



University of Pittsburgh

Design and Manufacturability of a High Power Density MMC Inverter

3D- Power Electronics Integration and Manufacturing, 2016

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High Power Density MMC- Design and Manufacturability

Overview

- Objective
- Modular Multilevel Converter (MMC) Overview
- Design Concept
- Preliminary Submodule Design
- Power Board Design and Manufacturability
- Conclusion



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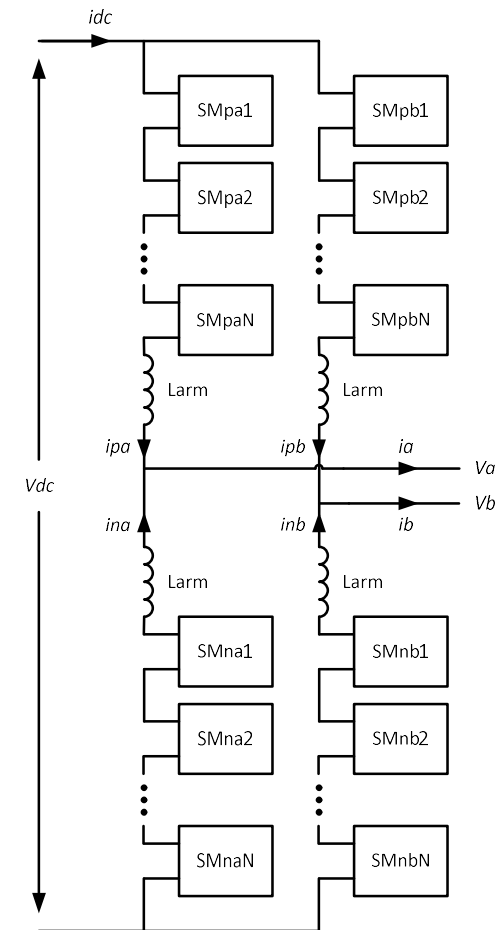
Project Overview

- Objective
 - Develop GaN based single phase inverter
 - Minimize volume (100 W/in³) requirement to enable inclusion in a wide array of applications
- Proposed Solution
 - Modular Multilevel Converter (MMC) using Gallium Nitride (GaN) High Electron Mobility Transistors (HEMTs)

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Advantages of MMC Topologies

- The MMC architecture provides a number of benefits resulting from the stacked submodules (SMs):
 - Lower applied device voltage
 - Minimized filtering requirements
 - High resiliency due to modular design
- In MV and HV systems, the MMC structure has been shown to improve on traditional systems:
 - Higher efficiency over wide frequency range
 - Improved voltage control
 - Lower volumetric requirements

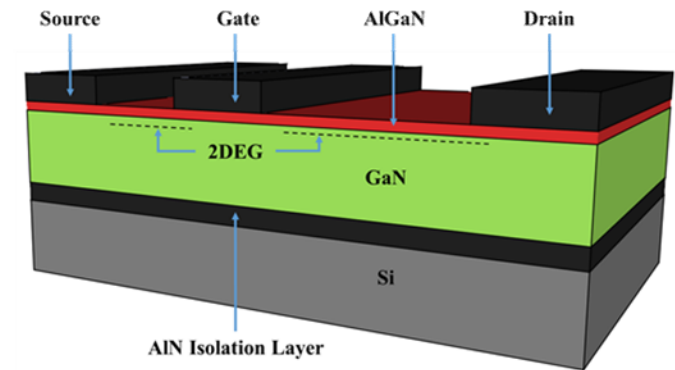


Proposed 1ph MMC structure

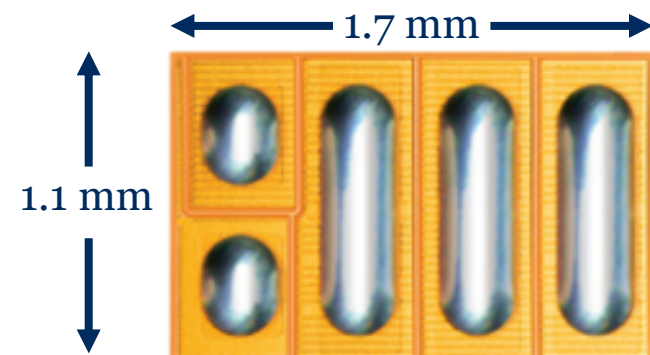
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Benefits of GaN Transistors

- Compared to Si MOSFETs and IGBTs, GaN HEMTs, typically exhibit:
 - Lower conduction resistance
 - Lower input and output capacitance
 - Faster turn on and turn off characteristics
 - Smaller footprint
 - Improved performance at high temperatures
- In this converter, the EPC2014C is used:
 - 40V, 10A device in 1.87 mm² package
 - $R_G = 12 \text{ m}\Omega$, $C_{iss} = 220 \text{ pF}$, $C_{oss} = 150 \text{ pF}$



