

# Totem Pole PFC with GaN and SiC

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# Topics

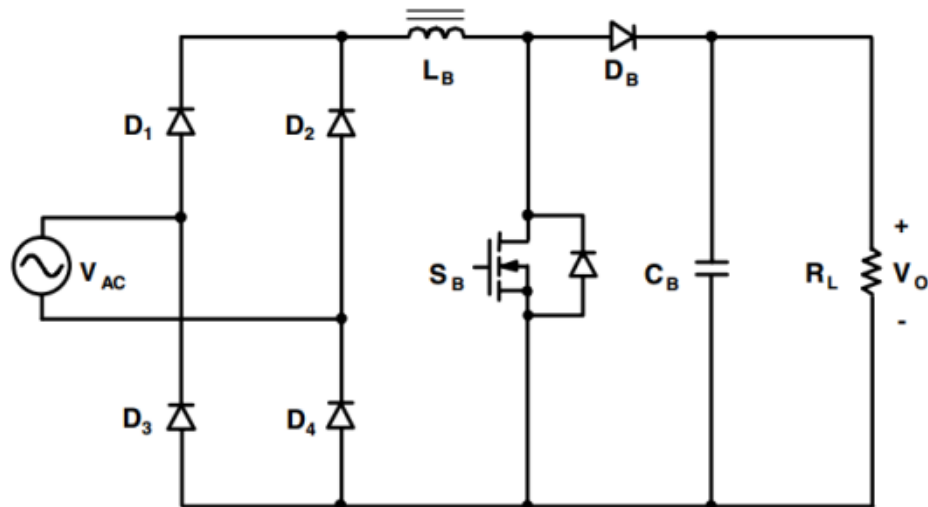
- Basic PFC Topologies
  - Conventional Boost PFC
  - Bridgeless Boost PFC
  - Bridgeless Boost PFC with two DC/DC Circuits
  - Bridgeless Totem Pole PFC
- PFC Topologies Comparison
- Boost PFC Loss Calculation
- Totem Pole PFC Loss Calculation
- Conclusion

# Basic PFC Topologies

# Conventional Boost PFC

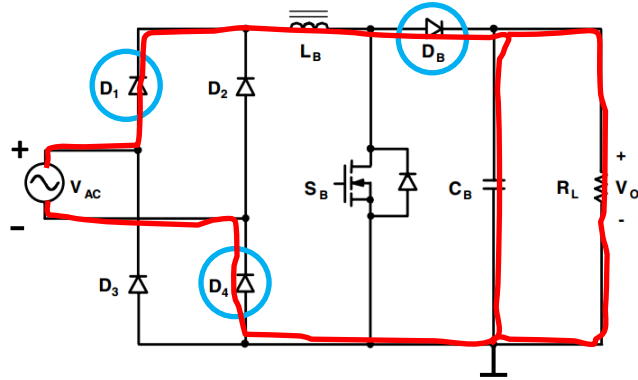
# Conventional Boost PFC

PFC Inductor  $L_B$  UF Boost Diode

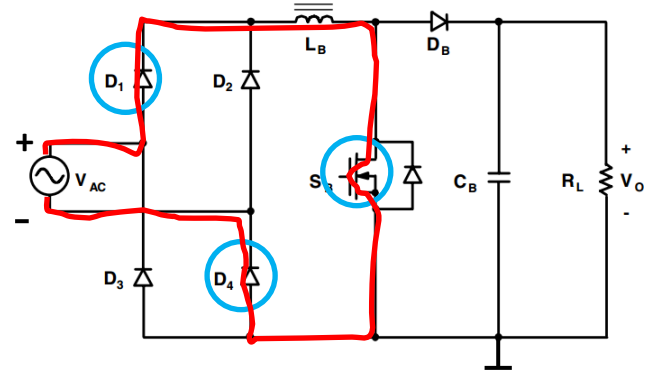


PFC Switch

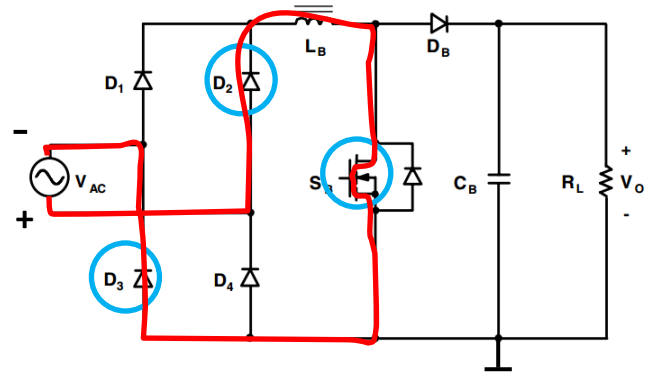
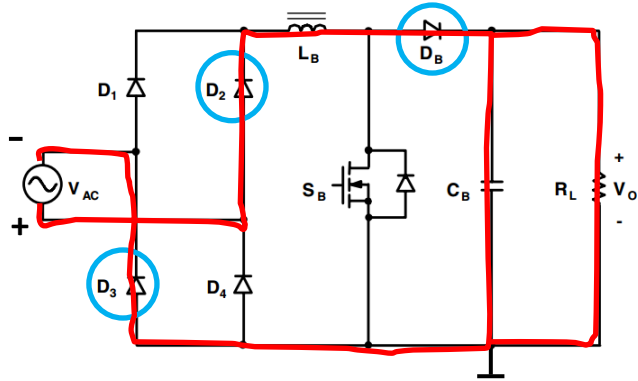
# Conventional Boost PFC



