

Webinar

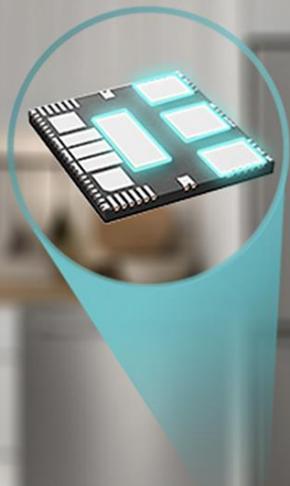
The benefits of GaN
in motor drives

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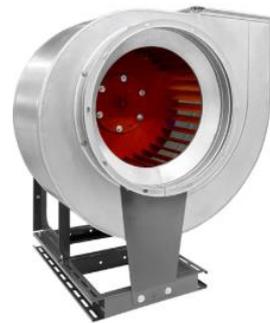


Agenda

- Introduction
- TI introduces industry's first GaN IPM (DRV7308)
- Why GaN in motor drives?
- How GaN increases inverter efficiency and eliminate heat sink
- Impact on motor cost, system efficiency, audible noise and solution size
- Design considerations when using GaN in motor drives and EMI
- Protected and reliable system designs
- Getting started

Introduction

- Today's market for appliances, heating, ventilation and air-conditioning (HVAC) systems and industrial drives strive for better efficiency.
- Consumers expect end equipment to have high levels of power efficiency and product reliability.
- Variable frequency drives (VFDs) improve system efficiency, especially if they have accurate and wide speed control.
- VFDs use an inverter to control motor speeds, along with high-frequency pulse-width modulation (PWM) switching to obtain true variable speed control.



Introducing industry's first integrated GaN IPM – DRV7308

Features

Basic Specs: Triple ½ - half bridge with integrated GaN FETs

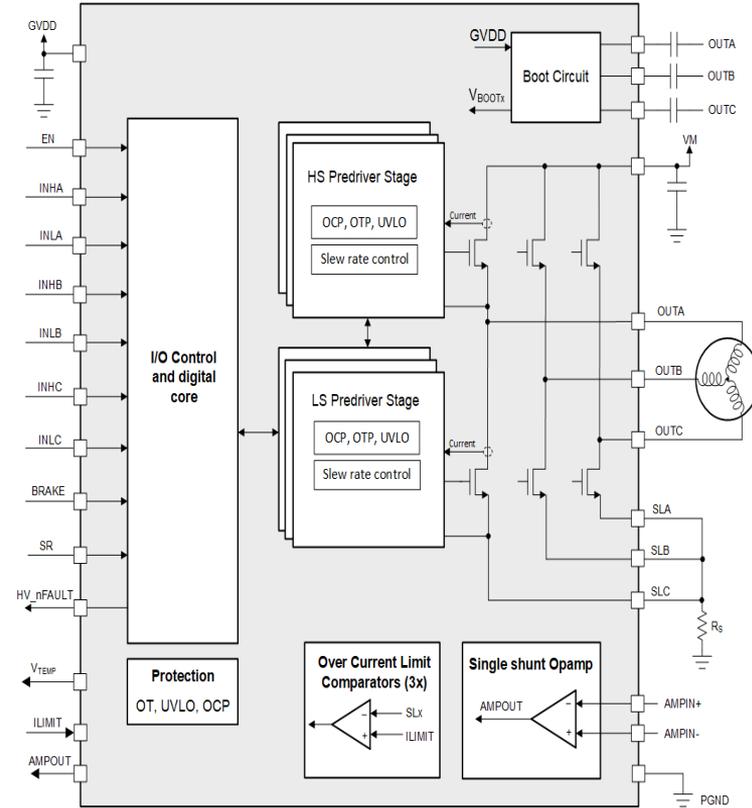
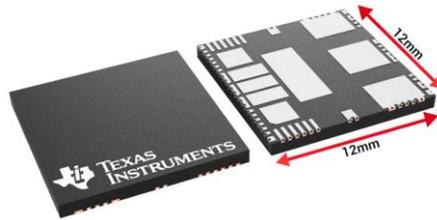
- Supply voltage: **450V (operating), 650V (absolute max voltage)**
- $R_{DS(ON)}$: **205 mΩ (per GaN FET) at 25°C**
- Peak current: **5A**
- Output voltage slew rate: **5, 10, 20, 40 V/ns (adjustable)**

