

GN010 Application Note

EZDrive® Power Stage Solution for GaN Systems' GaN Transistor

June 2020
GaN Systems Inc.



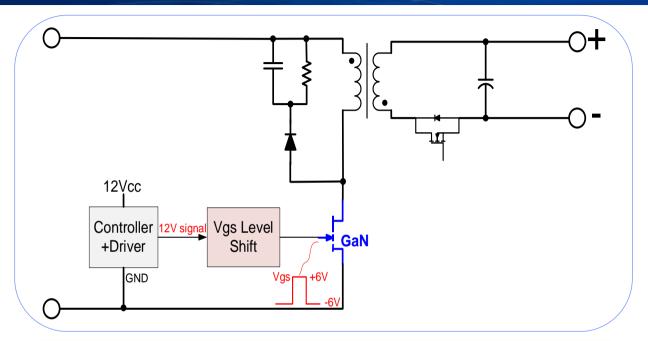
Contents



- Introduction
- GaN discrete versus integrated options
- GaN Systems' solution: EZDrive circuit
- EZDrive circuit verification
- Summary

Using the controller/driver to drive GaN

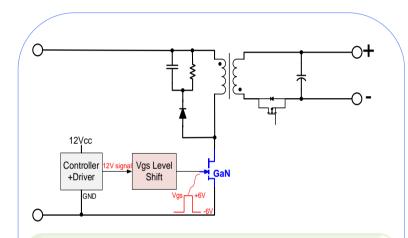




- Controllers with Drive have an output signal of 12V
- The GaN transistor needs +6V for turn on
- Additional Vgs level shift is needed

Solutions: Integrated or Discrete GaN

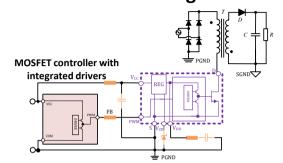




- Controllers with Drive have an output signal of 12V
- GaN transistor need +6V for turn on
- Additional Vgs level shift is needed



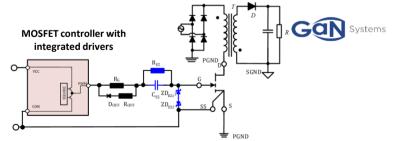




Internal regulator to convert 12V/0V to +6V/0V



GaN Systems EZDrive Circuit + GaN



Level shift circuit to convert 12V/0V to +6V/-6V

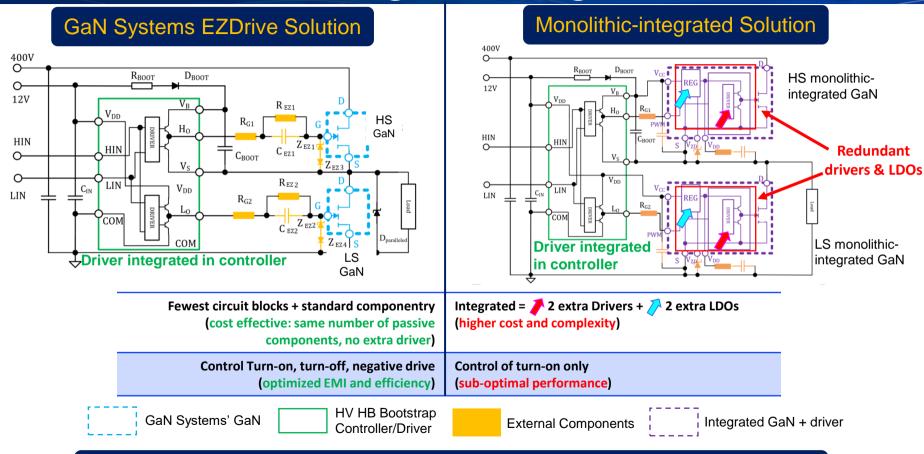
Contents



- Introduction
- GaN discrete versus integrated options
- GaN Systems' solution: EZDrive circuit
- EZDrive circuit verification
- Summary

GaN discrete versus integrated design





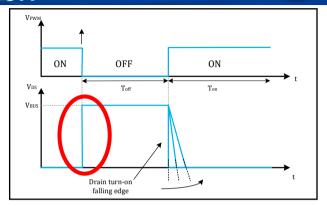
Discrete solution is lower in cost and better for EMI and efficiency