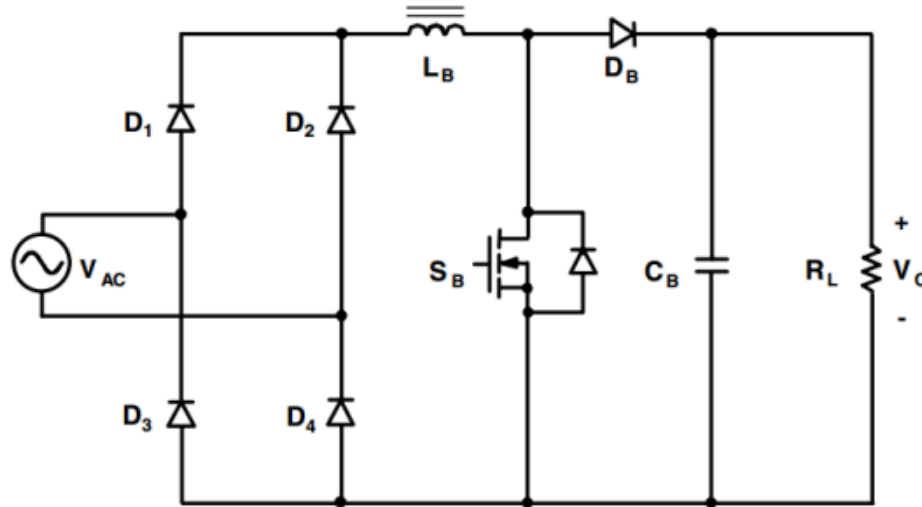
Switch open



Switch closed



## Conventional Boost PFC



+ Cheap  
low EMI

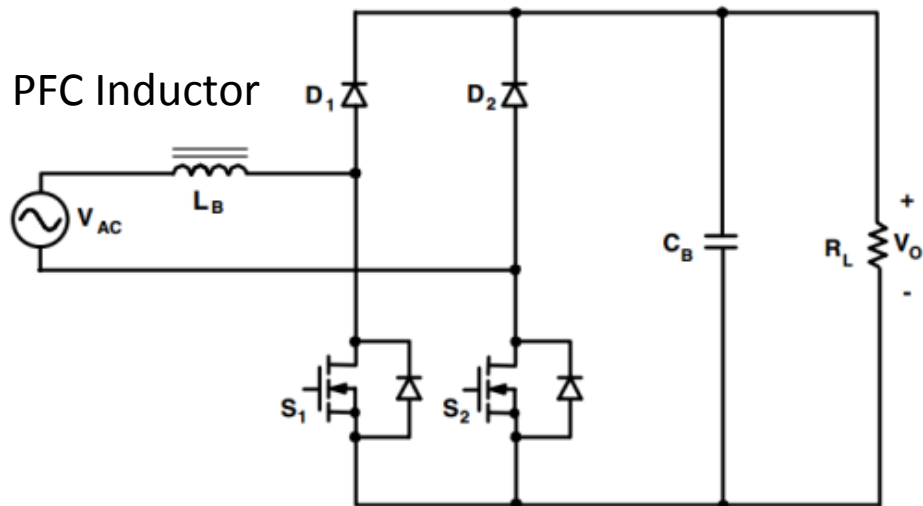
- High conduction losses due to 3 semiconductors

# Bridgeless Boost PFC



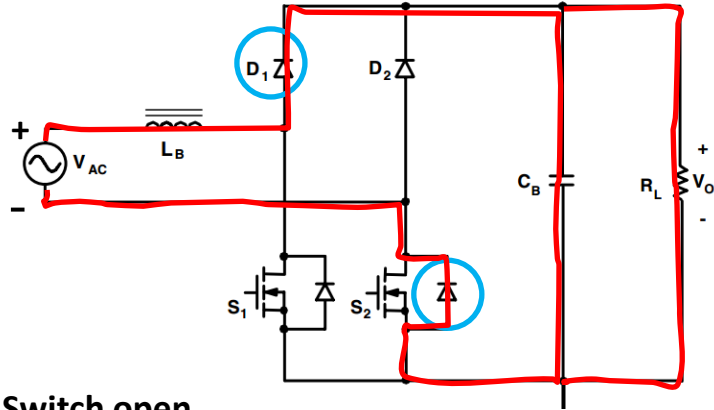
# Bridgeless Boost PFC

UF Diodes

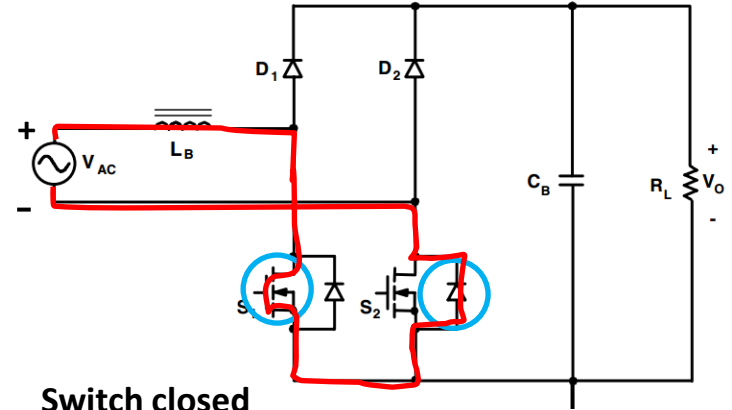
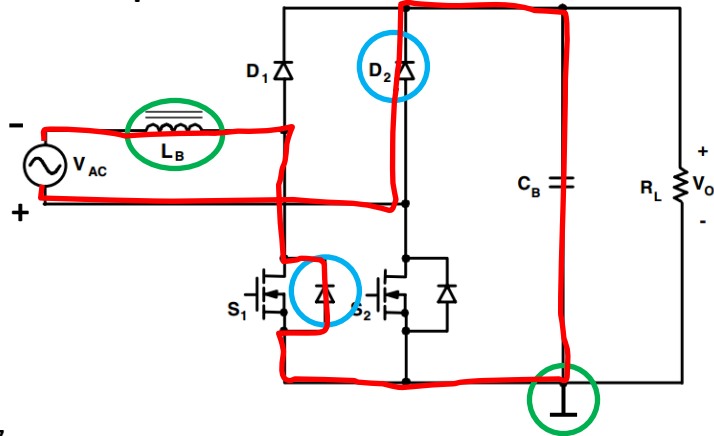


