

FOR ENERGY EFFICIENT INNOVATIONS

**THINK ON.**

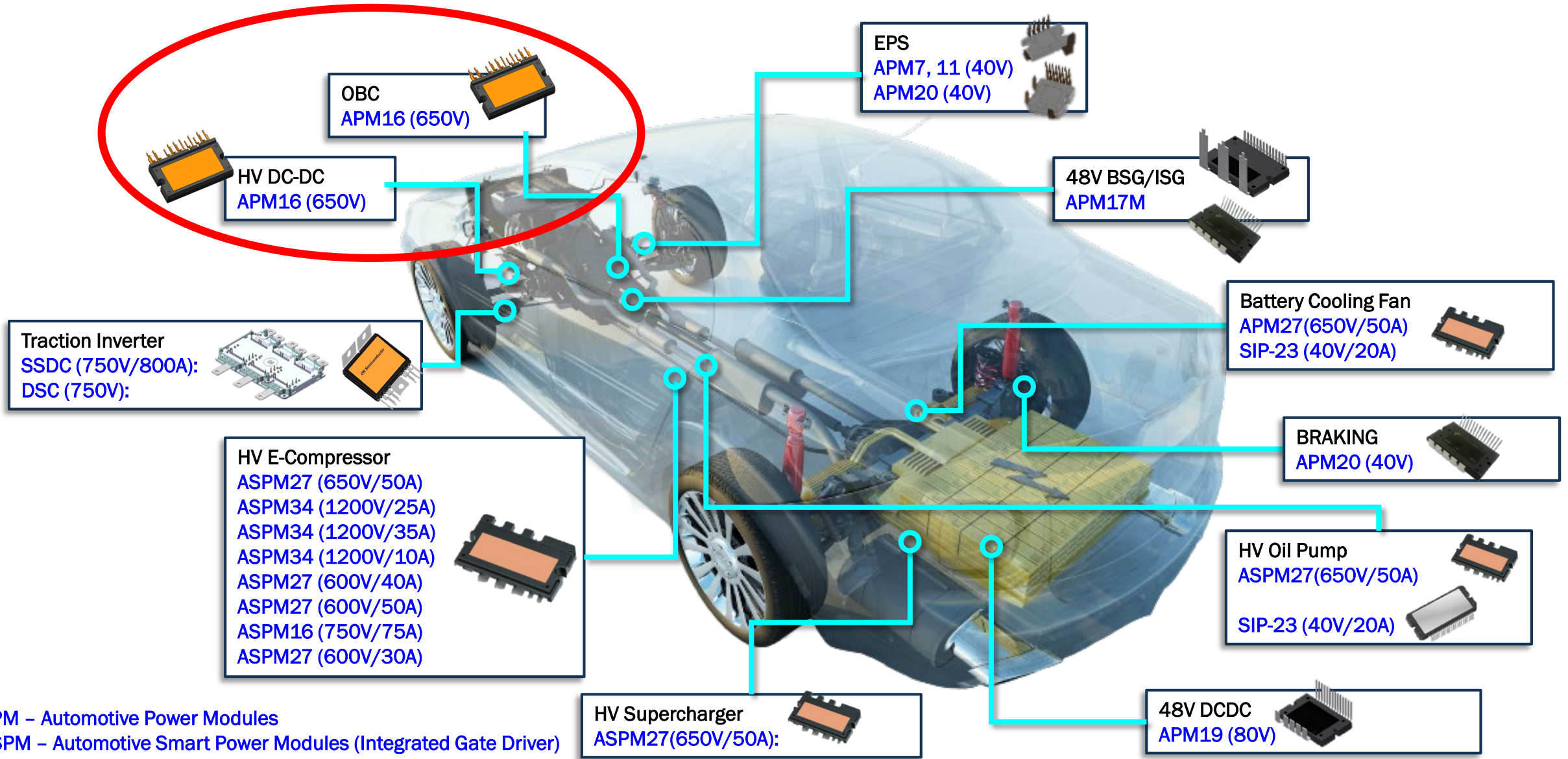
[www.onsemi.com](http://www.onsemi.com)