GaN HEMT Device Structure



EPC2014C eGaN HMT

Source: Efficient Power Conversion EPC2014C datasheet

http://epc-co.com/epc/Portals/0/epc/documents/datasheets/EPC2014C_datasheet.pdf

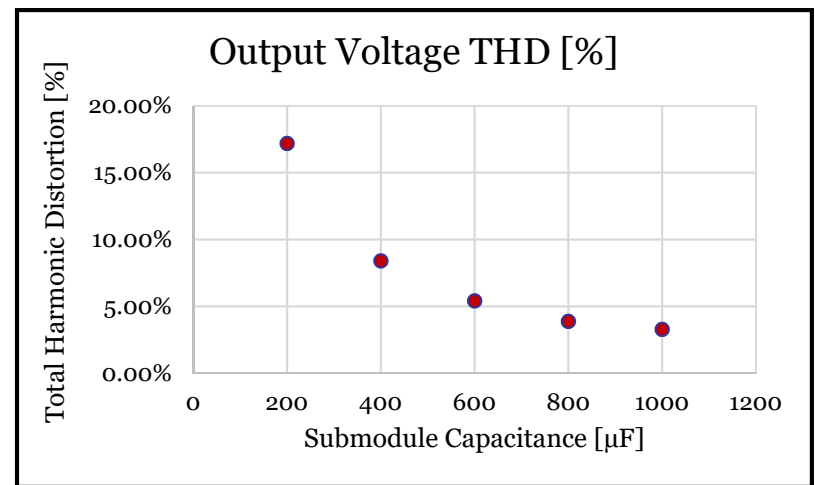
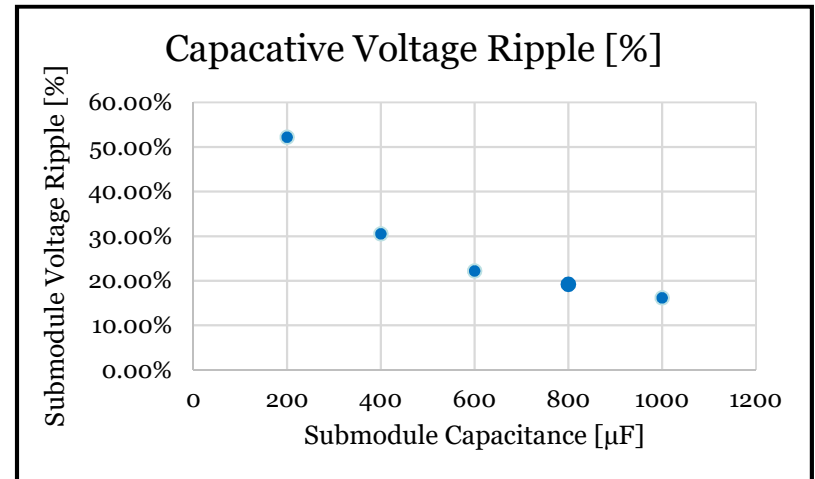
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Submodule Design – Capacitor Optimization

- Capacitors selection in MMC systems is dependent on:

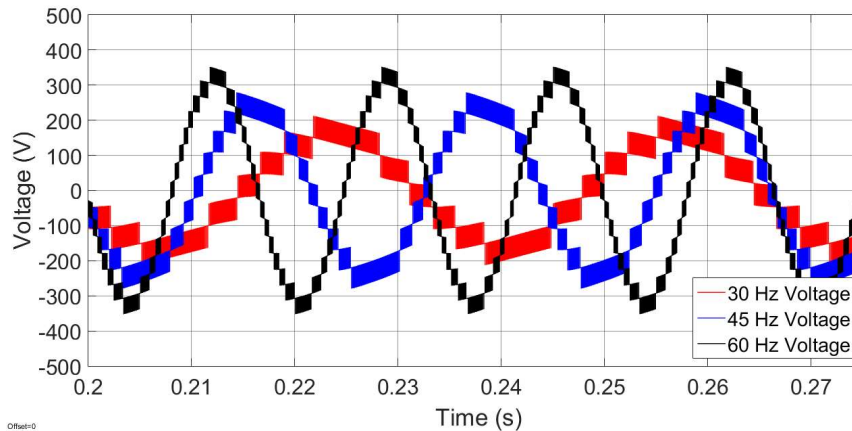
$$C_{sm,min} = \frac{P}{2NmV_c\Delta V_c\omega\cos\phi} \left(1 - \frac{m\cos\phi^2}{2}\right)$$

- Important Factors:
 - Increasing SM capacitance reduces submodule ripple
 - Increasing SM capacitance reduced total harmonic distortion on AC output
 - Increasing AC frequency reduces capacitance requirements, but increasing switching frequency does not