PFC Switches

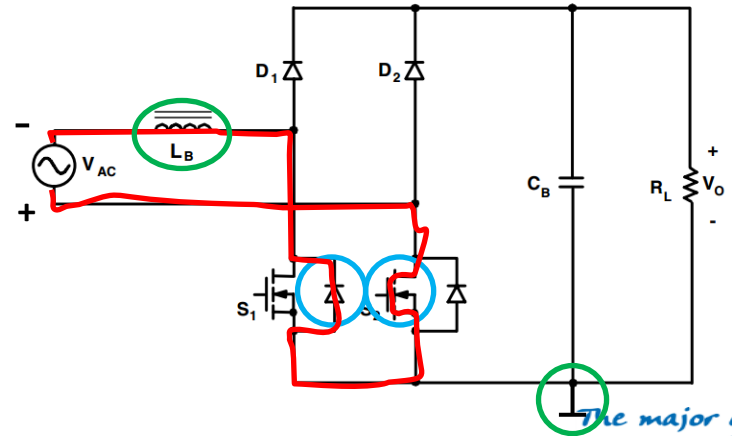
# Bridgeless Boost PFC



Switch open

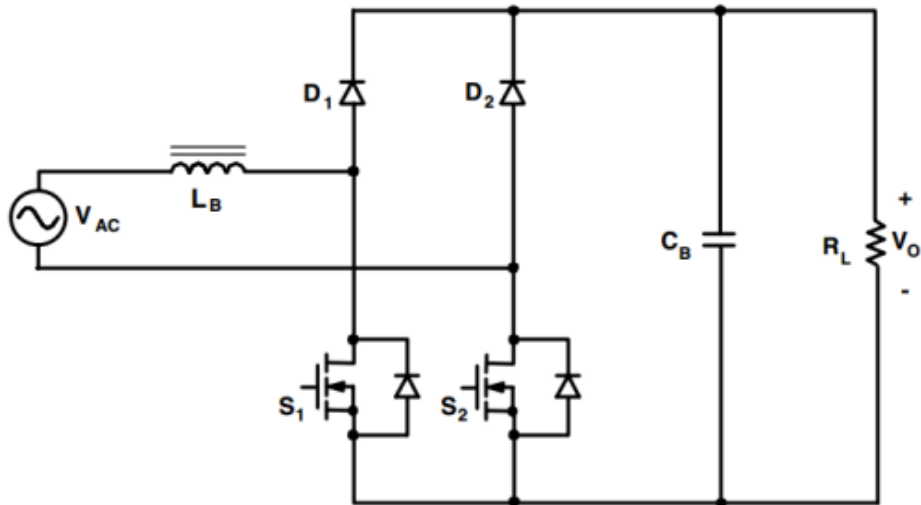


Switch closed



*The major component  
in your success!*

## Bridgeless Boost PFC

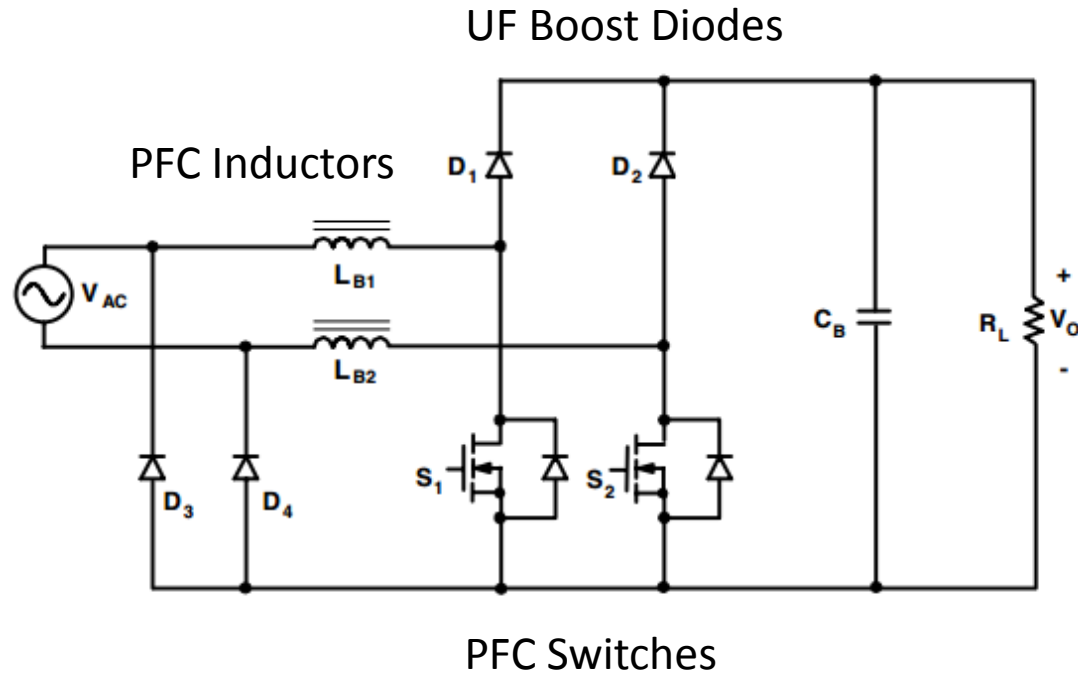


+ Reduced conduction losses

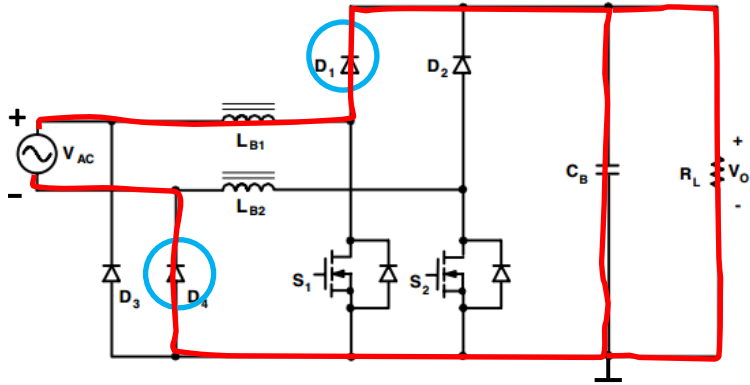
- High EMI  
