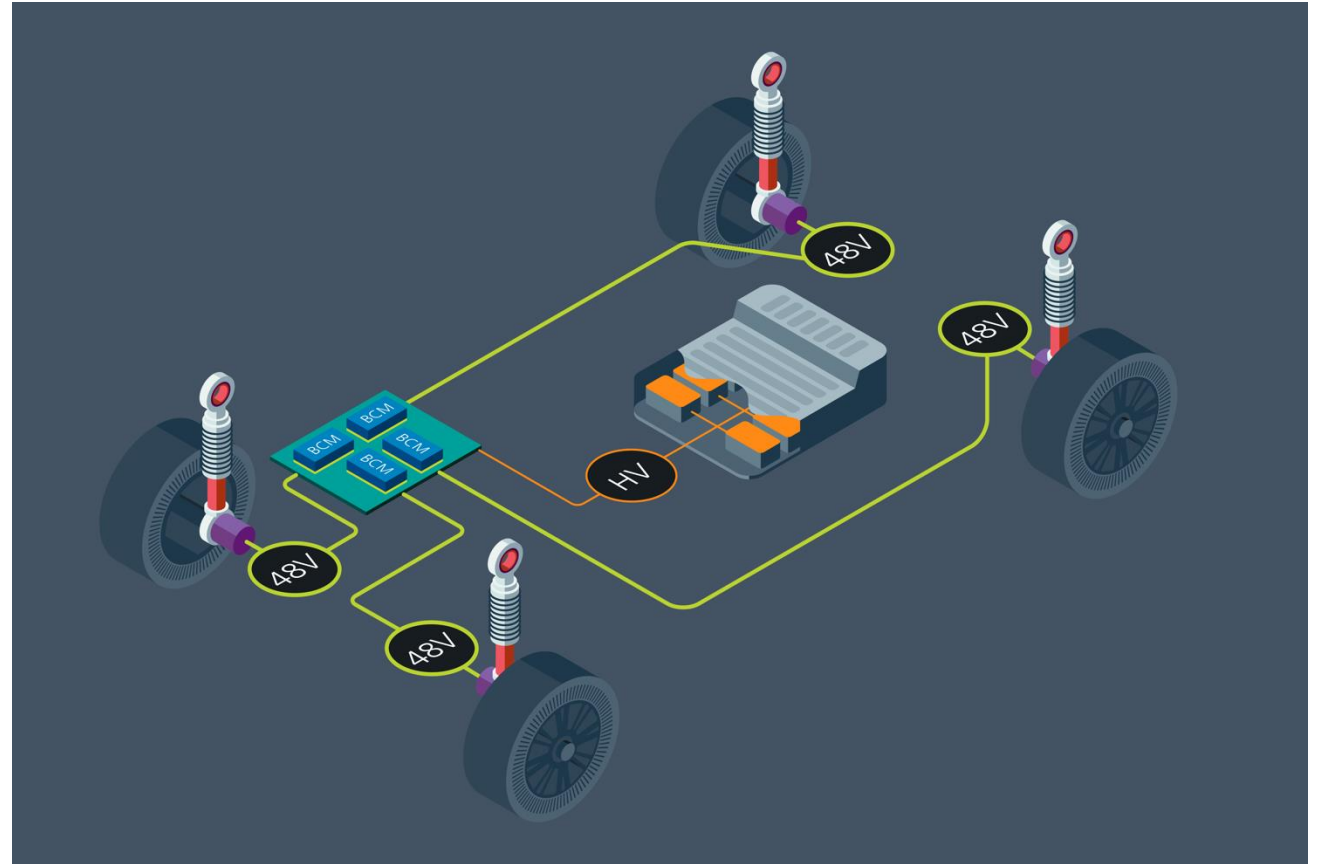


## With heatsink



# 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



Thank you