Hybrid Switched Capacitor Converters for Efficient and Lightweight Conversion

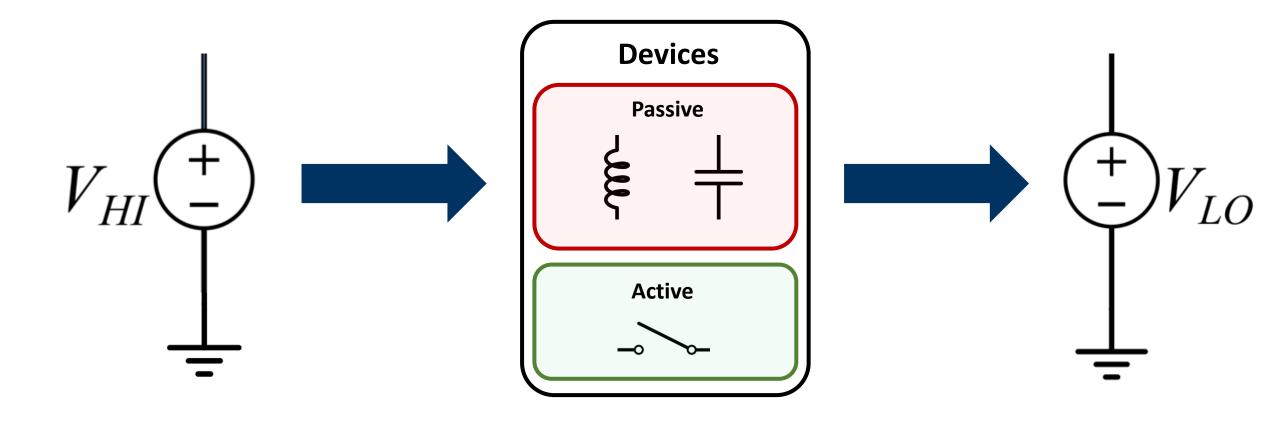
Prof. Samantha Coday

coday@mit.edu | | coday.mit.edu

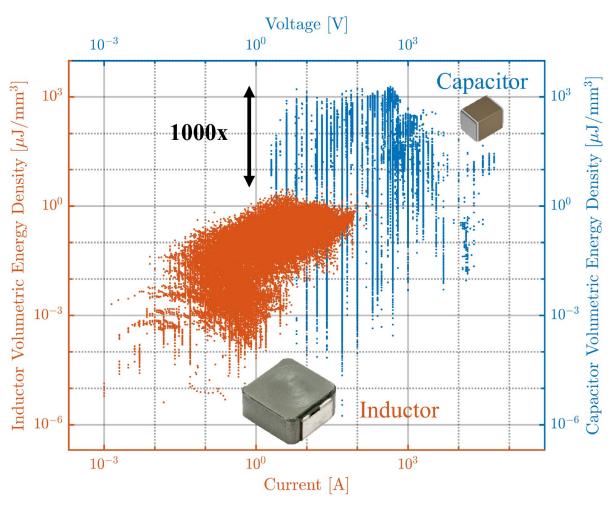
May 29, 2024



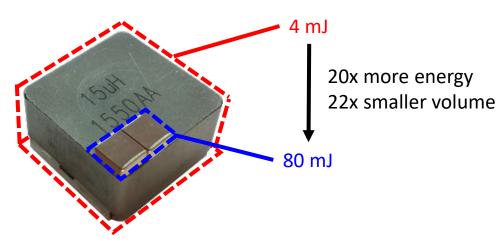
Introduction to Power Electronics



Capacitor-Based Converters



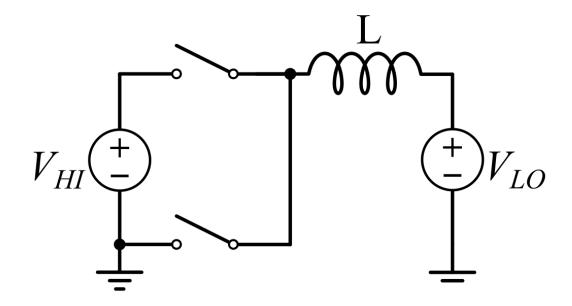
Energy density of multi-layer ceramic capacitors and power inductors [1].



Comparison of energy density between multi-layer ceramic capacitors and inductors.