Decoupled GND between output ground and AC source  
Needs UF diodes (ringing)

# Bridgeless Boost PFC with two DC/DC circuits

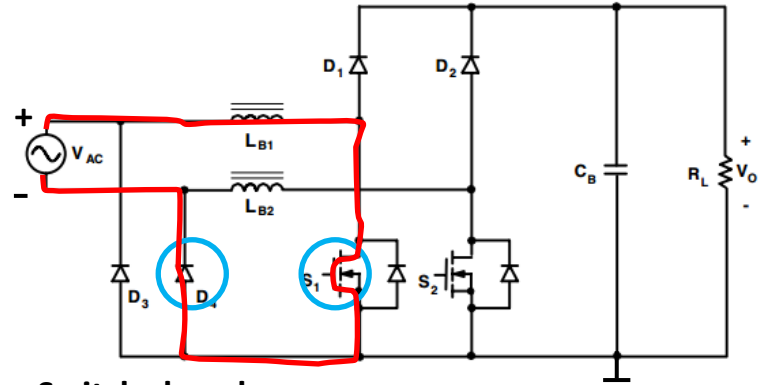
# Bridgeless Boost PFC with two DC/DC circuits



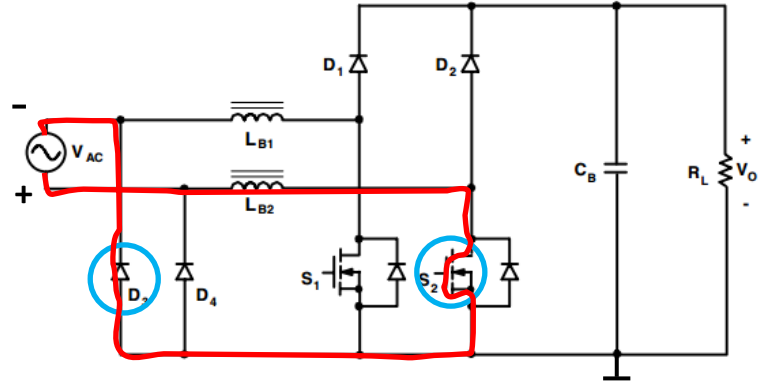
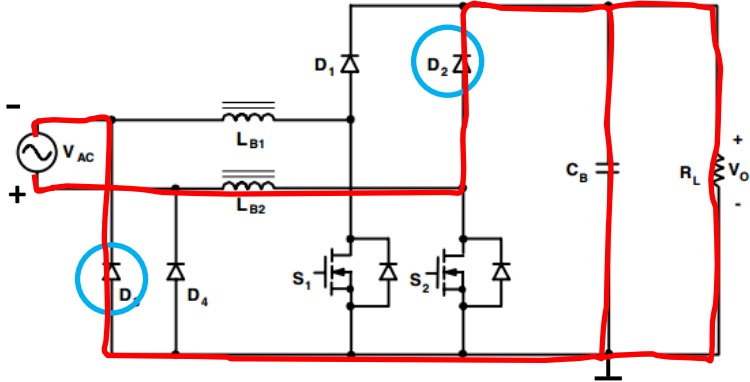
# Bridgeless Boost PFC with two DC/DC circuits