## On-Board Charger (OBC) APM16

Public Information



# APM Solutions for Automotive xEV



APM – Automotive Power Modules

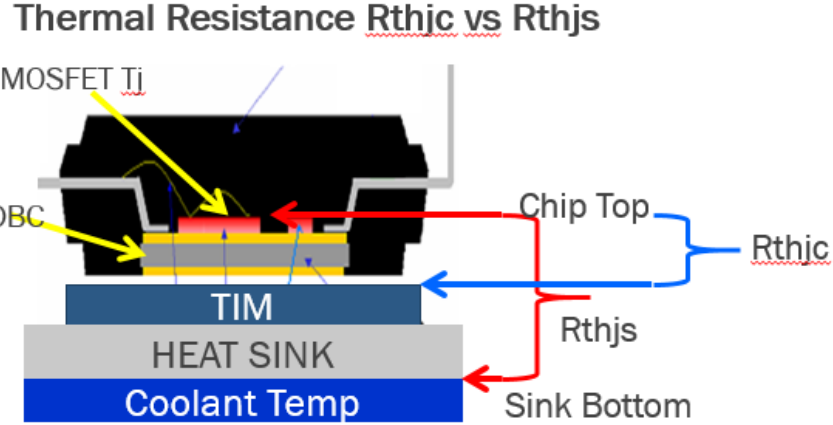
ASPM – Automotive Smart Power Modules (Integrated Gate Driver)

Public Information



# APM Performance benefits

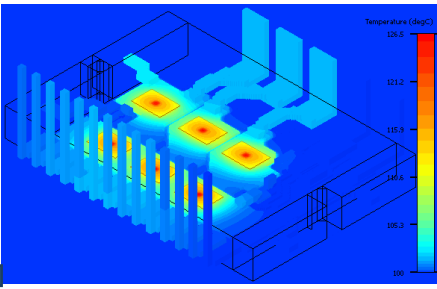
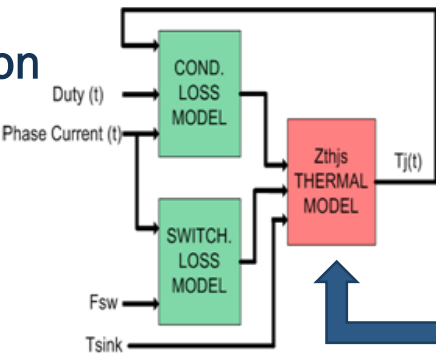
## [ Thermal Performance ]



	APM	Discrete
$R_{thjc}$		>
$R_{thjs}$		<

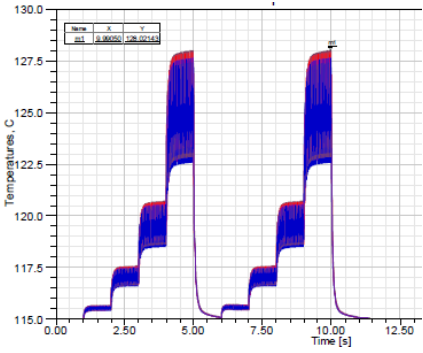
Lower  $R_{thjs}$  of APM => Lower  $T_j$  => Lower  $R_{dson}$  => Higher Power Density => Compact Size

## Simulation Block Diagram



## [ Electrical Performance ]

- Lower circuit resistance (i.e., double the number of wire bonds comparing with standard discrete package) allows customer to provide higher torque output
- Reduced stray inductances as a result of physical proximity of the devices
- Better dynamic and EMI performance
- High Isolation Voltage saving additional insulation layer



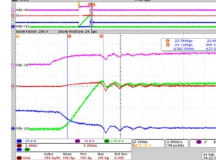
Highly optimized thermal performance → APM can reach  $R_{thjs} \ll 1 \text{ K/W}$