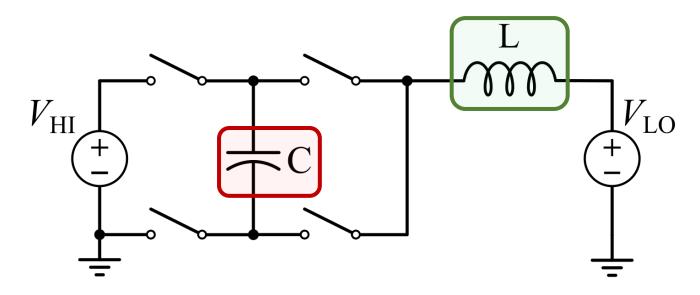
Note: Components are not to scale but are to relative scale.

Buck Converter



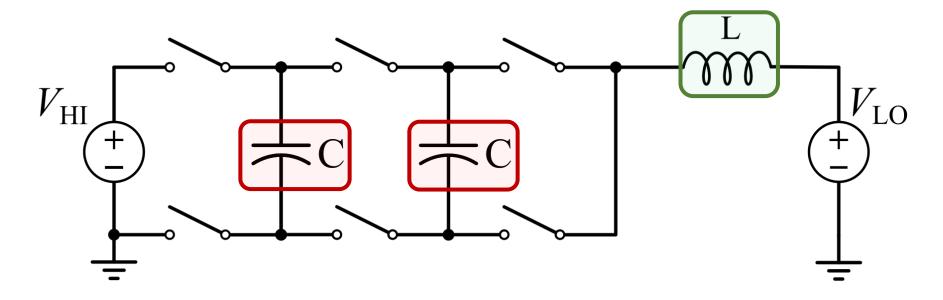
Conventional Buck Converter (a switched-inductor converter).

Hybrid Switched-Capacitor Converter



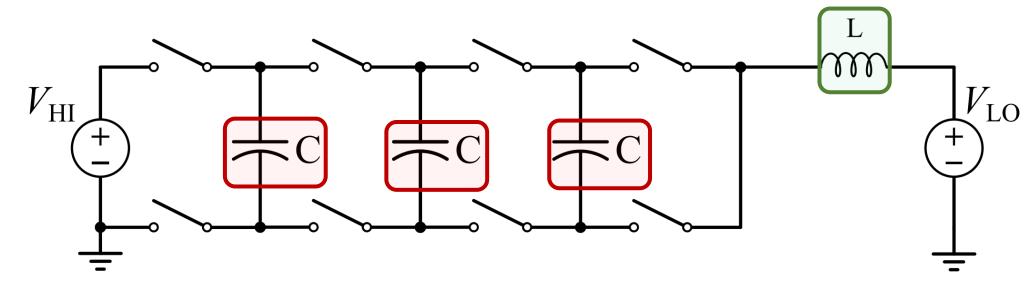
A 2:1 Hybrid Switched-Capacitor Converter.

Hybrid Switched-Capacitor Converter



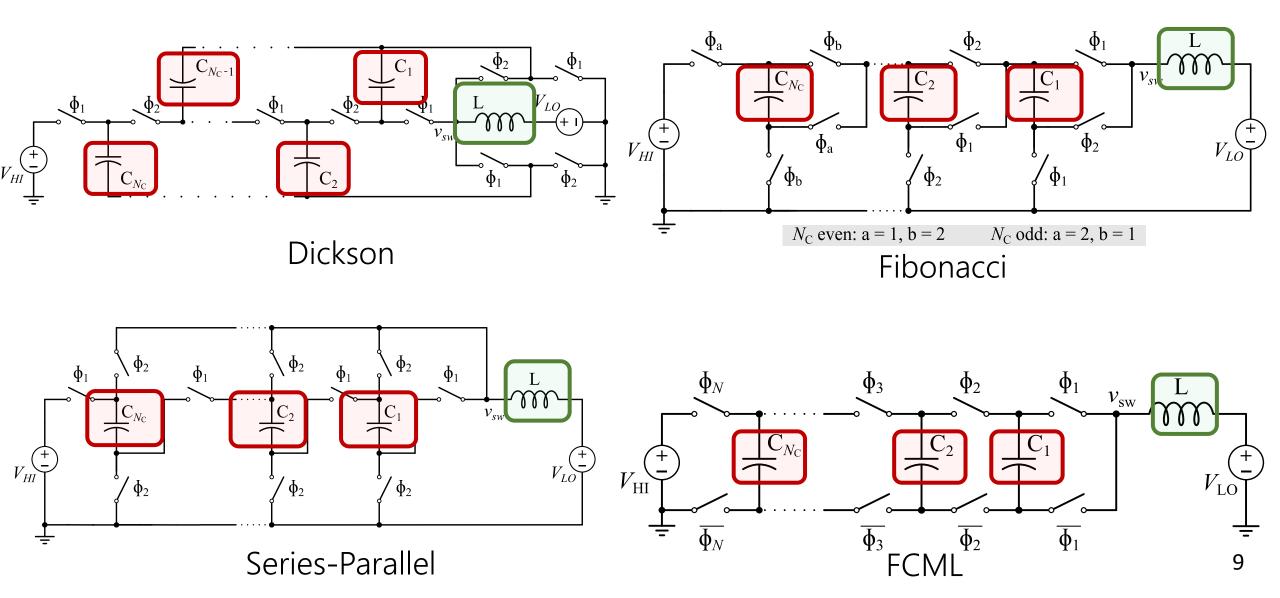
A Hybrid Switched-Capacitor Converter.