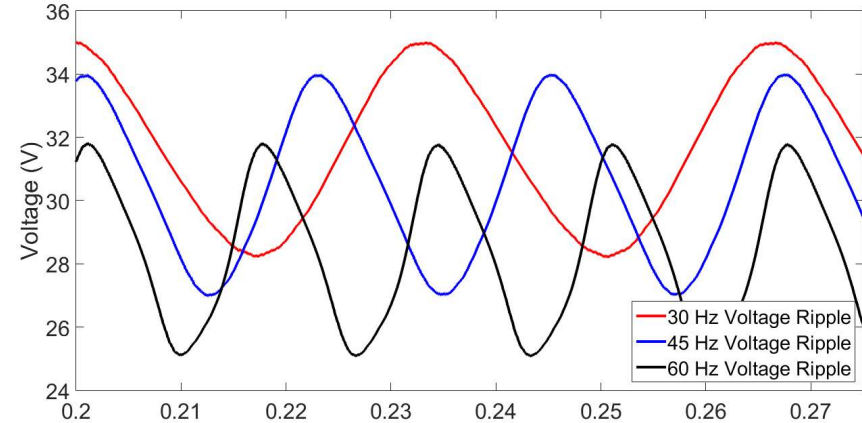


High Density MMC-based 10 Variable Speed Drive

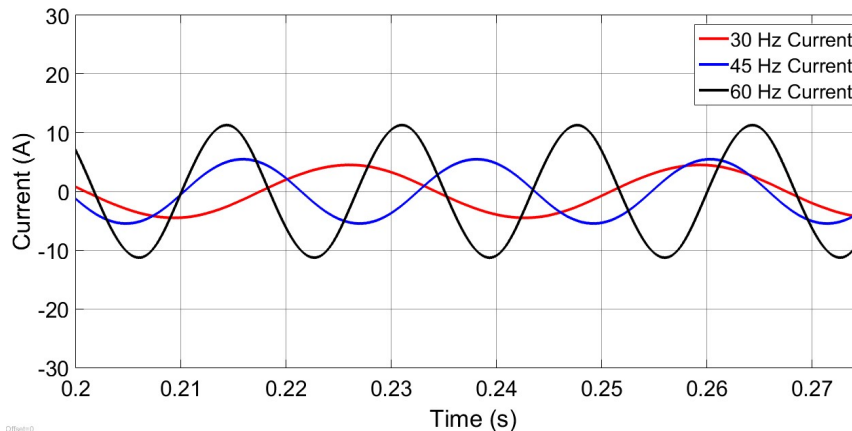
Simulation Results – Waveforms



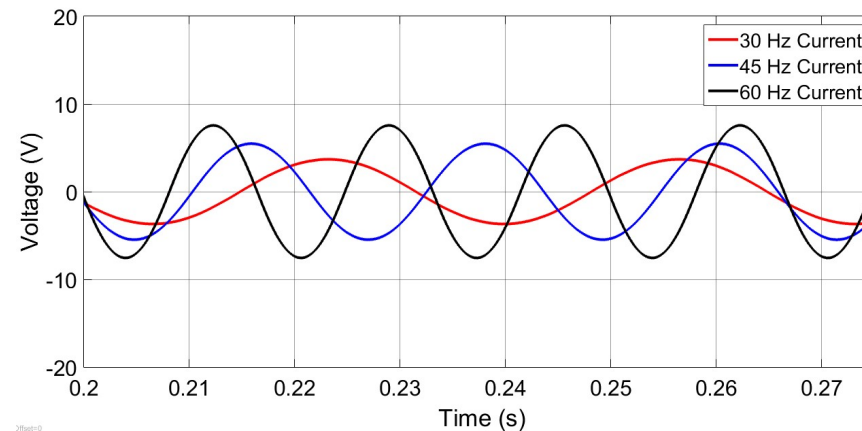
Output voltage from MMC



Capacitor voltage ripple



Output current from MMC

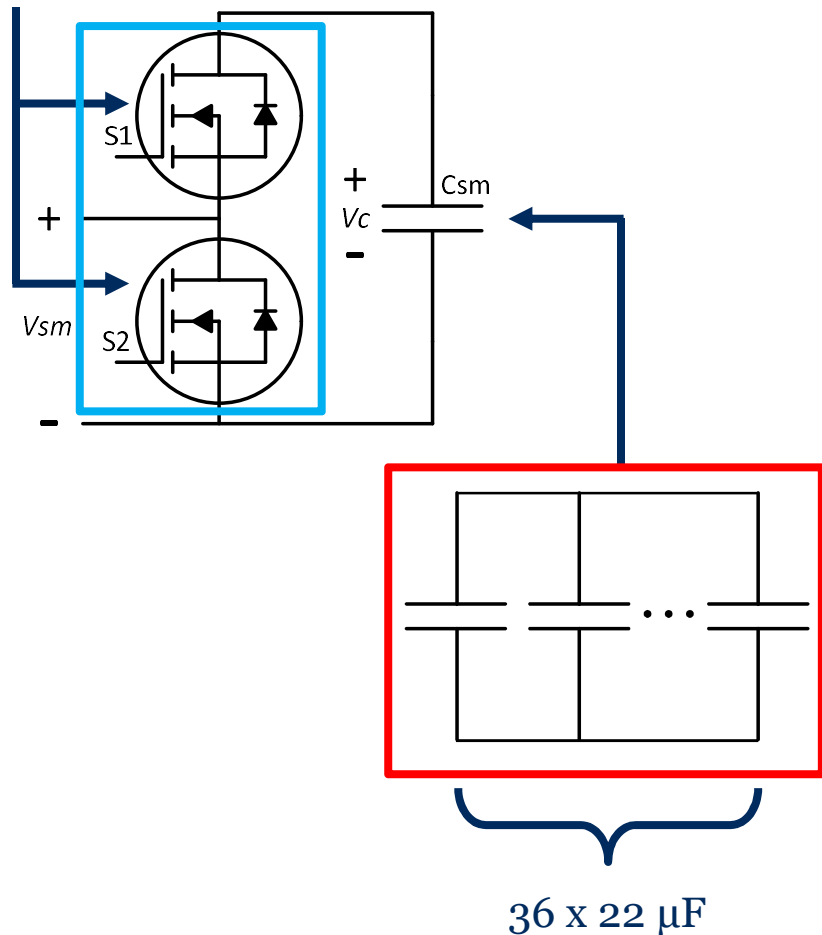


Motor load current

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Submodule Design – Component Layout