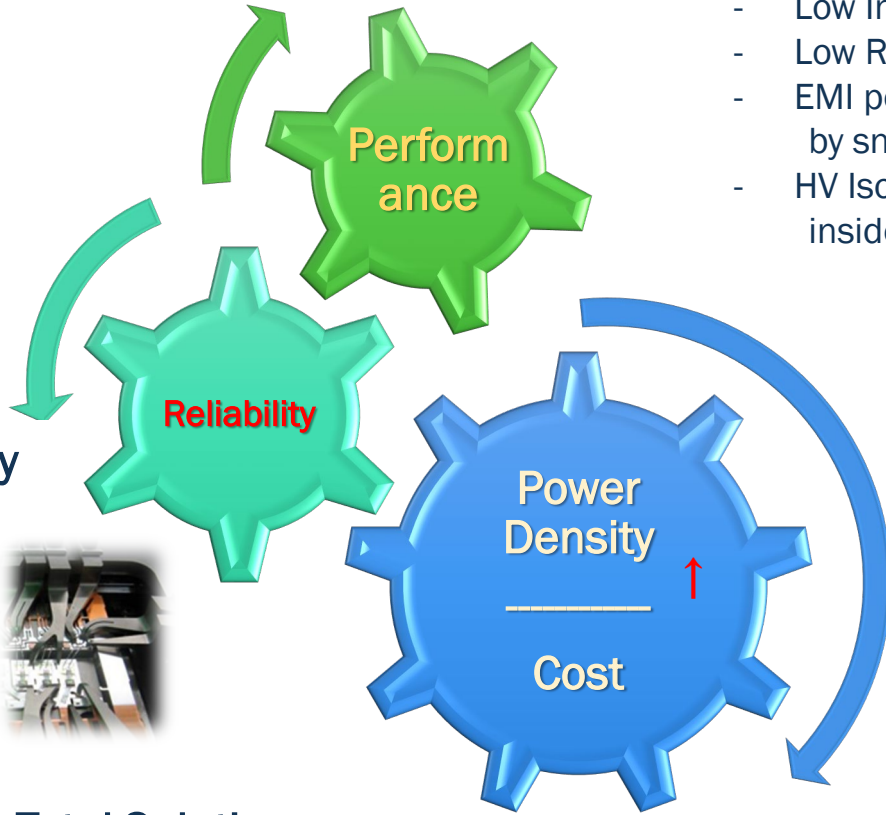
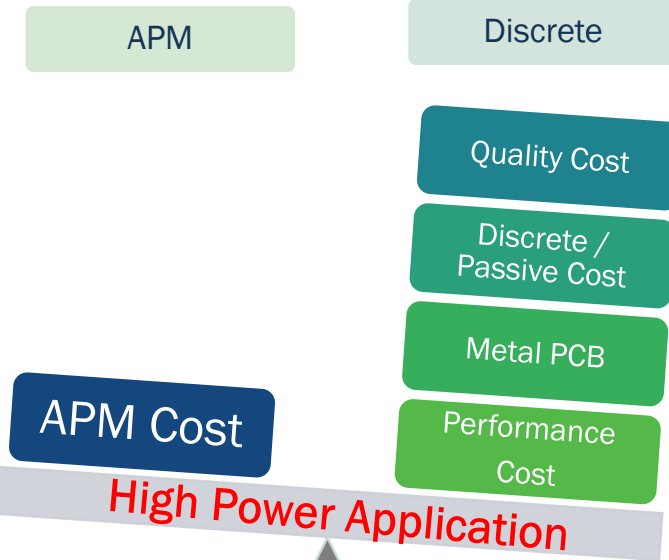
# Benefits of ON Semiconductor Power Modules (APM)

## Electrical Performance

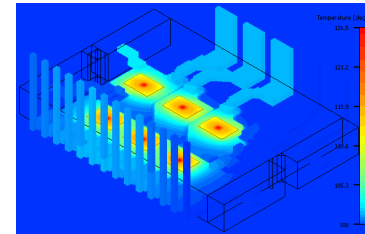
- High Current Capability
- Low Inductance
- Low Resistance
- EMI performance by snubber
- HV Isolation inside