Hybrid Switched-Capacitor Converter

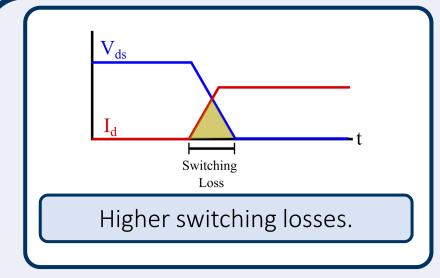


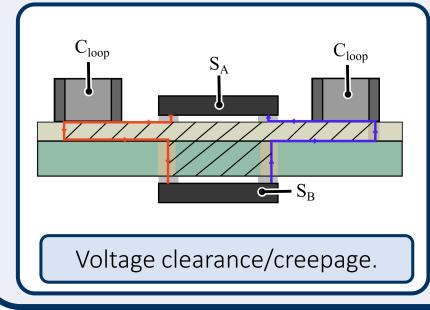
A Hybrid Switched-Capacitor Converter.

Hybrid Switched-Capacitor Topologies

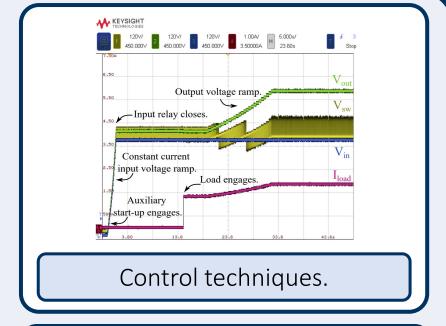


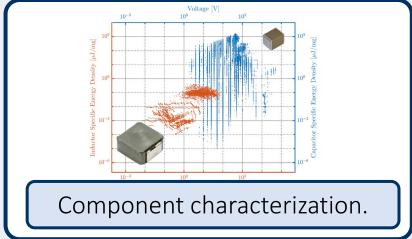
Implementation Challenges





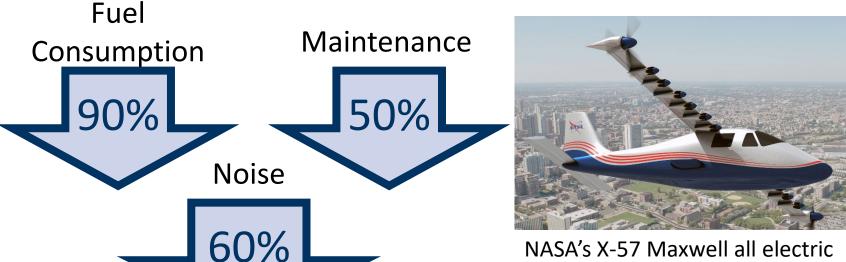
Challenges





Electric Aircraft Benefits

- By 2050 the number of aircraft passengers is expected to triple [1].
- Hybrid electric and eventually fully electric aircrafts offer a solution to reduce emissions and noise from commercial aircrafts [2].



NASA's X-57 Maxwell all electric aircraft [4].

Ampaire set targets Hybrid Electric Flight [3].



Boeing Sugar Volt, parallel hybrid 150 passenger aircraft [5].

11

^[1] J. Overton, "Fact sheet: The growth in greenhouse gas emissions from commercial aviation," 2019.