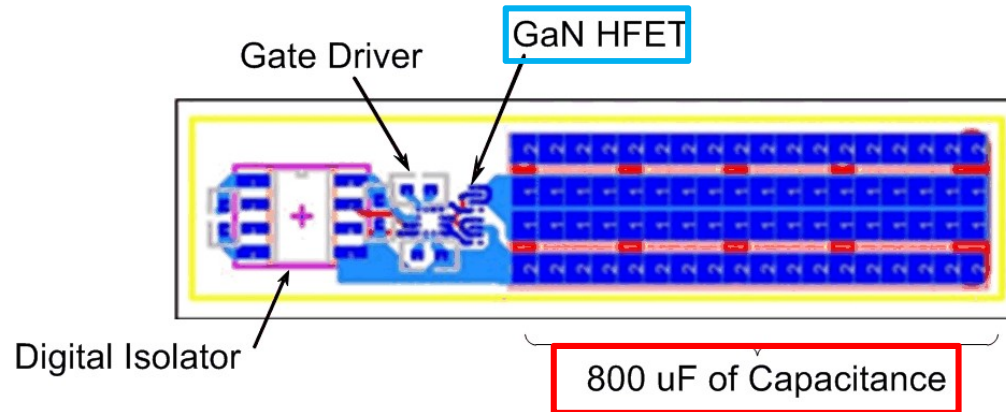
EPC2014C



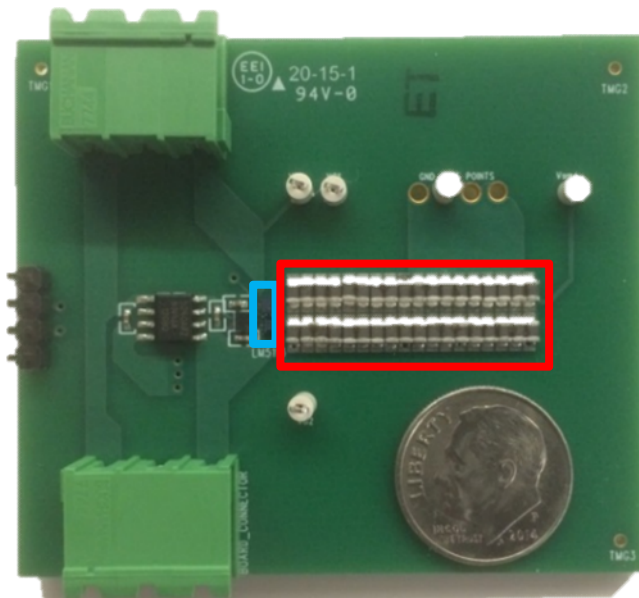
- In the MMC, submodules (SMs) half-bridges are comprised of:
 - Two GaN HEMTs
 - Parallel array of $22 \mu\text{F}$ ceramic capacitors to form large bulk capacitance
 - $36 \times 22 \mu\text{F} = 792 \mu\text{F}$
 - Auxiliary components: eGaN driver, buffer capacitors, digital isolation

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Submodule Design – Hardware Prototype



Single-SM Prototype Board



Turn-on (off) characteristics of upper (lower) HEMT

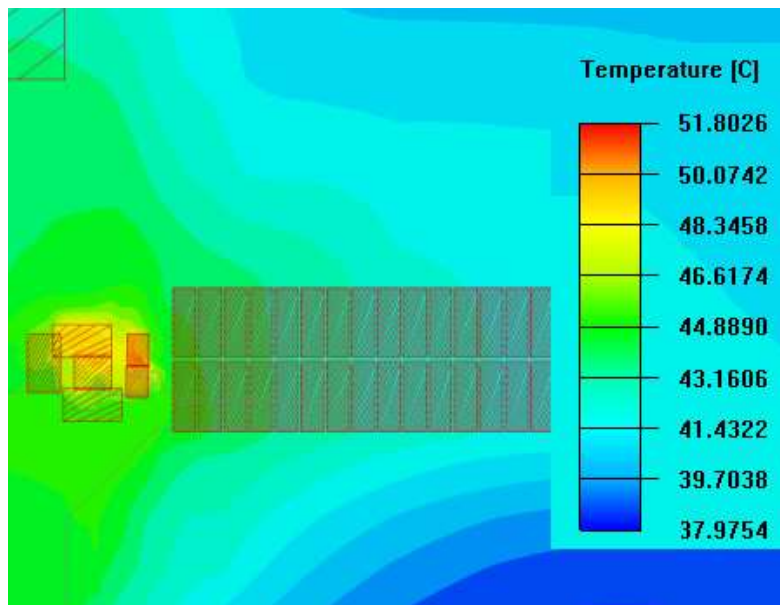


Turn-off (on) characteristics of lower (upper) HEMT

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Submodule Design – Thermal Performance

- Thermal modelling of MMC SM:
 - ANSYS Icepak model shows minimal thermal rise on capacitor array
 - Results confirmed using thermal imaging of prototype board under full load



ANSYS Icepak Simulation

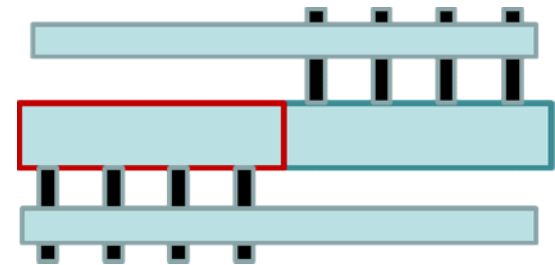


Thermal Imaging of Prototype

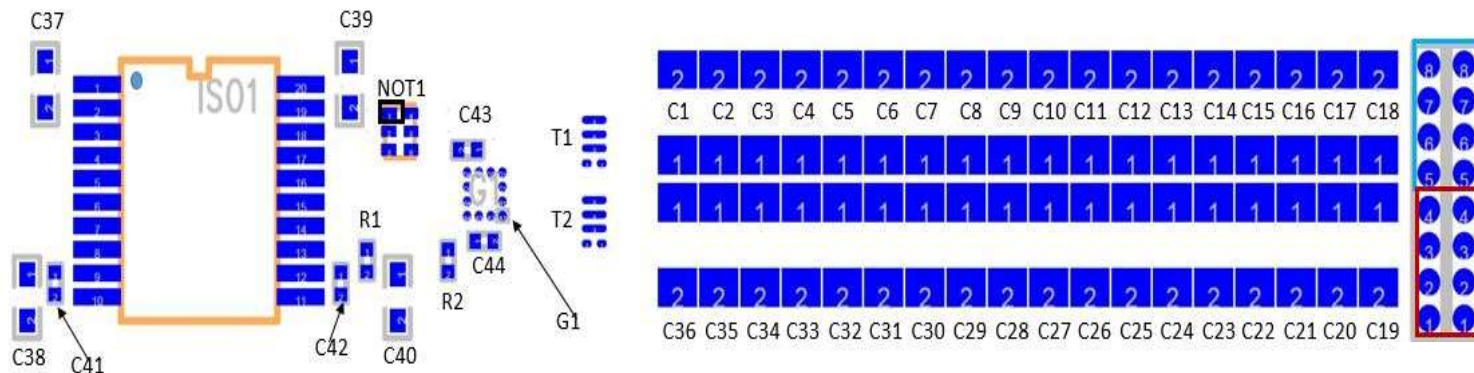
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Submodule Design – Capacitor Optimization