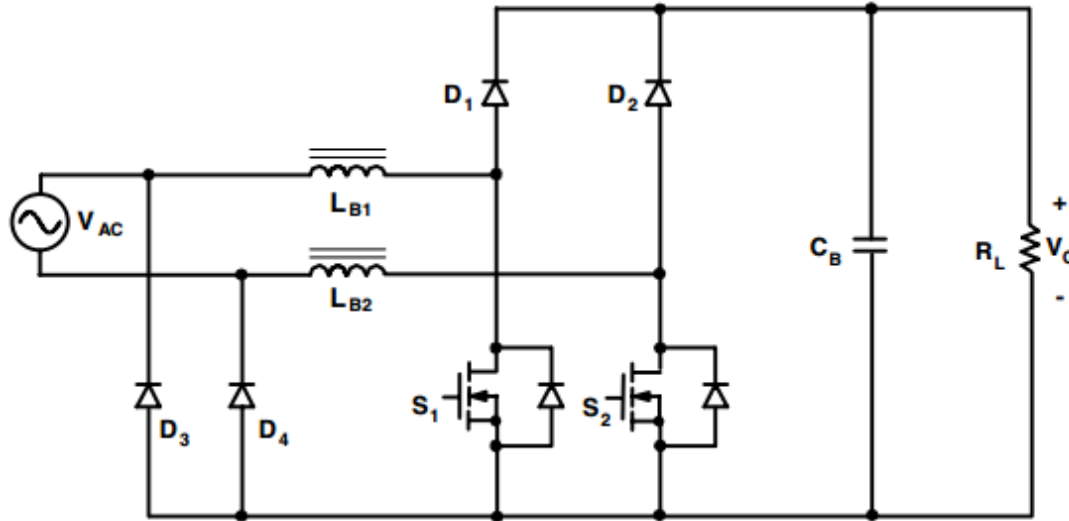
Switch open



Switch closed



## Bridgeless Boost PFC with two DC/DC circuits



+ Low EMI

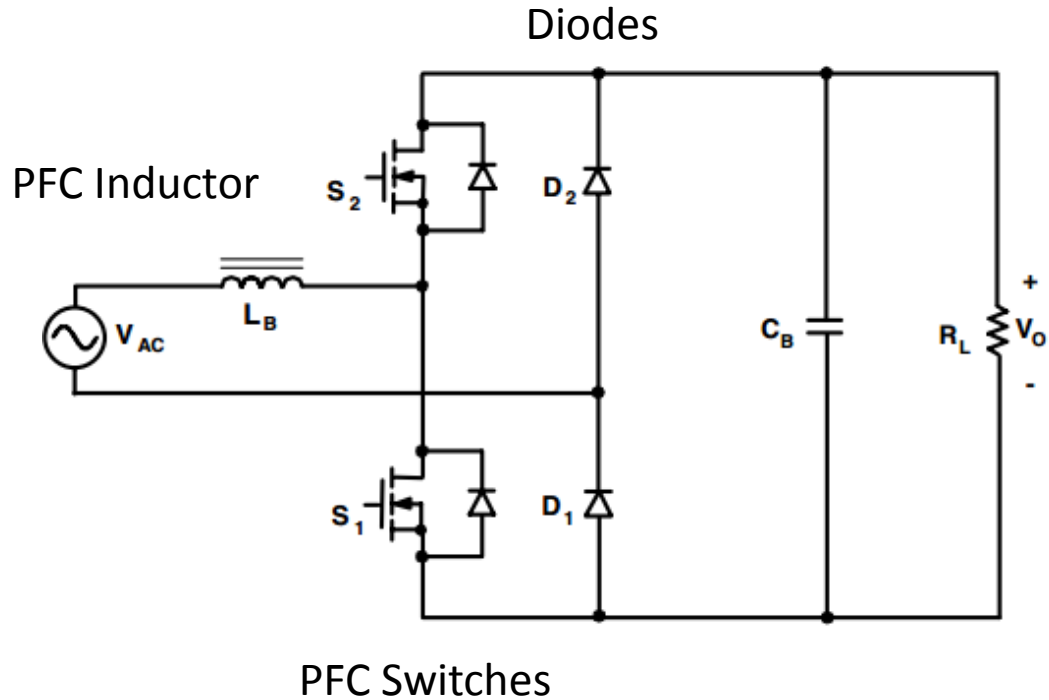
- High component count  
Expensive



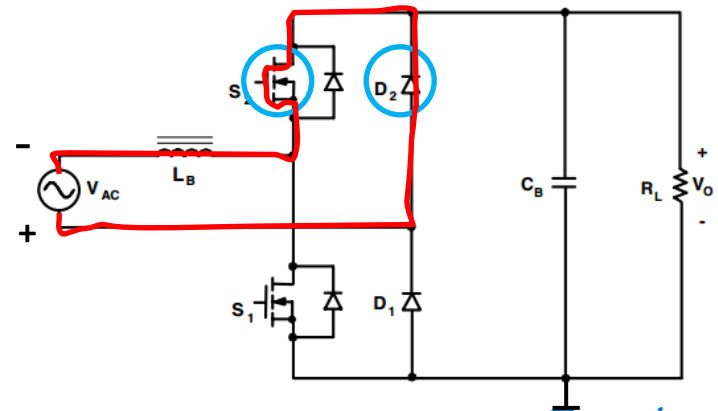
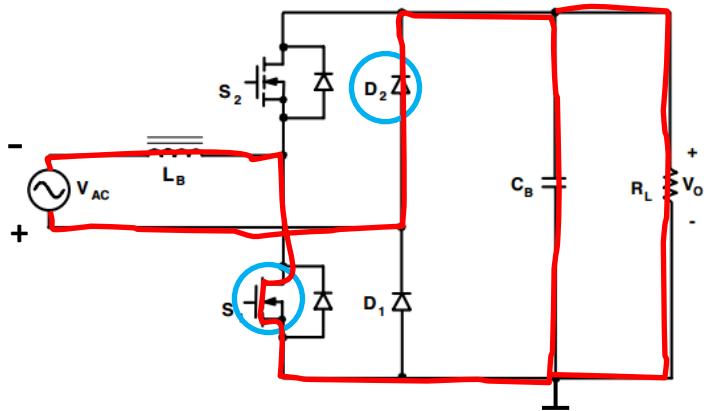
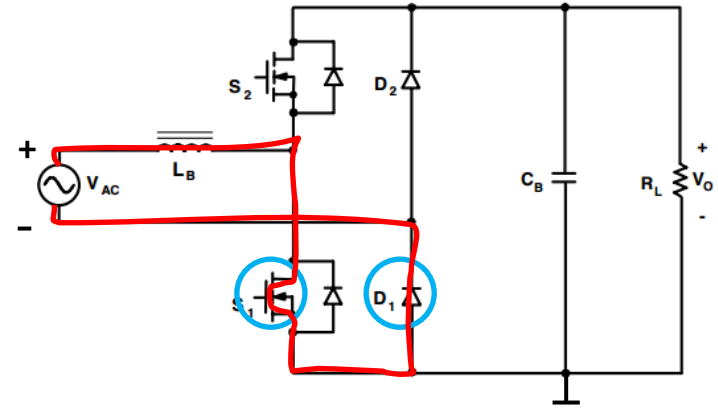
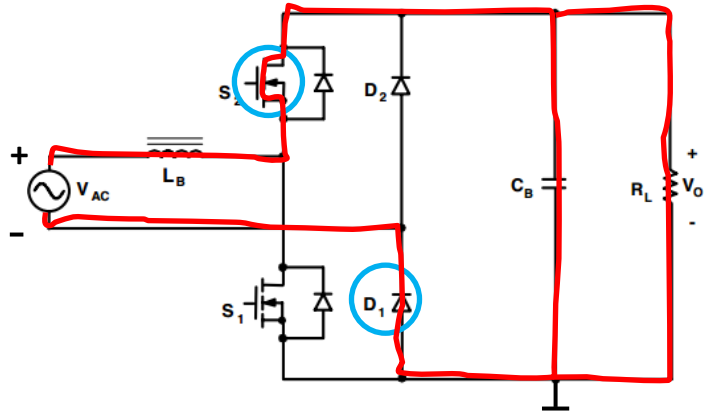
# Bridgeless Totem Pole PFC