Key Features:

- Low switching loss: zero QRR, low C_{OSS} , slew rate control
- Low distortion: ultra low prop delay & dead time (< 200ns)
- Low side open source pins for 1 / 2 / 3-shunt current sense
- 12MHz, 15V/μs opamp for 1-shunt current sense
- Fast & efficient boot rectifier using GaN FET
- Up to 60kHz hard switching
- Integrated temperature sensor

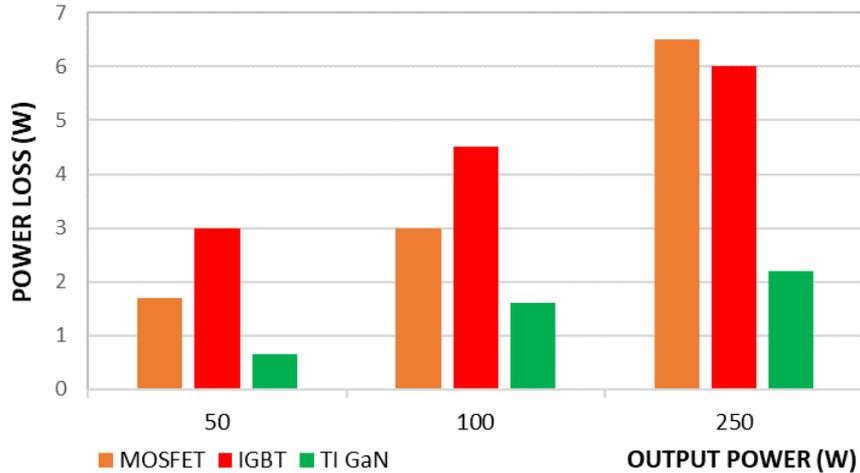
Protection:

- GVDD & bootstrap UVLO, over temperature protection
- Overcurrent protection for each GaN FET with < 400ns response
- Integrated 3x current limit comparators with adj. reference



Why use GaN in motor drives?

Highest efficiency: > 50% reduction in power loss



DRV7308 GaN IPM helps

- **Increase efficiency:** > 50% reduction in power loss
- **Eliminate heat sink:** Highest power density!
- **Smaller package:** 60% reduction in size: 12mm x 12mm
- **Ultra-quiet:** Less dead time and harmonics
- **Eases EMI design:** Clean switching with small loop area

DRV7308 GaN IPM enables 50% reduction in power loss

- Zero reverse recovery
- Lowest output capacitance (C_{OSS})
- No turnoff tail current
- Optimized slew rate
- Low $RDS_{(ON)}$

How GaN increases inverter efficiency

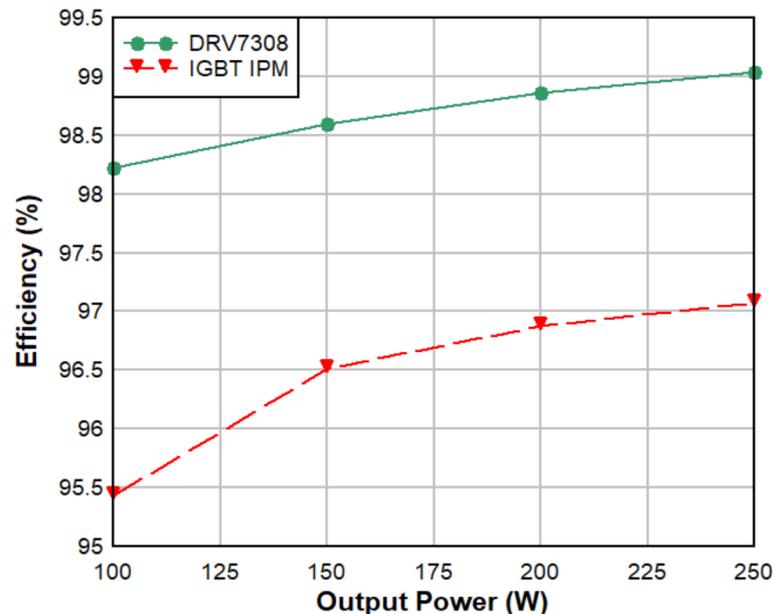
Conduction loss:

- GaN FETs: Proportional to $R_{DS(on)}$
- MOSFET: Proportional to $R_{DS(on)}$
- IGBT: Depends on knee voltage and dynamic on-state resistance, which causes higher losses

Switching loss: GaN minimizes loss compared to MOSFET / IGBT

- **GaN offers zero reverse recovery**
 - MOSFET: Body diode QRR limits di/dt & dv/dt and may cause phase-node voltage ringing
 - IGBT: Added antiparallel diode have QRR
- **Reduced V-I overlap loss:** Controlled and faster di/dt and dv/dt
- **No turnoff tail current in GaN:** IGBTs suffer from minority carrier recombination current (tail current), increasing turnoff loss
- **GaN offers lower capacitance** compared to IGBT and MOSFET

Efficiency comparison of DRV7308 and a 5A IGBT IPM in a 250W application



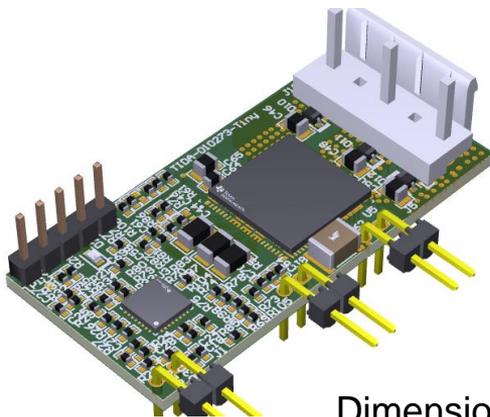
Heat sink elimination for 250W motor drive with DRV7308

TIDA-010273: 250W motor inverter with DRV7308

- 230VAC sensorless FOC
- 250W without heatsink
- Dead time < 200ns
- Prop delay < 200ns
- Standby power < 0.1W

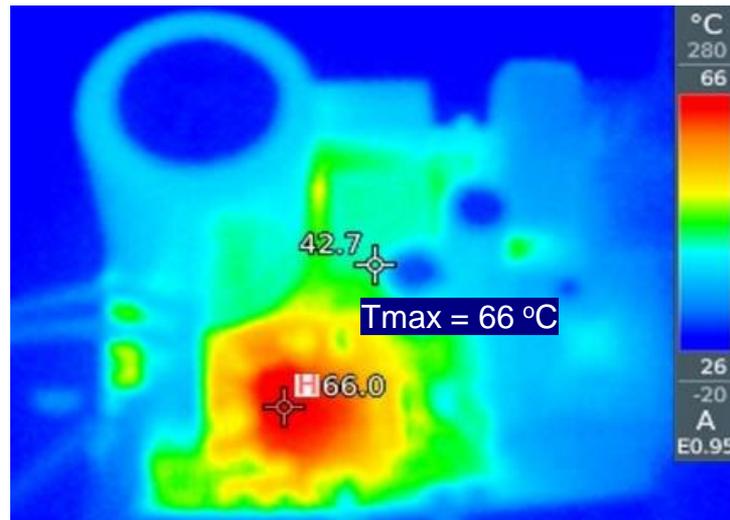


Dimensions: 80mm by 55mm



Dimensions: 48mm by 23mm

99% inverter efficiency with GAN IPM
eliminating heat sink



Tested at 300VDC, 250W, 0.85ARMS, TA = 25 °C,
Slew rate = 5V/ns

Higher GaN IPM efficiency enables lower motor cost

Lower motor losses

- High speed or low inductance motors need a high PWM frequency to reduce current ripple
- Higher current ripple: unwanted torque ripple, higher copper & core loss, inaccuracies in current sense
- MOSFET / IGBT-based IPMs normally used at 6kHz to 16kHz, DRV7308 allows high switching frequency

Better motor drive system cost for better system efficiency

- 2023 seasonal energy-efficient rating (SEER) of 14 for HVAC need more system efficiency
- >99% efficiency with DRV7308 helps to meet a motor drive efficiency of 85% with lower motor cost

	Motor output power (W)	Motor Efficiency (%)	IPM Efficiency (%)	System Efficiency* (%)	Comments
IGBT	250	85.0%	97.0%	80.8%	Existing solution for SEER of 13 (Current)
IGBT	250	89.4%	97.0%	85.0%	IGBT Solution with SEER of 14 (2023 onwards)
DRV7308	250	87.6%	99.0%	85.0%	GaN based solution with SEER of 14 (2023 onwards)