- Challenge: How can more capacitance be realized in the same volume?
- Since there is no need to cool the capacitor array, mezzanine capacitor layers are added to increase capacitance from 0.792 μF to 1.54 mF

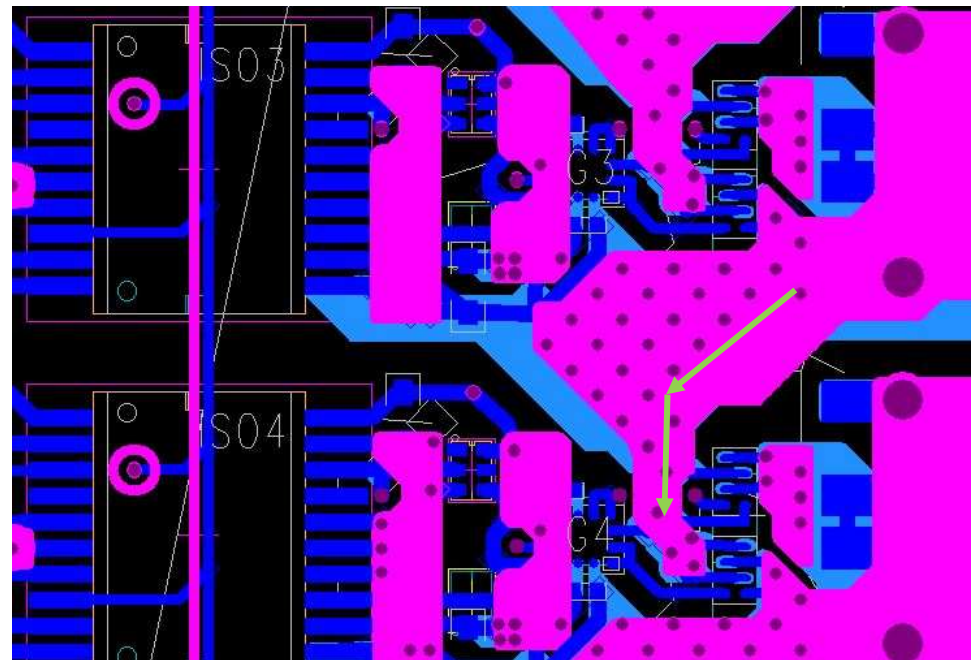
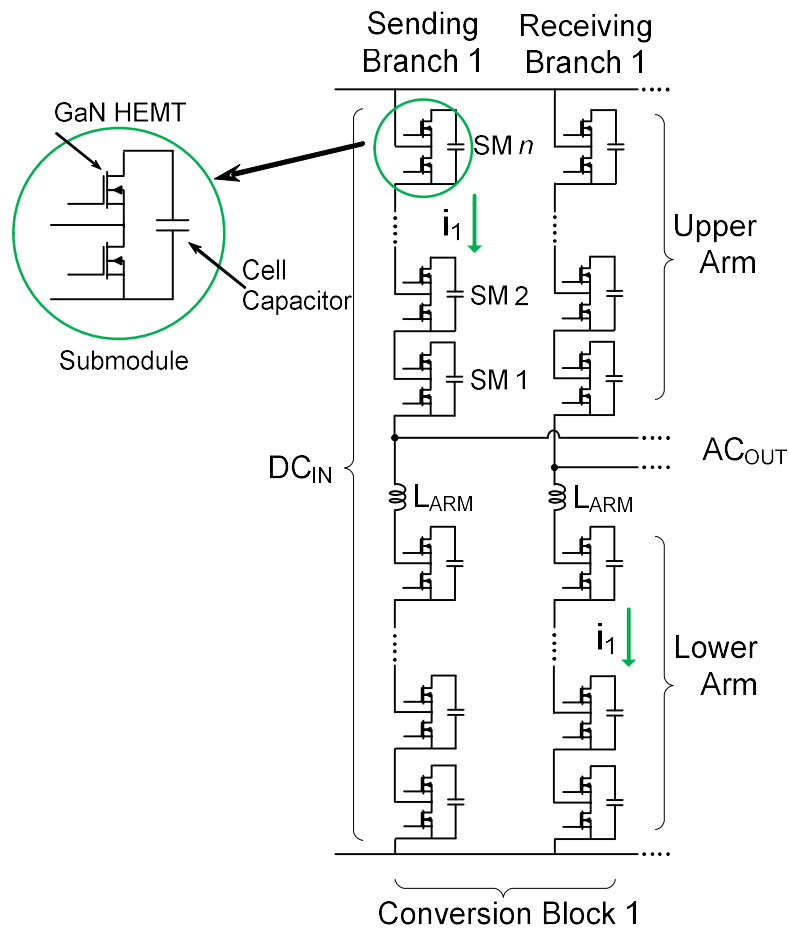