## System Cost



Low Thermal Resistance  
Junction to Heat sink



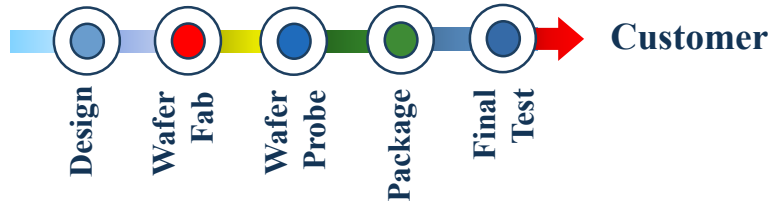
Smaller foot print

Higher Power  $\uparrow$   $\Rightarrow$  APM Benefit  $\uparrow$

Proven Reliability



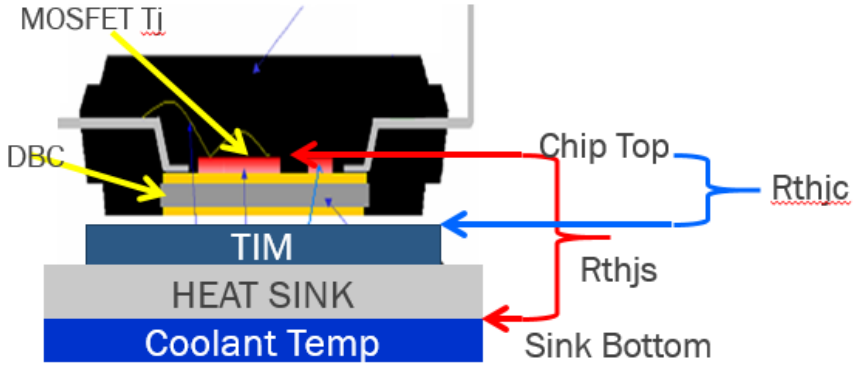
Fab + Assembly Total Solution



# APM Performance benefits

## [ Thermal Performance ]

Thermal Resistance  $R_{thic}$  vs  $R_{thjs}$



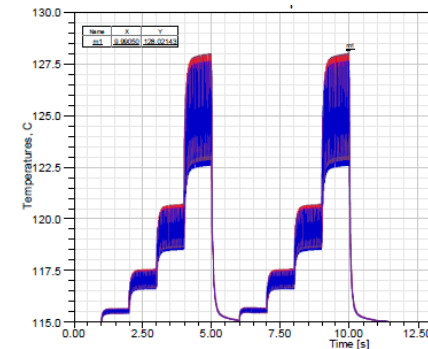
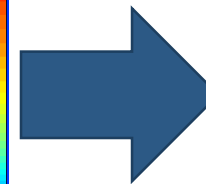
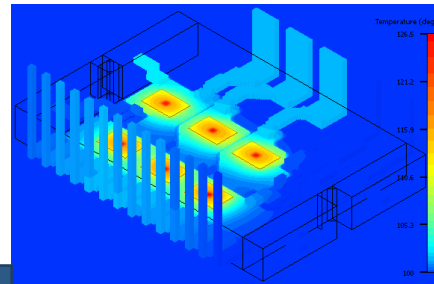
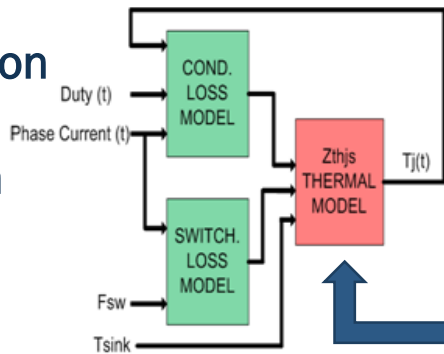
	APM	Discrete
$R_{thic}$		>
$R_{thjs}$		<