GaN discrete versus integrated Ton/Toff control

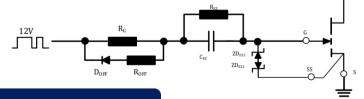


Monolithic-integrated GaN

- Drain turn-off rising edge NOT adjustable
- Limits design flexibility, not optimal

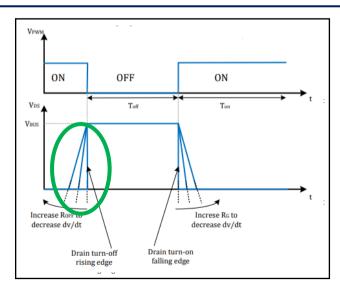






Discrete GaN with EZDrive circuit

- Drain turn-off rising AND turn-on falling edge adjustable
- Optimized EMI and efficiency



Contents



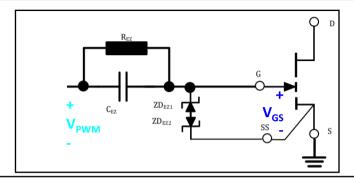
- Introduction
- GaN discrete versus integrated options
- GaN Systems' solution: EZDrive circuit
- EZDrive circuit verification
- Summary

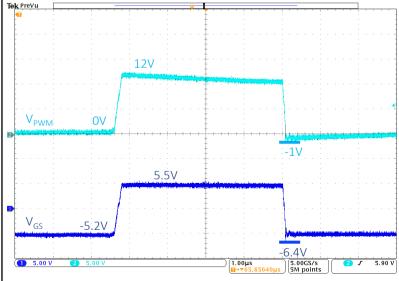
EZDrive Circuit



GaN Systems' **EZDrive** circuit is a low cost, easy way to implement a **GaN driving circuit.**

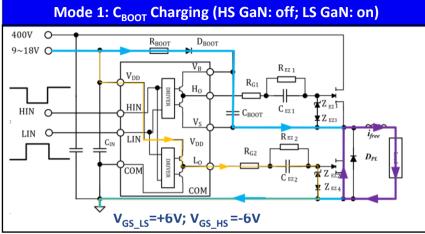
- Enables 12V driver to drive 6V GaN
- Level shift circuit composed of 4 components
- Turn ON / OFF slew rate is controllable with external resistors Rg to optimize EMI
- Adjustable to any power level, any frequency, and any standard controller/driver
- Applies to any controllers with single, dual, or high-side/low-side drivers

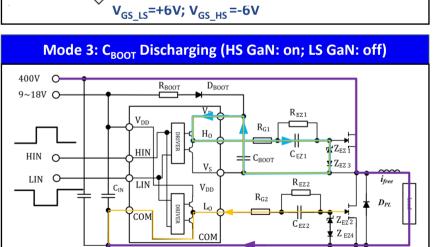




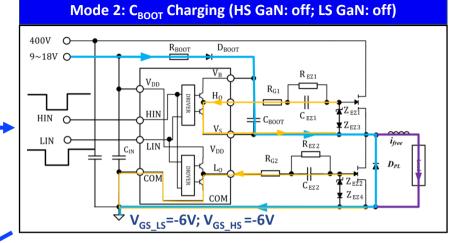
Operation modes of EZDrive solution







 \checkmark V_{GS LS}=-6V; V_{GS HS}=+6V



Power Flow

Gate Driving Current Flow

C_{BOOT} Current Flow

- EZDrive operation modes in half bridge are similar to conventional non-isolated Bootstrap high side/low side driver
- Allows wide controller bias input voltage range (9~18V)