*Assumed 98% efficiency for other components in system

DRV7308 can help meet SEER of 14 with a less efficient motor

Estimated material cost difference b/w a 89.4% and 87.6% motor = \$0.63 (from motor copper saving)

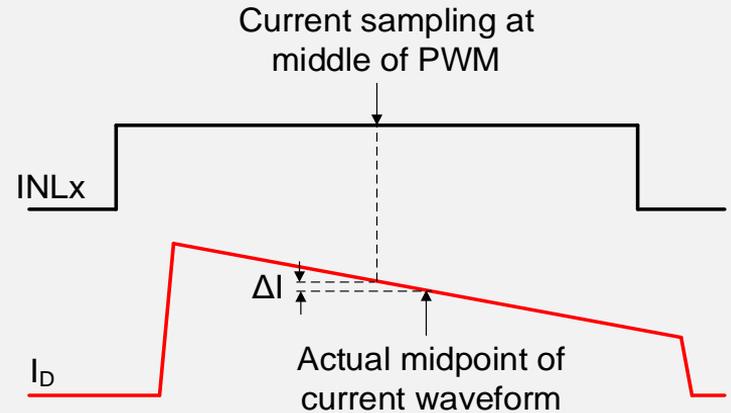
Impact on system efficiency

- VFD wide speed control helps achieve the highest compressor and heating system efficiency
 - In air-conditioning systems, the highest speed at startup helps to cool or heat faster.
 - A finer low speed control helps to maintain temperature.
- IGBT/MOSFET with $>1\mu\text{s}$ DT and $>500\text{ns}$ prop. delay limit min & max duty cycle and reduces speed range
- A higher dead time reduces voltage to motor and increases motor current for same power delivery

DRV7308 to realize an efficient VFD

- DRV7308 with dead time & prop delay $< 200\text{ns}$, enhances PWM duty-cycle range, speed range and motor voltage
- With low prop delay and mismatch, improves accuracy of current sensing and motor control efficiency

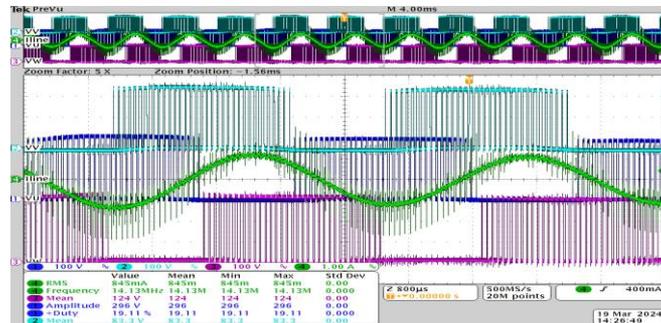
Impact of prop delay in current sense



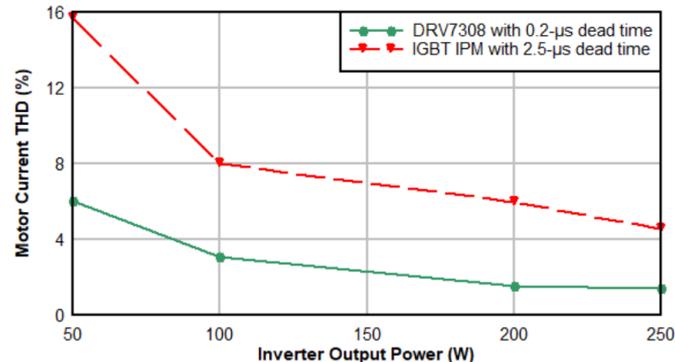
Impact on audible noise

- In motor-drive systems, one of the main sources of audible noise is torque ripple due to current distortion.
- Current distortion depends on PWM frequency, dead time, current-sensing accuracy and more.
- High PWM frequency reduces current & torque ripple, beyond audible range of frequency.
- In IGBT / MOSFET-based systems, dead time is $1\mu\text{s}$ to $2\mu\text{s}$ or more, resulting in motor current distortion.
- Dead-time distortion results in 6th harmonic on current, which typically falls in the audible frequency range.
- DRV7308's adaptive dead-time logic enables $< 200\text{ns}$ of dead time, resulting in minimal current distortion.