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Lower  $R_{thjs}$  of APM  $\Rightarrow$  Lower  $T_j$   $\Rightarrow$  Lower  $R_{dson}$   $\Rightarrow$  Higher Power Density  $\Rightarrow$  Compact Size

Simulation Block Diagram



Highly optimized thermal performance  $\rightarrow$  APM can reach  $R_{thjs} \ll 1$  K/W

# APM Design benefits

Smaller  
Power  
circuit

Easier  
assembly

Insulated  
thermal  
interface

Reduced system costs & less mechanical complexity & higher power density

- Smaller system, smaller housing
- More compact layout
- Thermistor, shunts, passive components and power interconnections inside of the module
- Higher current density
- Better utilization of MOSFET Die due optimized thermal path (~30%)
- Smaller PCB area possible
- Lower total resistance, high efficiency

- Fully tested and optimally matched power circuit.
- Minimize assembly points and defect rate.
- Reduced system failure rate at the end customer
- Reduced number of components – Quality control cost reduction
- Simplified assembly
- Bus bar saves high current on PCB

## → Lower SYSTEM LEVEL COST

- PCB, housing and system volume reduction.
- No high currents on PCB
- Integrated electrical isolation
- Simplified and smaller thermal interface
- Increased Yield and Productivity

Half the size of discrete solution  
APM16 vs. 4x TO247 !



Public Information



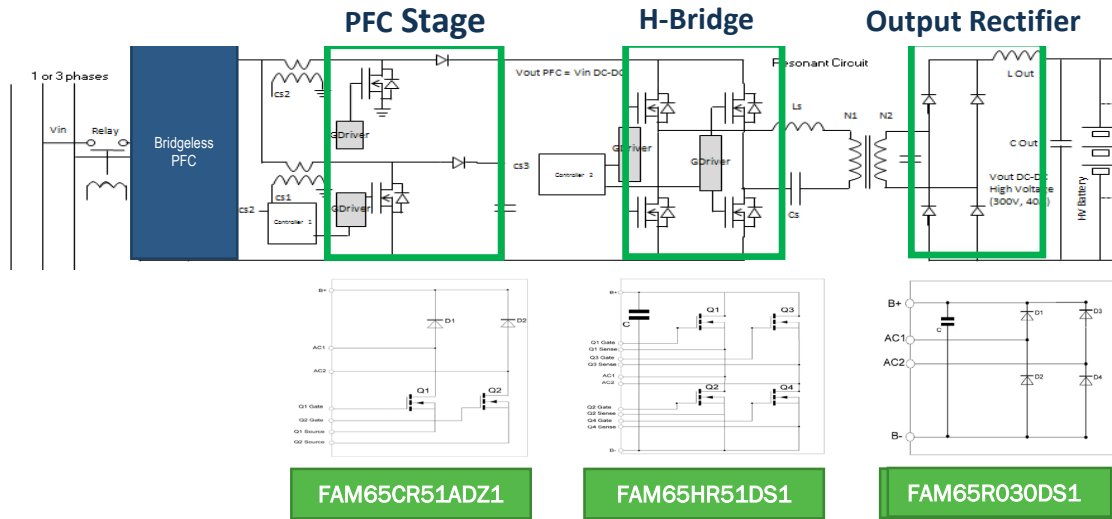
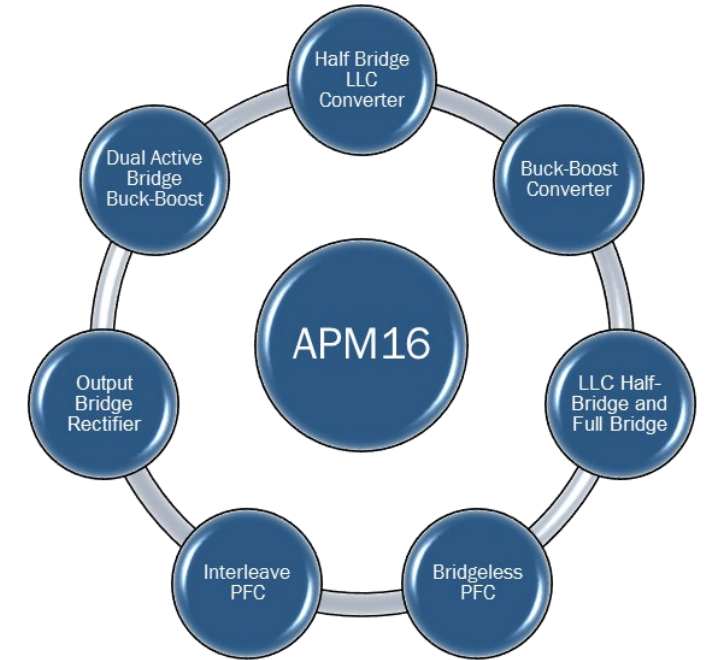
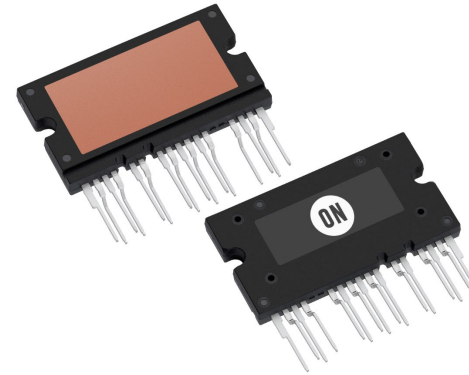
# HV OBC & DC/DC Modules