Profile of mezzanine capacitor boards



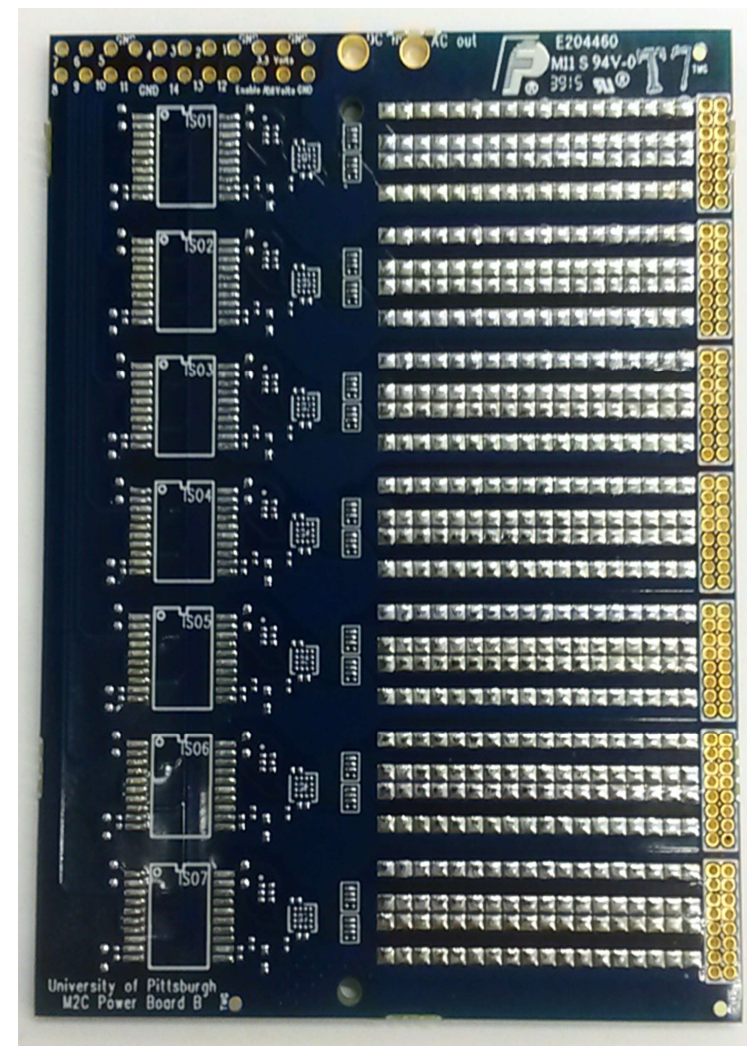
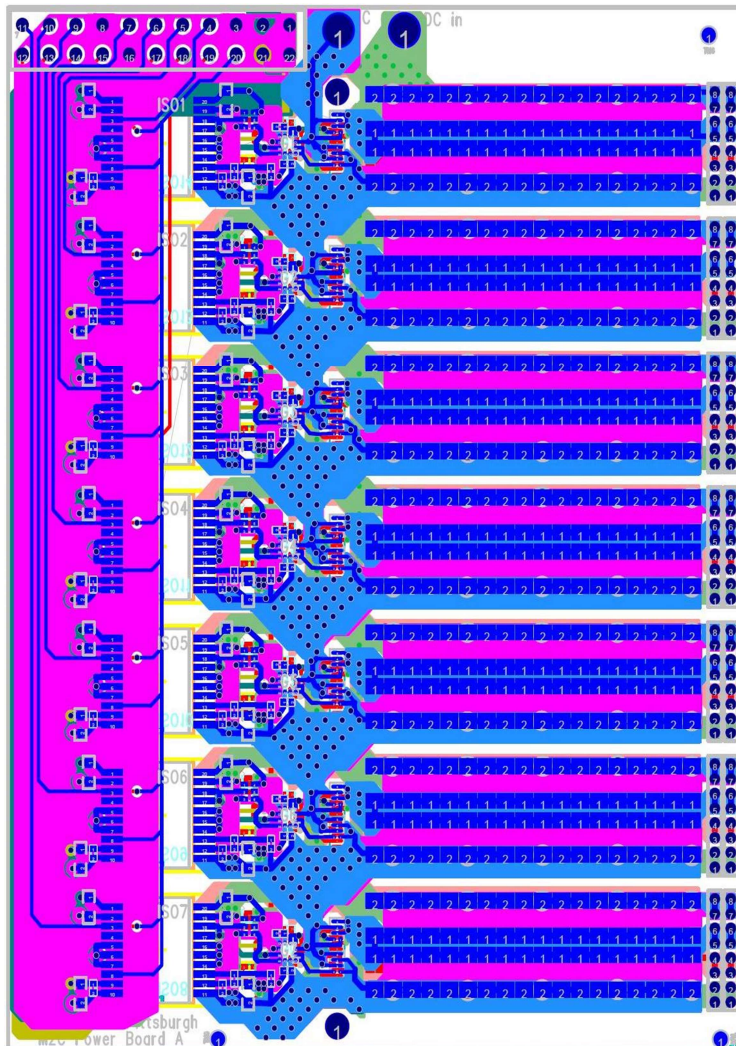
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Power Board Design – Manufacturing Challenges



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Power Board Design – Manufacturing Challenges