DT < 200ns, low current distortion

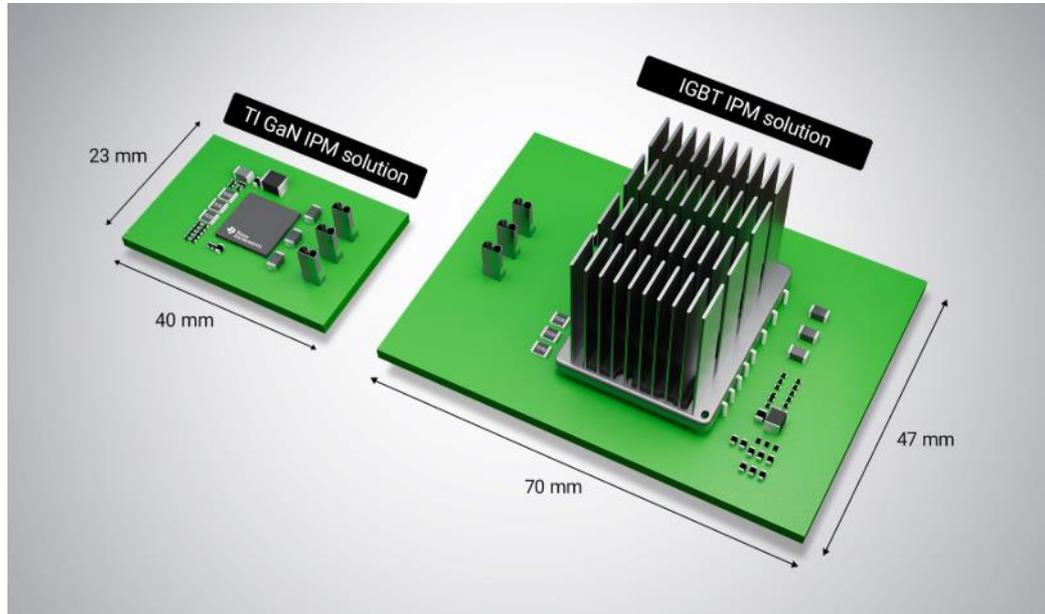


Motor current THD comparison



Impact on solution size

- DRV7308 comes in a 12mm-by-12mm package, which is **55% smaller** than competing 250W IPMs.
- High-level integration including single shunt current sense amplifier, three comparators for current limit, a temperature sensor and a suite of protective features **reduces solution size**.



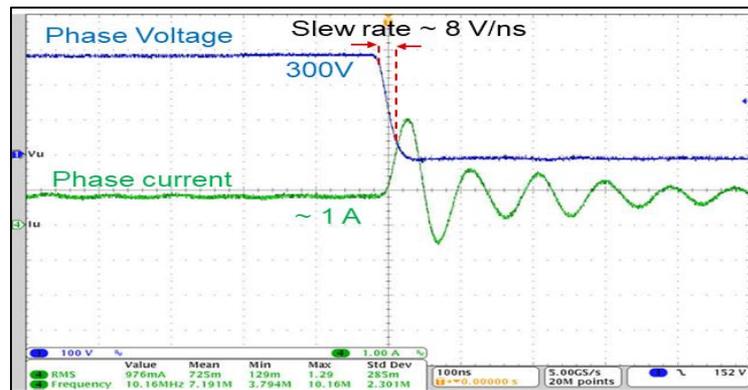
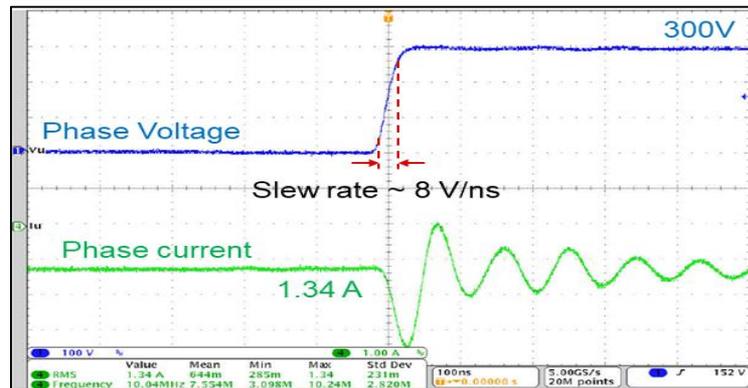
- Size reduction with heat sink elimination enables integration of inverter close to motor, and eliminates cabling from inverter to motor.
- Elimination of cable reduces switching capacitance, and minimizes switching loss and EMI concerns.