## Features

- One package outline covers multiple circuit configurations
- Automotive qualified per AECQ101 and AQC324
- Ceramic substrate option - AlN or Al2O3 : Low junction-sink thermal resistance
- Pb Free

## Package:

40.1 mm × 21.9 mm × 4.5 mm



## Specifications

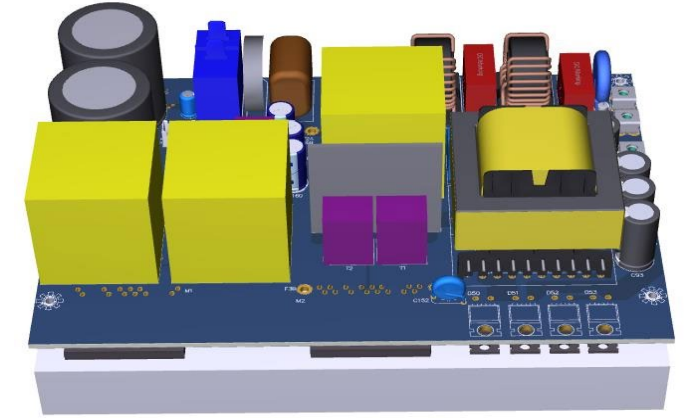
Part number	Silicon	Voltage	Rating	TJ rating	Substrate	Config
FAM65HR51DS2	SFIII	650V	51mΩ max @25C	55C/150C	Al2O3	H-Bridge
FAM65CR51DZ2	SFIII	650V	51mΩ max, @25C	-55C/150C	Al2O3	PFC
	Stealth	600V	1.24V@15A, 27ns@Tj=175C	-55C/175C		
FAM65R030DS1/2	Si	650V	1.2V,60ns and 30A @Tj=25C	-55C/175C	Al2O3	Bridge Rect.