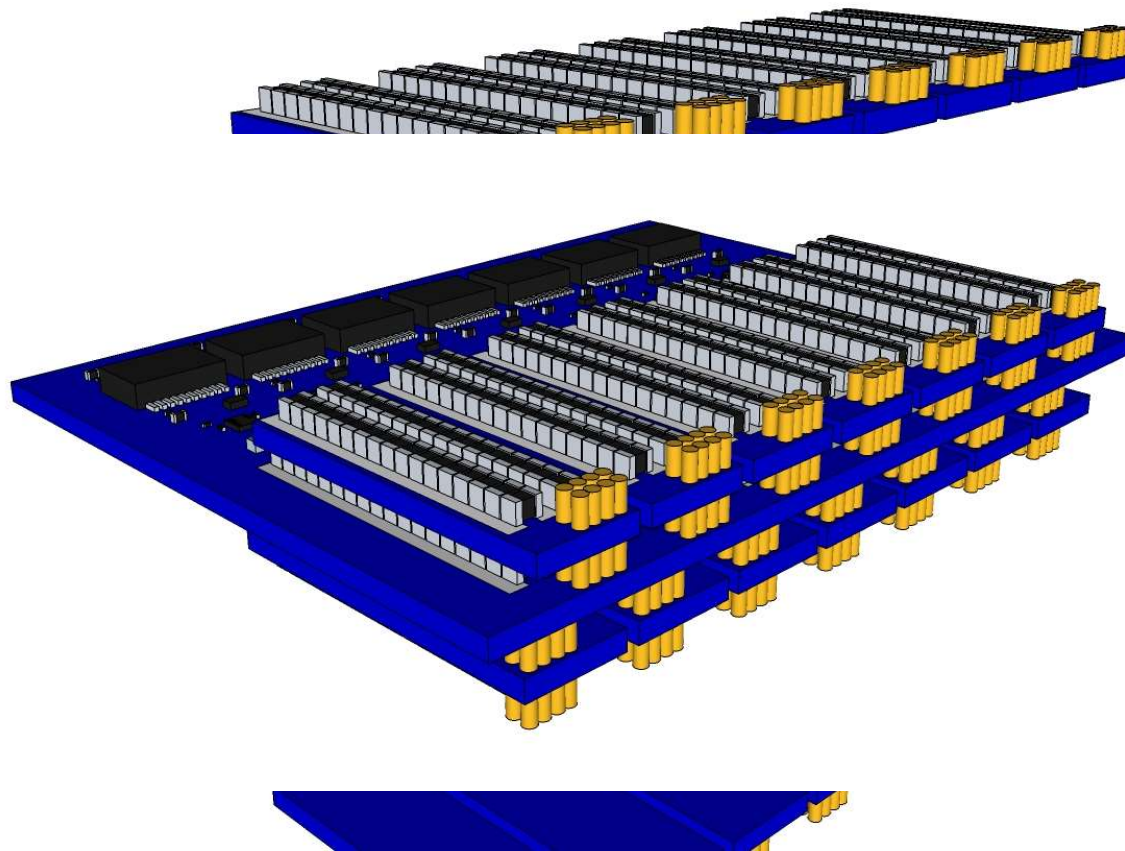
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Prototype Realization