Design considerations when using GaN in motor drives

- DRV7308 integrates pre-driver slew rate (dv/dt) control
- Options of slew rate settings: 5, 10, 20 and 40 V/ns.
- Select slew rate as a tradeoff between motor winding insulation and switching loss optimization
- Lower slew rate options of DRV7308 cover the ranges offered by existing IGBTs and provides 99% efficiency
- Zero reverse recovery of GaN FET with lower parasitic and slew-rate control enables a clean voltage switching

Tested at 300V, 1A, 10V/ns with 2m cable & fan motor

Phase node voltage slew rate



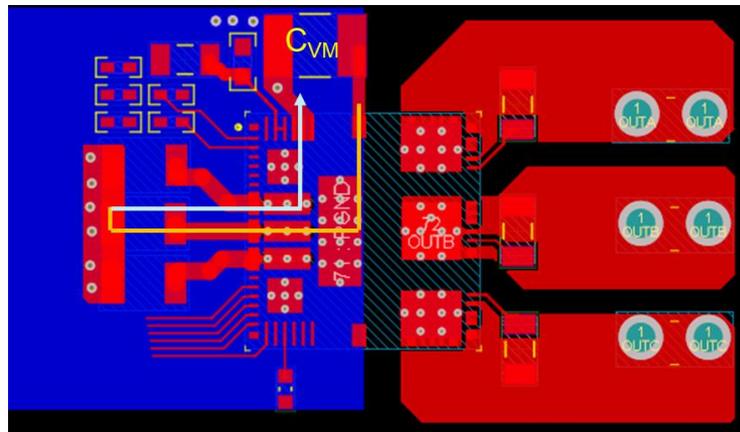
Conducted and radiated emission considerations

Conducted and radiated emissions depend on the switching frequency, dv/dt , di/dt , switching voltage oscillations and reflections and the switching current loop area

DRV7308 incorporates multiple design techniques & PCB layout options to address EMI & EMC concerns:

- **PWM switching frequency:** High frequency reduces current ripple & capacitor need. DRV7308 offers up to 60kHz switching, enabling wide options for designer
- **dv/dt :** Control phase-node switching slew rate
- **di/dt :** With zero QRR & low parasitic, GaN offer better switching without voltage overshoot & oscillation
- **Small switching current loop area:** Minimal loop area to DC bus decoupling capacitor (C_{VM}) is very minimal

Typical layout reference for DRV7308, illustrating small current loop area



Protected and reliable system designs

DRV7308 integrated protection features

- Over-current protection for each GaN FET
 - GaN needs faster and reliable overcurrent shutdown to protect from saturation.
 - Integrated OCP in each GaN FET eliminates the effect of parasitic and provides a faster response, in the order of a few hundreds of nanoseconds.
- GVDD and bootstrap under voltage lockout
- Over-temperature protection
- PWM input dead time
- Current limit protection using integrated comparators for all three phases
 - Protect against motor over load condition
- Fault condition indication pin (HV_nFAULT)

Getting started

You can start evaluating this device leveraging the following:

Content type	Content title	Link to content or more details
Product folder	650V, 205mΩ 3-phase integrated GaN intelligent power module (IPM) with protection and current sense	https://www.ti.com/product/DRV7308
Reference design	250W motor inverter reference design	https://www.ti.com/tool/TIDA-010273
White paper	How three-phase integrated GaN technology maximizes motor-drive performance	https://www.ti.com/lit/wp/slyy235/slyy235.pdf
Technical article	Achieving household energy efficiency and cost savings	https://www.ti.com/lit/ta/ssztd41/ssztd41.pdf
Development tool or evaluation kit	DRV7308 Evaluation Module	https://www.ti.com/tool/DRV7308EVM

Learn more at [TI.com/GaNIPM](https://www.ti.com/GaNIPM)



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