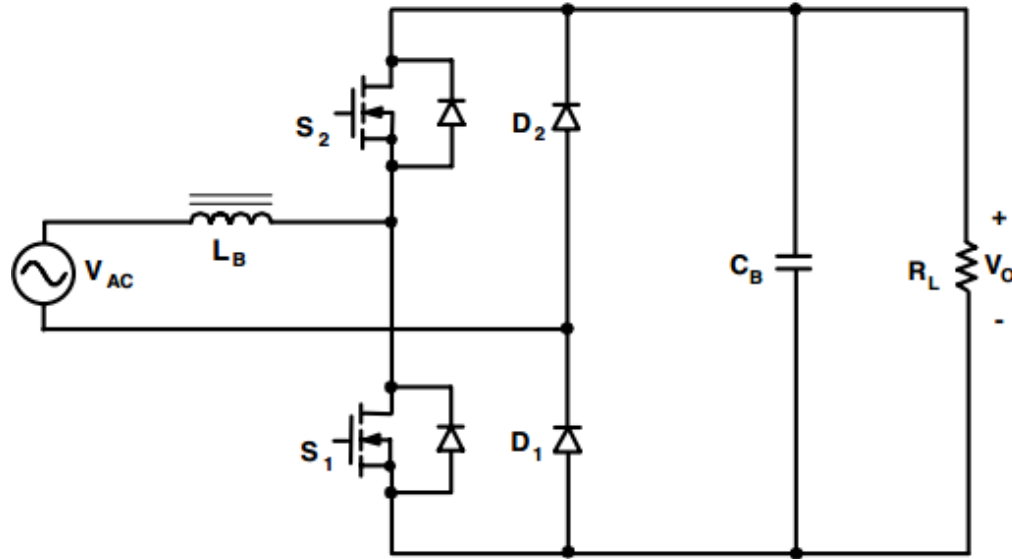
# Bridgeless Totem Pole PFC



# Bridgeless Totem Pole PFC



## Bridgeless Totem Pole PFC

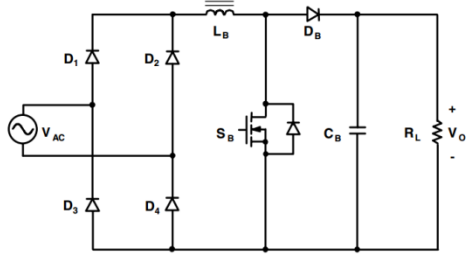


- + Low component count
- Low EMI
- High efficiency

- Only possible with GaN or SiC

# PFC Topologies Comparison

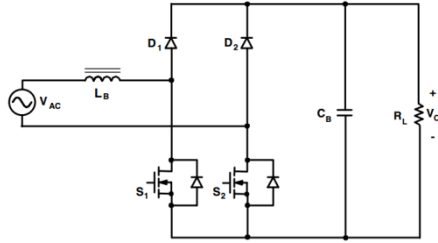
**Conventional Boost PFC**



- + Cheap
- Low EMI

- High conduction losses due to 3 semiconductors

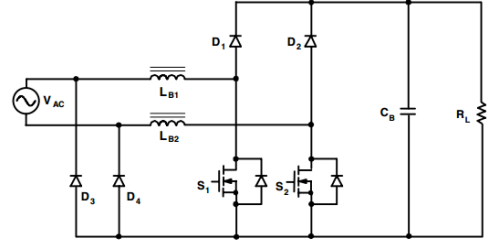
**Bridgeless Boost PFC**



- + Reduced conduction losses

- High EMI
- Decoupled GND between output ground and AC source
- Needs UF diodes (ringing)

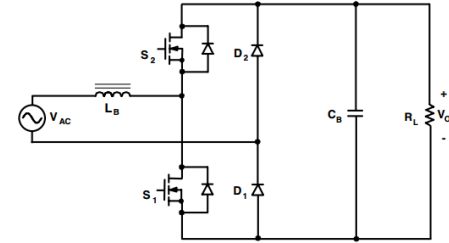
**Bridgeless Boost PFC with two DC/DC circuits**