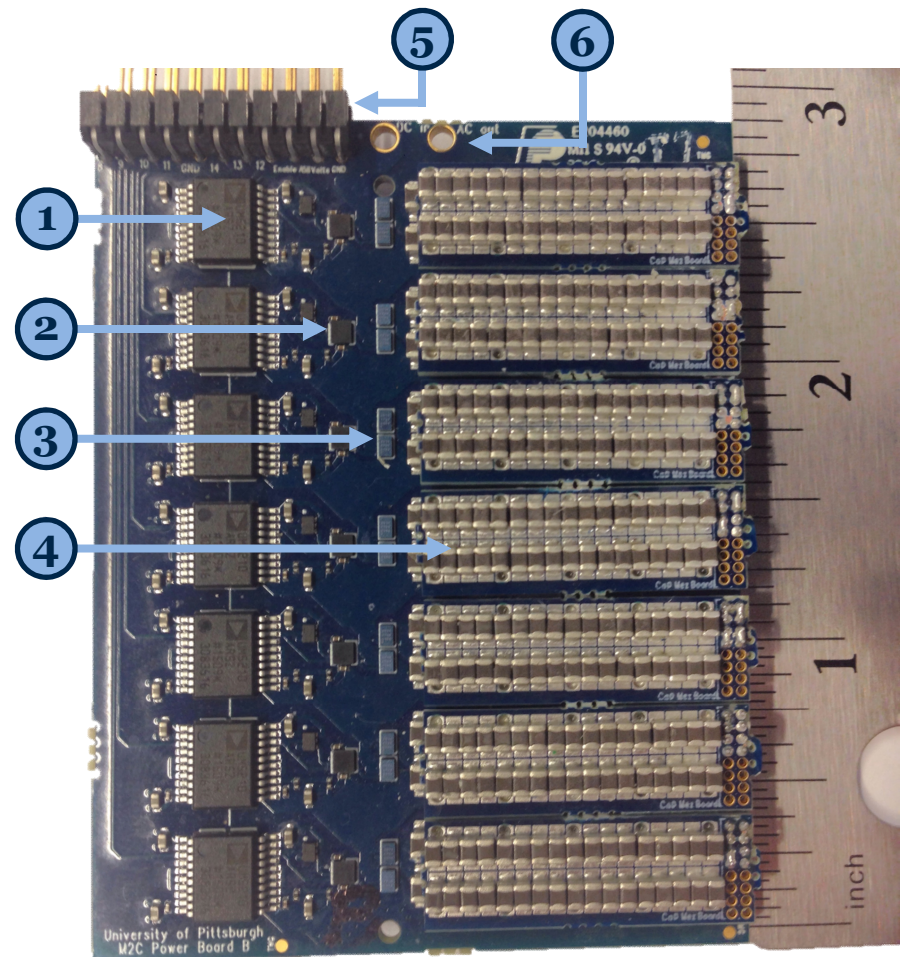


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Prototype Realization

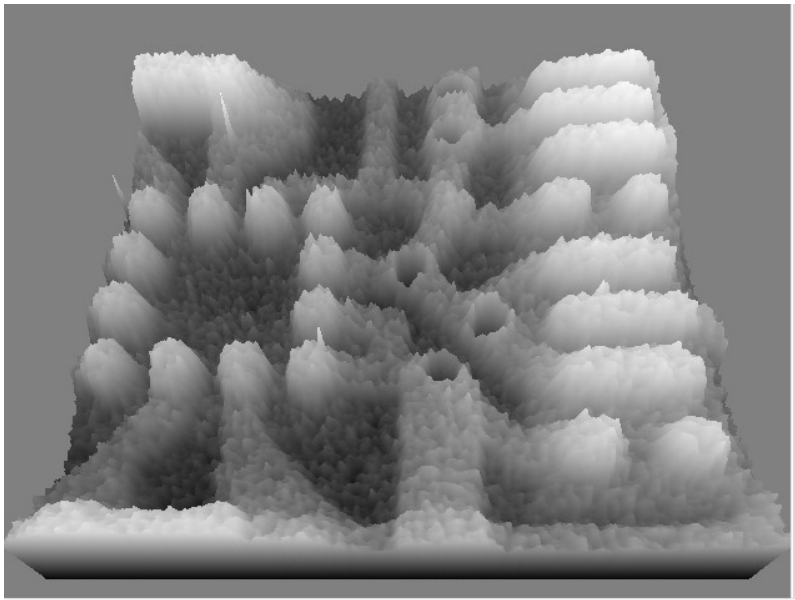
Prototypes of the converter arms have been developed, assembled by TMG Electronics.

1. Digital isolator – combined signal and power
2. Half-bridge driver for GaN HEMTs
3. EPC2014C GaN HEMTs
4. Capacitor Bank: combination of main board and mezzanine layer
5. Communication Ports
6. Power Ports



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Manufacture Challenges



Challenges included:

- Tolerance of Capacitors
- Tolerance between Transistors
- Copper plating for current handling



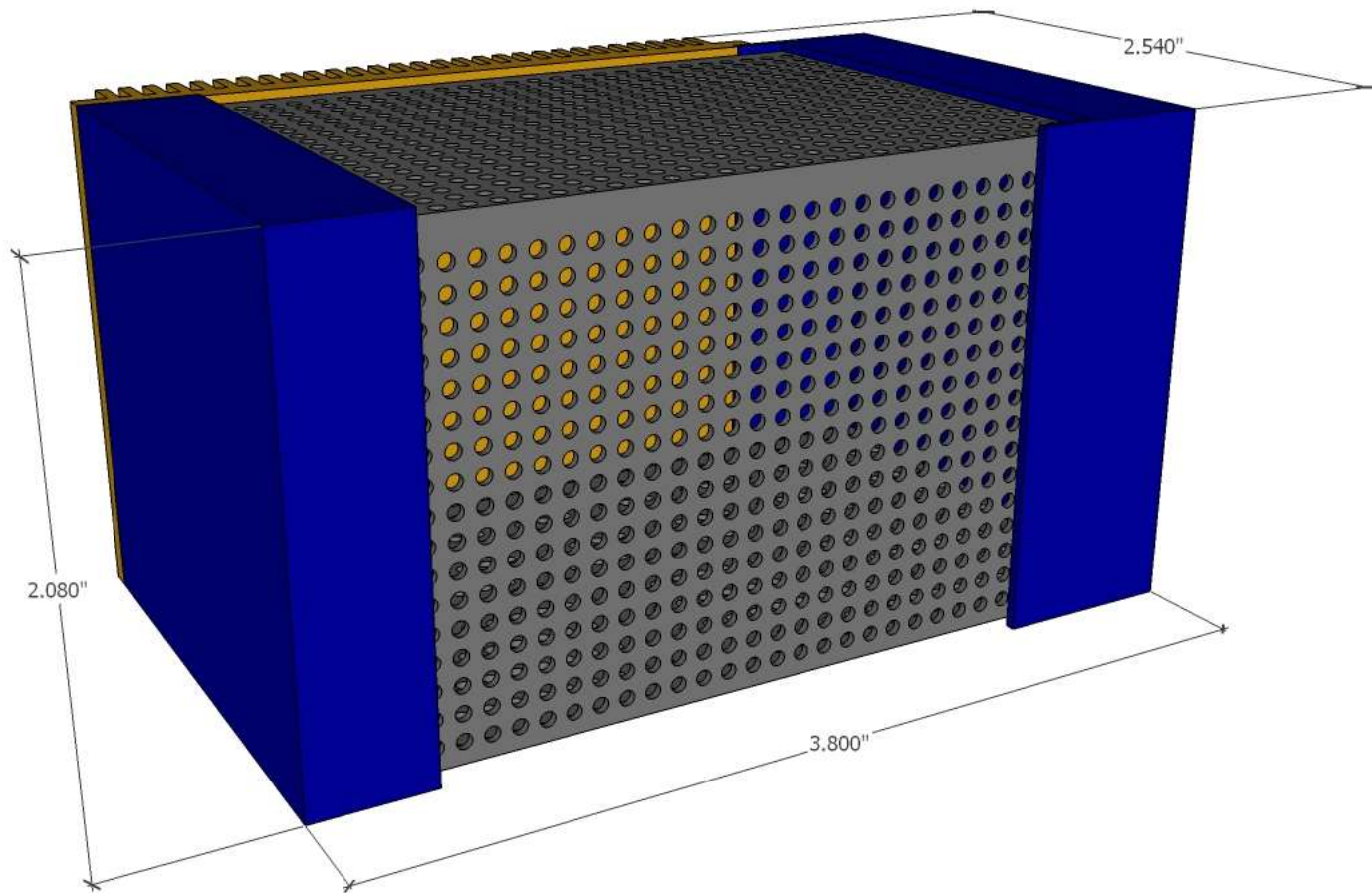
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Prototype Realization





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Conclusions and Future Work

- Summary
 - MMC-based topologies present a high-density, high-efficiency solution for multiple applications
 - Anticipated total volume: 20.07 in³
 - Anticipated power density: 98.65 W/in³
 - Proposed applications: Low voltage inverters for PV integration, battery charge control, variable speed drives, and other power management and distribution applications
- Planned future work
 - Testing of full MMC under a variety of loading conditions
 - Implementation of adaptive control to reduce impacts of 2nd harmonic circulation
 - Development of DC-DC architectures based on modular GaN topologies



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Thank you for your attention!

Questions?

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