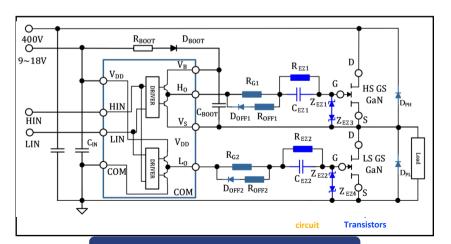
EZDrive circuit application examples

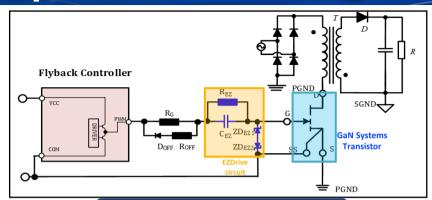


Typical applications with the EZDrive circuit

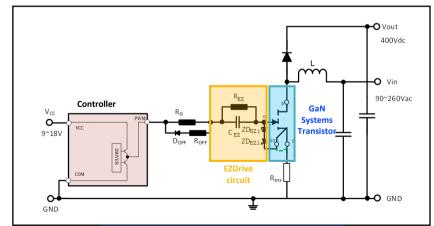
- Flyback
- Half Bridge
- Boost PFC

Solution = GaN discrete + EZDrive circuit + Controller





Flyback with EZDrive solution



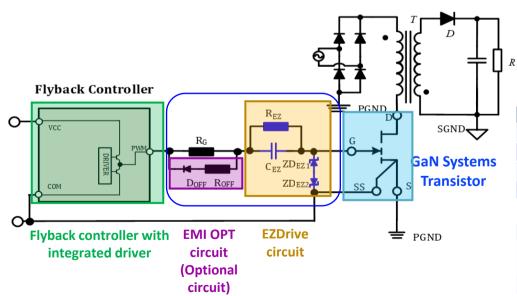
Half Bridge with EZDrive solution

Boost PFC with EZDrive solution

Flyback EZDrive circuit



- Flyback controller examples include NCP1342 and NCP1250
- The circuit and tables show recommended values for the Flyback EZDrive circuit
 - As an option, similar to silicon MOSFET-based designs, efficiency and EMI can be further optimized with the labeled "optional circuit"



EZDrive Circuit

Symbol	Value	Footprint	Function
R_{EZ}	~ 10 kΩ 0402 /		Keep the driving voltage
C_{EZ}	~ 47 nF	0402 / 0603	Hold negative voltage for turning off
Z_{EZ1}	2 _{EZ1} 5.6 V Zener SOD923F / 060		Clamp the positive gate voltage
Z_{EZ2}	9.1 V Zener	SOD923F / 0603	Clamp the negative gate voltage

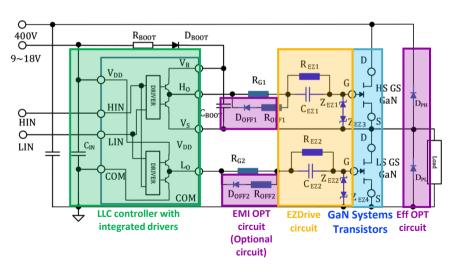
Efficiency and EMI Optimization Circuit (Optional)

Symbol	Value	Rec. Footprint	Function	
D_{OFF}	20V Diode	SOD923F / 0603	Enable independent turn-off speed	
	1A		control	
R _{OFF}	0 Ω	0402 / 0603	Control turn-off speed	

Half Bridge EZDrive circuit



- Half Bridge controller examples include NCP1399 and NCP13992
- The circuit and tables show recommended values for the Half Bridge EZDrive circuit
 - As an option, similar to silicon MOSFET-based designs, efficiency and EMI can be further optimized with the labeled "optional circuit"



EZDrive Circuit

Symbol	Rec. Value	Rec. Footprint	Function
R _{EZ1,2}	~ 10 kΩ	0402 / 0603	Keep the driving voltage
$C_{EZ1,2}$	~ 47 nF	0402 / 0603	Hold negative voltage for turning off
Z _{EZ1,2}	5.6 V Zener	SOD923F / 0603	Clamp the positive gate voltage
Z _{EZ3,4}	9.1 V Zener	SOD923F / 0603	Clamp the negative gate voltage

Efficiency and EMI Optimization Circuit

Symbol	Rec. Value	Rec. Footprint	Function	
D _{OFF1,2}	20V DIODE 1A	SOD923F / 0603	Optional for Enabling independent turn-off speed control	
R _{OFF1,2} 0 Ω		0402 / 0603	Optional for Controlling turn-off speed	
D_PL	600V FRD 1A	SOD123F / SMA	Avoid C _{BOOT} overcharging, for reduced low side P _{DT} (Note 1)	
D _{PH}	600V FRD 1A	SOD123F / SMA	Optional for reduced high side P _{DT} (Note 1)	