- + Low EMI

- High component count
- Expensive

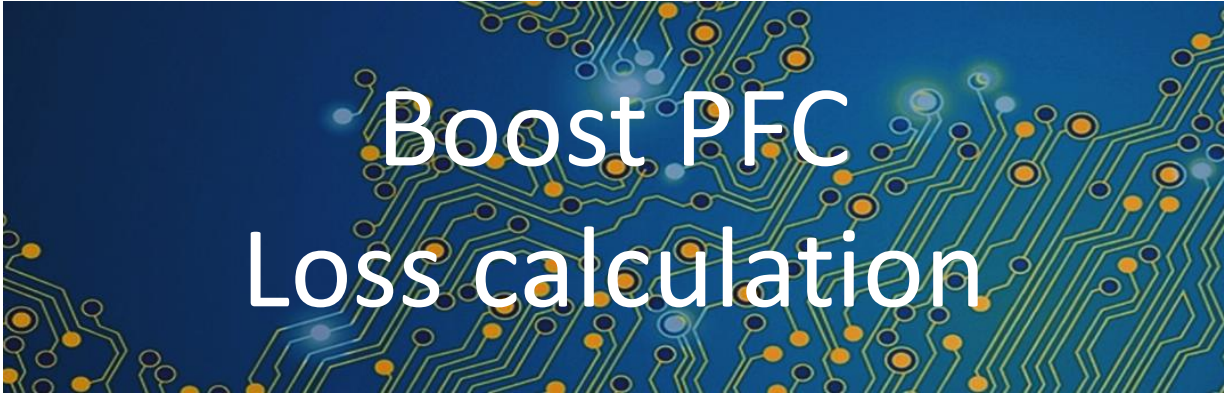
**Bridgeless Totem Pole PFC**



- + Low component count
- Low EMI
- High efficiency

- Only possible with GaN or SiC

PFC-Topology	PFC Inductor	PFC Switch	Ultrafast Boost Diode
Conventional Boost PFC	1x	1x	1x
Bridgeless Boost PFC	1x	2x	2x
Bridgeless Boost PFC with two DC/DC circuits	2x	2x	2x
Bridgeless Totem Pole PFC	1x	2x	-

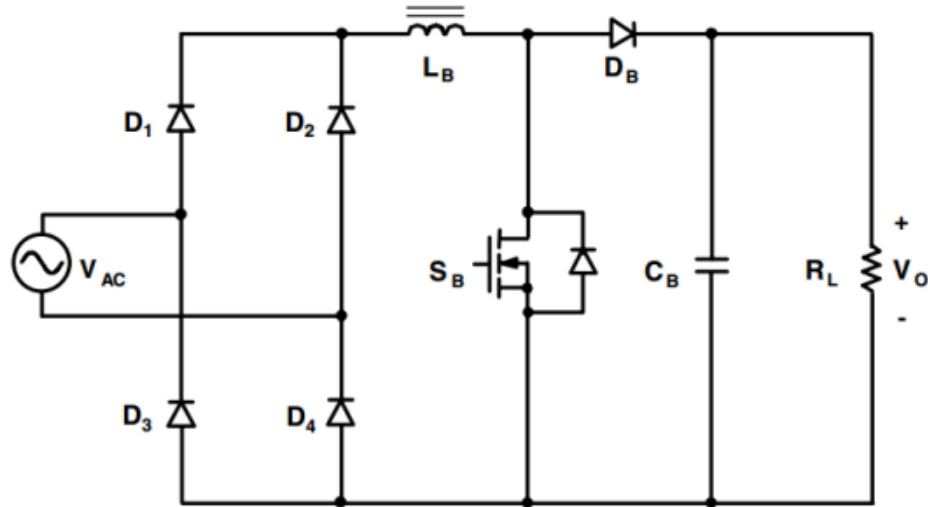


# Boost PFC Loss calculation

## Switches used for Boost PFC loss calculation

	Si	SiC	GaN	Value
	<a href="#">Si Mos IPW65R045C7</a>	<a href="#">Sic Cascode UJC06505K</a>	<a href="#">Gan Transistor GS66508T</a>	
	Switch 01	Switch 02	Switch 03	
$R_{DS\ On}$	0,045	0,045	0,0615mOhm	
$C_{ISS}$	4340	2107	260pF	
$C_{rss}$	75	5,7	2pF	
$R_G$	1,8	1,1	1,50hm	
$V_g$	12	12	6V	
$V_{th}$	3,5	5	1,3V	
$V_{pl}$	5,4	7	3V	
$E_{oss}$	11,7	7,5	7μJ	
$Q_g$	93	58	5,8nC	

## Boost PFC loss calculation



[Start calculator](#)