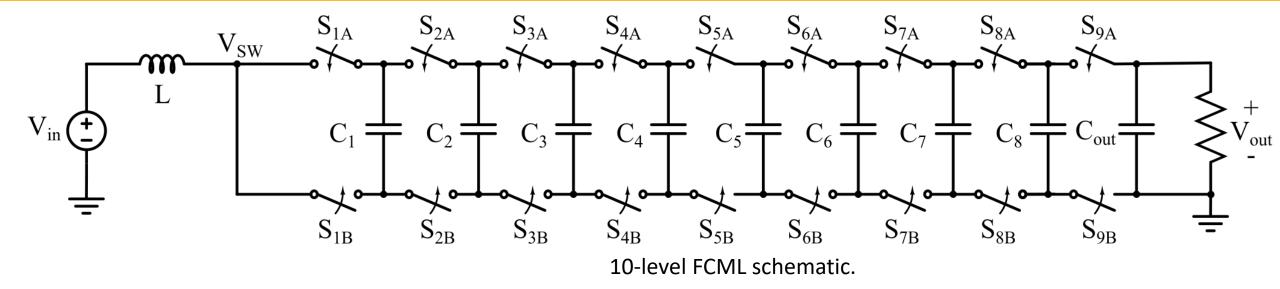
^[2] C. Bowman, et al., "Turbo- and hybrid-electrified aircraft propulsion concepts for commercial transport," AIAA/IEEE EATS, 2018.

^[3] Source: Ampaire.

^[4] Source: NASA (https://www.nasa.gov/centers/armstrong/news/FactSheets/FS-109.html)

^[5] Source: NASA (https://www1.grc.nasa.gov/aeronautics/eap/larger-aircraft/aircraft-configurations-technologies/hybrid-electric/)