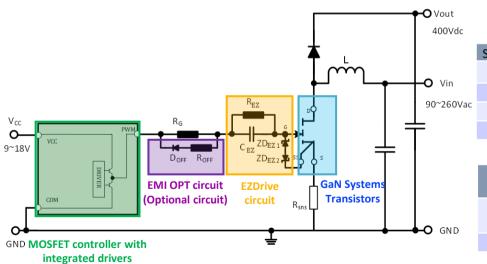
Note 1: D_{PH} and D_{PL} are not required if the controller has an internal Sync Boot function to regulate bootstrap voltage

Boost PFC EZDrive circuit



- Boost PFC controller examples include NCP1616, NCP1615, and L6562A
- The circuit and tables show recommended values for the Boost PFC EZDrive circuit
 - As an option, similar to silicon MOSFET-based designs, efficiency and EMI can be further optimized with the labeled "optional circuit"

 Z_{F72}



Symbol	Rec. Value	Rec. Footprint	O3 Keep the driving voltage	
R_{EZ}	~ 10 kΩ	0402 / 0603		
C _{EZ}	~ 47 nF	0402 / 0603		
Z_{EZ1}	5.6 V Zener	SOD923F / 0603		

EZDrive Circuit

Efficiency and EMI Optimization Circuit (Optional)

SOD923F / 0603 Clamp the negative gate voltage

Symb ol	Rec. Value	Rec. Footprint	Function
D _{OFF}	20V DIODE 1A	SOD923F / 0603	Enable independent turn-off speed control
R_{OFF}	0 Ω	0402 / 0603	Control turn-off speed

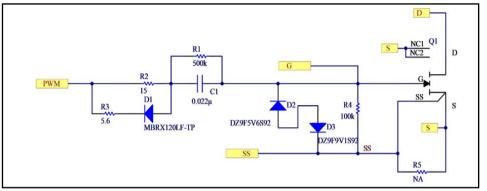
Contents



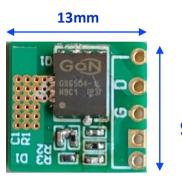
- Introduction
- GaN discrete versus integrated options
- GaN Systems' solution: EZDrive circuit
- EZDrive circuit verification
- Summary

Flyback topology verification test setup







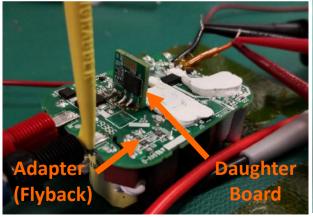






Back side

- Populate GaN daughter card with GaN transistor and EZDrive components
- Modify off-the-shelf adapter
- Solder in GaN + EZDrive circuit daughter board





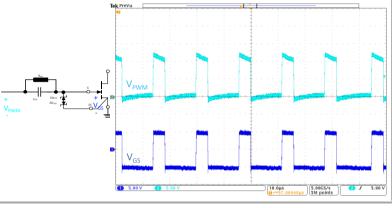
Flyback topology verification data

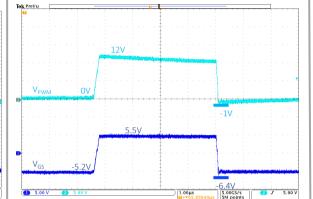


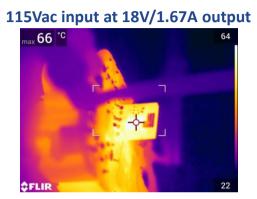
EZDrive Waveforms (V_{PWM} & V_{GS}) @ full load (18V/1.67A output)