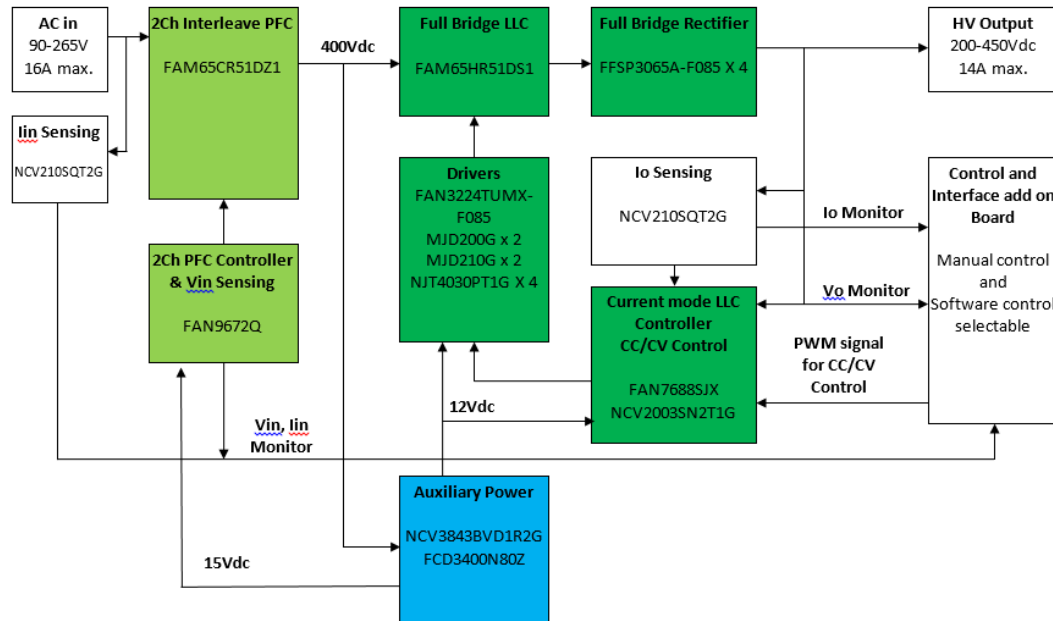
# Automotive Module Based OBC Demo

## Design Features

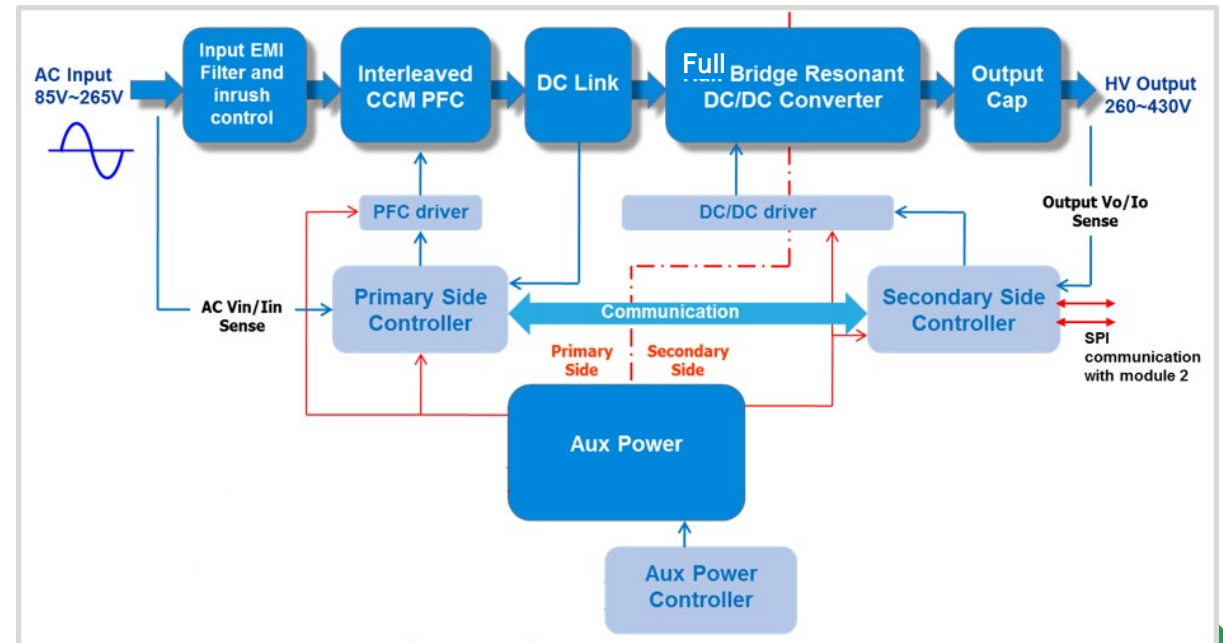
- AQG324 Qualified APM to reduce PCB space and size.
- 2CH Interleaved PFC for higher efficiency and power density.
- Full bridge LLC to boost efficiency by high bus voltage usage.
- Flyback topology to supply auxiliary power.
- Hardware PFC and LLC control for improved fault modes.
- Fully functional solution including input/output current/voltage sensing and CC/CV PWM control interface.