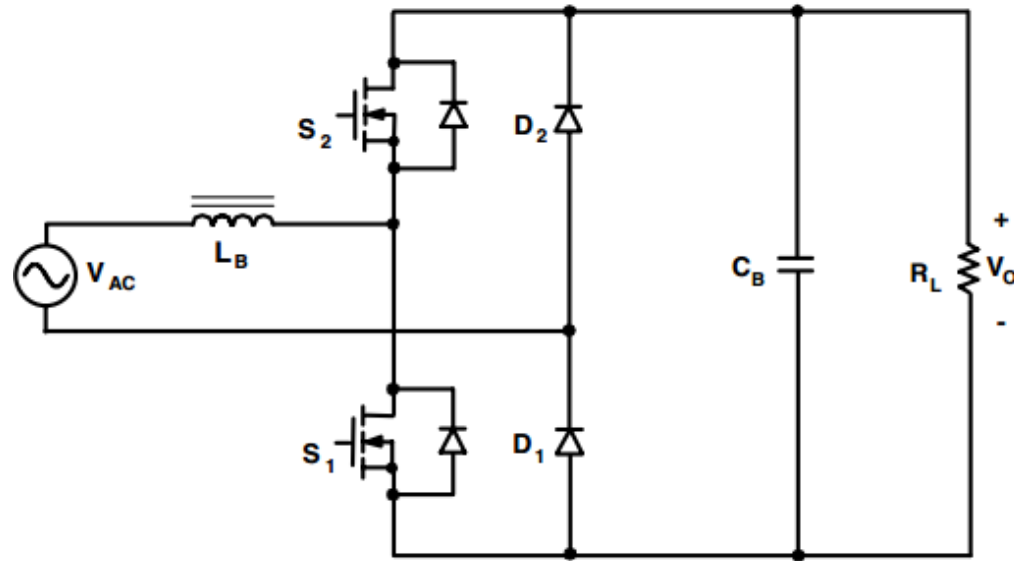


# Totem Pole PFC Loss calculation

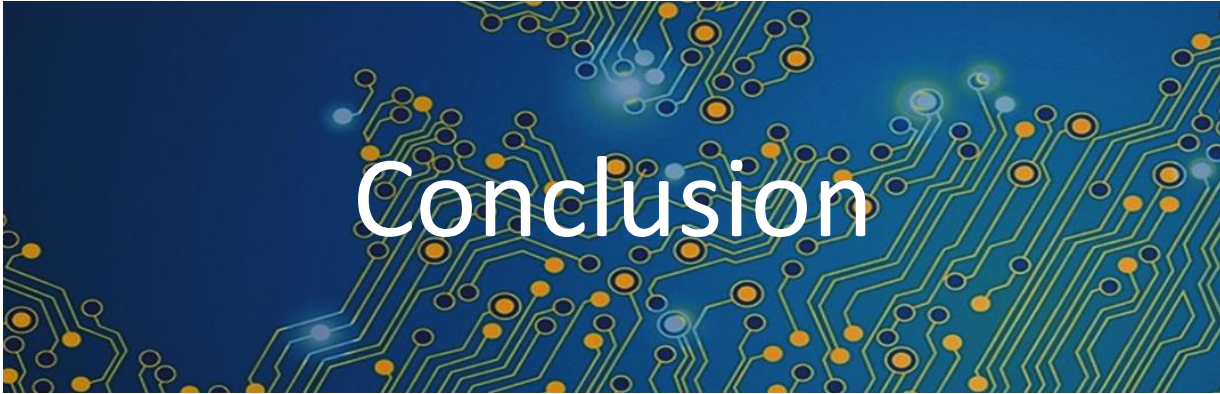
## Switches used for Totem Pole PFC loss calculation

	SI	SiC	GaN	Value
	<a href="#">IPW65R110CFD</a>	<a href="#">Sic Cascode UJC06505K</a>	<a href="#">Gan Transistor GS66508T</a>	
	Switch 01	Switch 02	Switch 03	
$R_{DS\ On}$		0,099	0,045	0,0615mOhm
$C_{ISS}$		3240	2107	260pF
$C_{rss}$		17	5,7	2pF
$R_G$		1,3	1,1	1,5Ohm
$V_g$		12	12	6V
$V_{th}$		4	5	1,3V
$V_{pl}$		6,4	7	3V
$E_{oss}$		9	7,5	7μJ
$Q_g$		118	58	5,8nC
$Q_{rr}$ Body diode		800	145	0nC
$V_f$ Body Diode		0,9	1,7	0,5V

## Bridgeless Totem Pole PFC loss calculation



[Start calculator](#)



# Conclusion: Totem Pole PFC with GaN and SiC

Latest generation Wide Band Gap (WBG) transistor technology make a truly bridgeless Power Factor Correction (PFC) topology a viable option.

Available WBG transistors (SiC and GaN) offer the needed low  $R_{DS(ON)}$  and low charges.



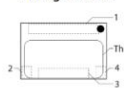
GS66508T  
 Top-side cooled 650 V E-mode GaN transistor  
 Preliminary Datasheet

#### Features

- 650 V enhancement mode power switch
- Top-side cooled configuration
- $R_{DS(ON)} = 50 \text{ m}\Omega$
- $I_{S(OHM)} = 30 \text{ A}$
- Ultra-low FOM Island Technology™ die
- Low inductance GaN™ package
- Easy gate drive requirements (0 V to 6 V)
- Transient tolerant gate drive (-20 / +10V)
- Very high switching frequency (> 100 MHz)
- Fast and controllable fall and rise times
- Reverse current capability
- Zero reverse recovery loss
- Small 6.9 x 4.5 mm<sup>2</sup> PCB footprint
- Dual gate pads for optimal board layout
- RoHS 6 compliant



Package Outline



Circuit Symbol



The thermal pad is internally connected to Source (S- pin 3) and substrate

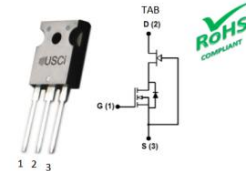


#### Features

- Low On-Resistance  $R_{DS(ON)}$ max of 0.045 Ohm
- Voltage controlled
- Maximum operating temperature of 150°C
- Extremely fast switching not dependent on temperature
- Low gate charge
- Low intrinsic capacitance
- RoHS compliant

#### Typical Applications

- Over Current Protection Circuits
- DC-AC Inverters
- Switch Mode Power Supplies
- Power Factor Correction Modules
- Motor Drives
- Induction Heating



Part Number	Package	Marking
UJC06505K	TO-247	UJC06505K

# Thank you for your attention!

## CONTACT

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