Skip Mode Operation @ 5% Loads

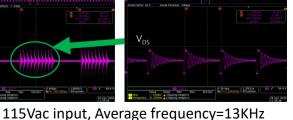


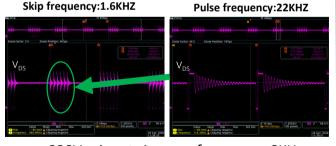






Pulse frequency:22KHZ Skip frequency:1.2KHZ





230Vac input, Average frequency=8KHz

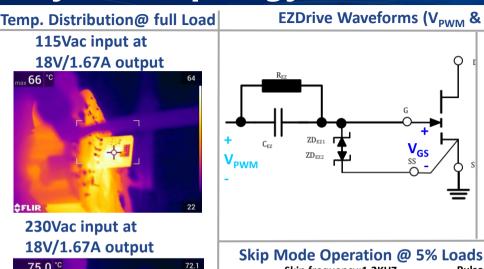
230Vac input at 18V/1.67A output



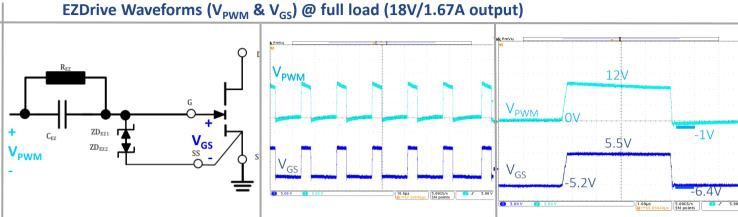
- No overshoot/undershoot on V_{GS} in all operating conditions
- Low operating temperatures

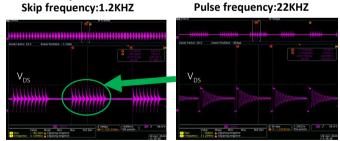
Flyback topology verification data

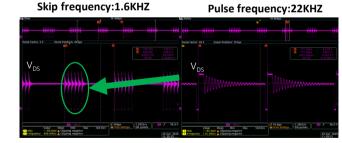












115Vac input, Average frequency=13KHz

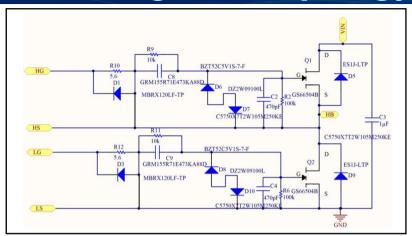
230Vac input, Average frequency=8KHz

- No overshoot/undershoot on V_{GS} in all operating conditions
- Low operating temperatures

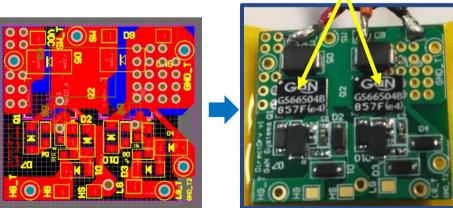
Half Bridge LLC topology verification setup

GS66504B GaN x 2





Half Bridge LLC EZDrive schematic



Half Bridge EZDrive layout EZDrive Daughter Card



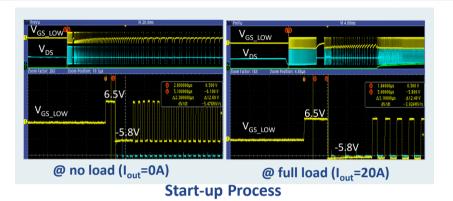
Test board (Top View)

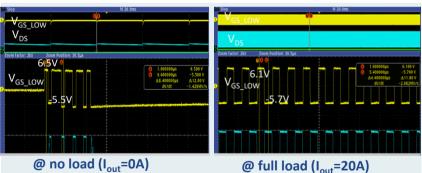


Test board (Bottom View)