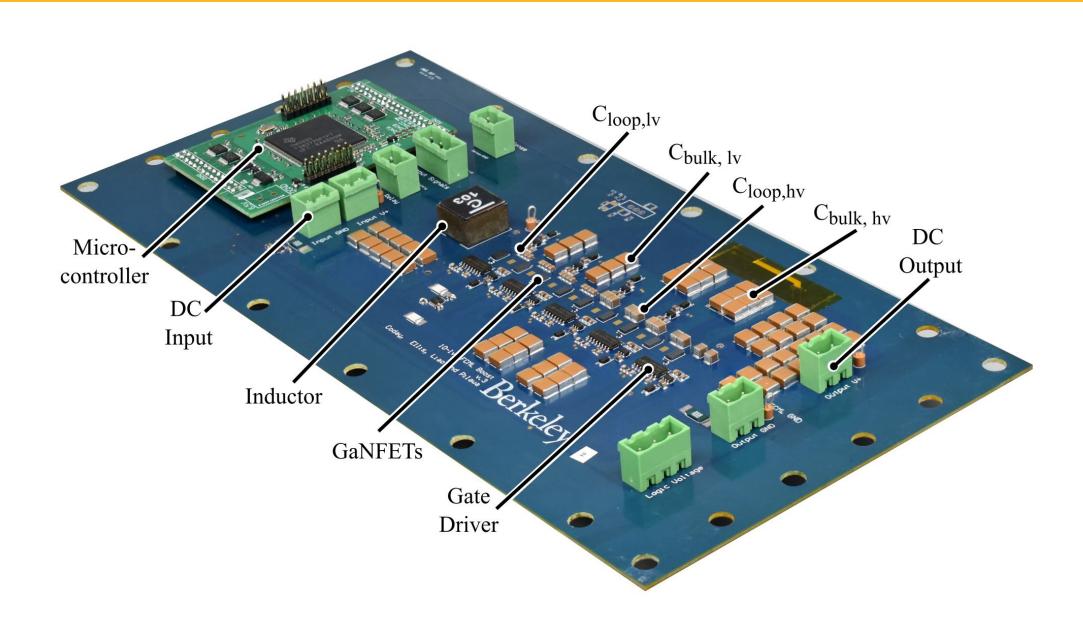
10-level FCML Design



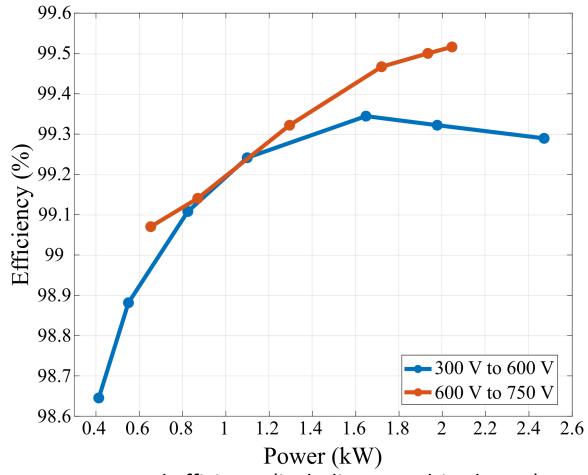
Description	Value
Input Voltage	300 V – 700 V
Output Voltage	750 V – 1 kV
Fixed Output Voltage (Flight)	750 V
Peak Power	2.5 kW
Fixed Power (Flight)	1.6 kW

- Nominal switch stress:
 - 83 V + $\Delta V_{c,flv}$ + overshoot
- EPC2034C GaN FETs
 - 200 V, 48 A
 - Low $R_{ds,on}$: 6 m Ω

Hardware



FCML Performance



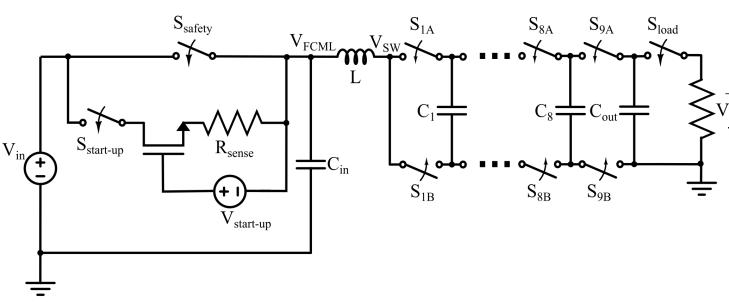
Measured efficiency (including gate drive losses).

FCML performance summary.

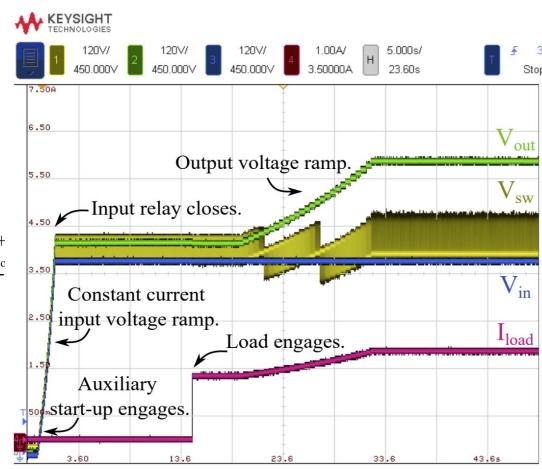
Description	Value
Output Voltage	600 V – 1 kV
f_{sw}	50 kHz
Effective Frequency	450 kHz
Peak Efficiency	99.52%
Specific Power Density	28.3 kW/kg

Safe Start-up [1]

 New start-up circuit utilizes a constant current source enabled MOSFET to control in-rush current.



Schematic showing constant current path start-up procedure.

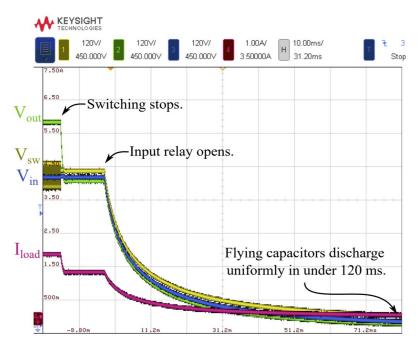


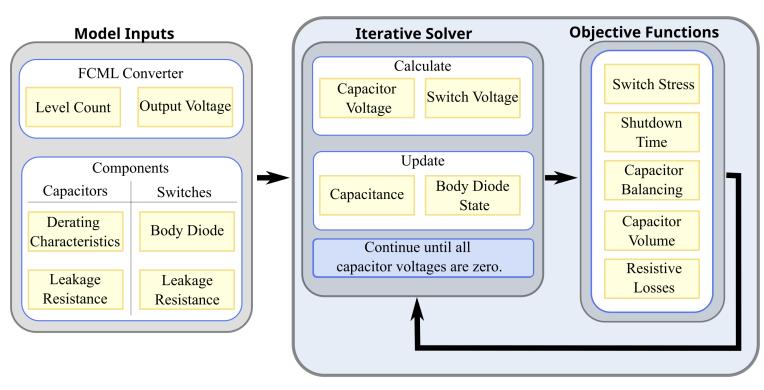
Measured waveforms during start-up, with 550 V input and 750 V output.