## Circuit configuration



## Control configuration





# OBC Design Details Description

## Component featured

Part number	Function
FAN9672Q	PFC controller
FAN7688SJX	LLC controller
NCV3843B	PWM controller
FAN3224TUMX-F085	Low-side gate driver
NCV890100PDR2G	Buck mode switching regulator
NCV51460SN33T1G	Precision voltage reference
NCV210SQT2G	Current sense amplifier
NCV2003SN2T1T	Precision operational amplifier
SC431AVSNT1G	Precision voltage reference
FODM8801C	Opto-coupler

## Control features

### PFC Controller FAN9672

- Continuous Conduction Mode with Average Current Mode Control
- Two-Channel Interleave Operation
- Programmable Operation Frequency Range: 18 kHz~40 kHz or 55 kHz~75 kHz
- Programmable PFC Output Voltage, UVLO, Soft-start
- Two Current-Limit Functions
- TriFault Detect™ Protects Against Feedback Loop Failure

### LLC Controller FAN7688

- Secondary Side PFM Controller for LLC Resonant Converter with Synchronous Rectifier Control
- Charge Current Control for Better Transient Response and Feedback Loop Design
- Adaptive Synchronous Rectification Control with Dual Edge Tracking
- Closed Loop Soft-Start for Monotonic Rising Output
- Wide Operating Frequency (39 kHz ~ 690 kHz)
- Green Functions to Improve Light-Load Efficiency
- Protection Functions: OCP, OVP, OTP, VCC-UVLO, overload, all with Auto-Restart
- Wide Operating Temperature Range -40 °C to +125 °C

### PWM Controller NCV3843

- Trimmed Oscillator, Frequency Guaranteed at 250 kHz
- Current Mode Operation to 500 kHz
- Automatic Feed Forward Compensation
- Latching PWM for Cycle-By-Cycle Current Limiting
- Internally Trimmed Reference with Undervoltage Lockout
- High Current Totem Pole Output
- Low-startup/operating current, UVLO with Hysteresis

# Why use APM module Solution?

Vs discrete solution	APM Module	Discrete Components	Remarks
PCB Layout Design	√ Simple	Complex	By using integrated power module; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Circuit design can be more compact</li> <li>- Save the materials including device housing, clip heat sinks, insulation materials and interconnections wires resulting in overall cost reduction.</li> <li>- Based on the excellent high thermal performance junction to sink, Optimum cooling route can be designed which <u>improve overall system efficiency than the system based on the discrete.</u></li> </ul>
Manufacturing Process	√ Simple	Complex	
Converter Size / Weight	√ Smaller / Lighter	Larger / Heavier	
Noise Immunity (EMC)	√ Improved circuit pattern & Snubber	Weak (Complex PCB pattern)	
High voltage isolation	√ HV isolation inside the module	Need additional isolation layer	
Thermal Resistance – junction to case	√ Lowest	Higher	
Cooling Efficiency	√ Low	Complex cooling route design required	
Vs Other Power modules	APM Module	Case Module	Remarks
Reliability	√ Highest (Thermal stress, Mechanical & Vibration)	Lower than APM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transfer molded ON's APM module solution whose high reliability performance was proven in automotive field since 2008, can provide much lighter and compact solution than gel filled case module.</li> </ul>
Converter Size / Weight	√ Smallest / Lighter	Larger and Heavier than APM	