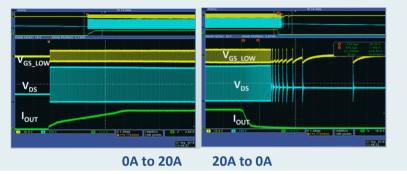
Half Bridge LLC verification data



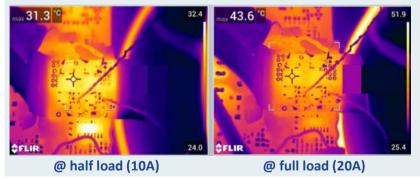




Static Operation



Load Step Change

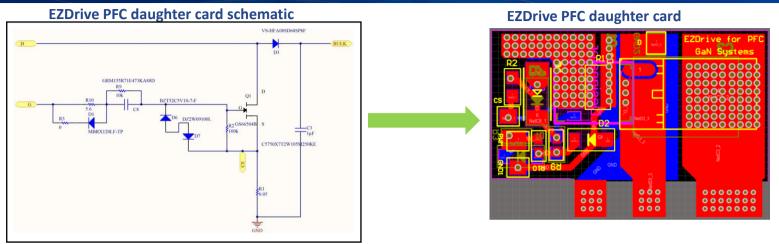


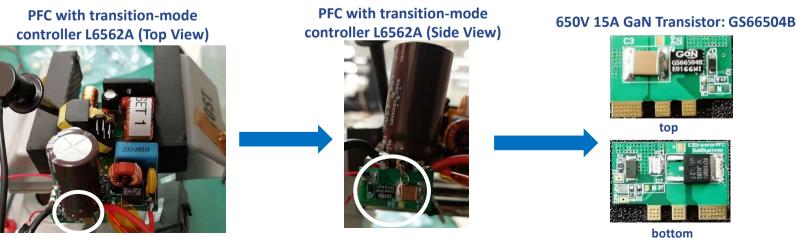
Temperature Distribution

- No overshoot/undershoot on V_{GS} & V_{DS} in all operating conditions
- Low operating temperatures

Boost PFC topology verification test setup



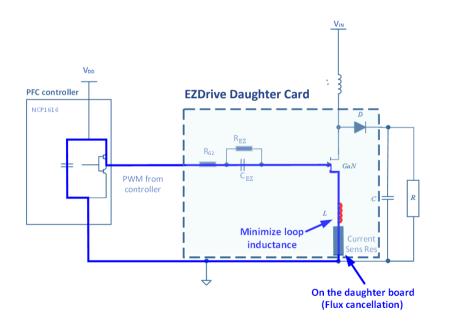




Boost PFC daughter card layout



- For power greater than 65W, a daughter card is typically used in the design for improved thermal performance
- The table below provides layout recommendations

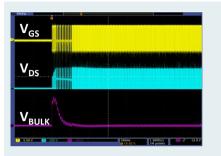


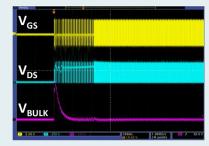
Layout recommendations	Objectives
 Shorten the trace length between the sensing resistor and Power GND 	Reduce trace inductance
 Put the sensing resistor and GaN back-to-back on the 2-layer board Using a 4-layer PCB will further reduce the common inductance and result in improved thermal performance 	Flux cancellation → reduce the mutual inductance
 Optionally use SMD current sensing resistor instead of THT 	Reduce the parasitic inductance

Boost PFC topology verification data



Start-up Process



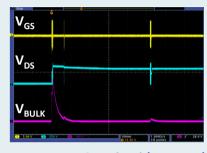




@ 220Vac & full load (400V,0.5A)

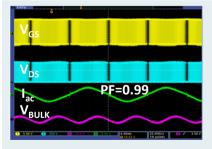


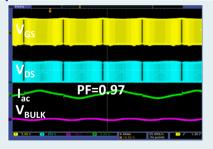
@ 110Vac & no load (400V,0A)



@ 220Vac & no load (400V,0A)

Static Operation

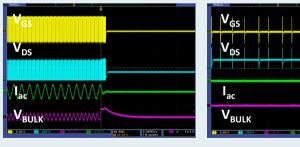




@ 110Vac & full load (400V,0.5A)

@ 220Vac & full load (400V,0.5A)

Load Step Change





No overshoot/undershoot on V_{GS} & V_{DS} in all operating conditions

Contents



- Introduction
- GaN discrete versus integrated options
- GaN Systems' solution: EZDrive circuit
- EZDrive circuit verification
- Summary

EZDrive circuit solution summary



Application Considerations	Silicon MOSFETS	GaN Systems EZDrive circuit	Monolithic GaN + driver
Total BoM Cost	✓	✓	×
Choice of devices to optimize design	✓	✓	×
Use controller driver, eliminate redundancy	✓	✓	×
EMI control	✓	✓	×
Power density	×	✓	✓



GaN Systems **EZDrive** circuit is a **low cost**, easy way to implement a GaN driving circuit with a standard MOSFET controller with integrated driver

EZDrive solution resources



- GaN transistor information
 - https://gansystems.com/gan-transistors/



- EZDrive evaluation kit
 - https://gansystems.com/evaluation-boards/gs65011-evbez/
- Technical article
 - https://gansystems.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Using-Mosfet-Controllers-to-Drive-GaN-EHEMTs.pdf



to Drive GaN E-HEMTs

- Reference Designs
 - Contact us for information, samples and designs





