[1] S. Coday, N. Ellis, N. Stokowski, and R. C. N. Pilawa-Podgurski, "Design and Flight Qualification of a Flying Capacitor Multilevel Converter for Electric Aircraft Applications" to appear in IEEE Transactions on Transportation Electrification.

Safe Shutdown [1]

- Without careful design shutdown of capacitor-based converters can result in device failures.
- Developed model allows designers to consider shutdown during design stages and trade-off volume, time and loss.





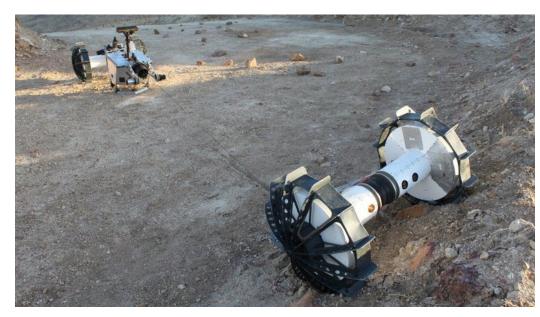
Experimentally measured safe shutdown.

System Integration

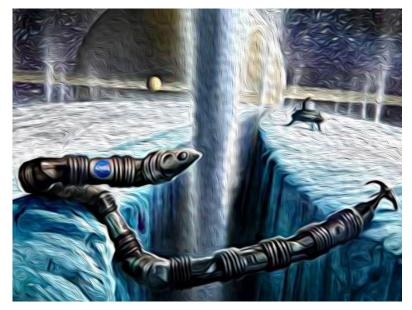




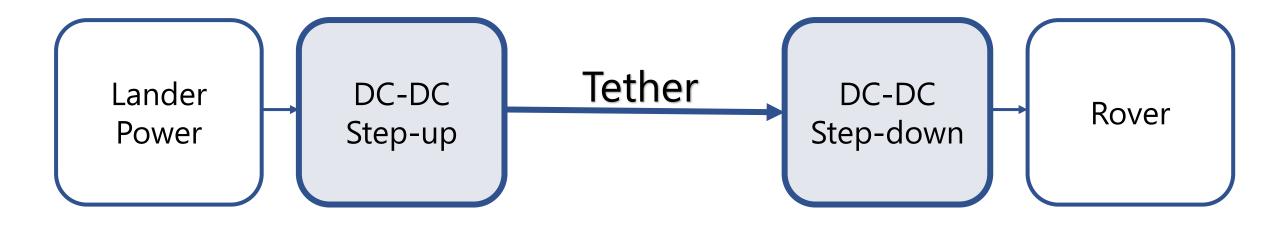
- Extreme terrain capable robots will enable further exploration on sites such as pits on the moon and Martian landscape [1].
 - Tethered power systems have been proposed to power these small rovers; however, they require high voltage DC power [2].



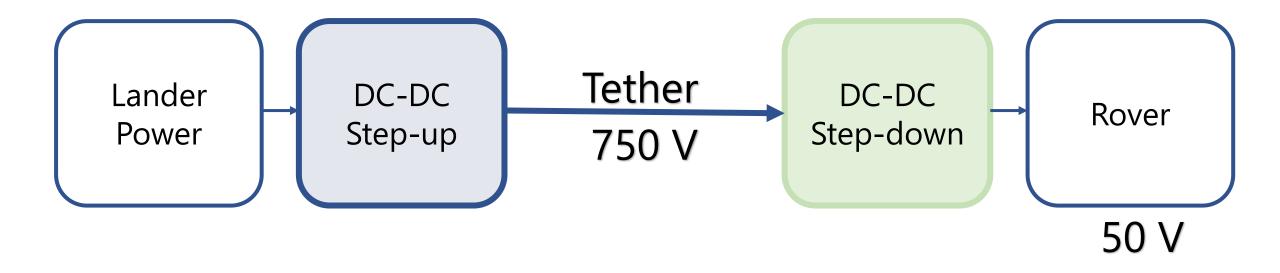
DuAxel with retractable tether [2]



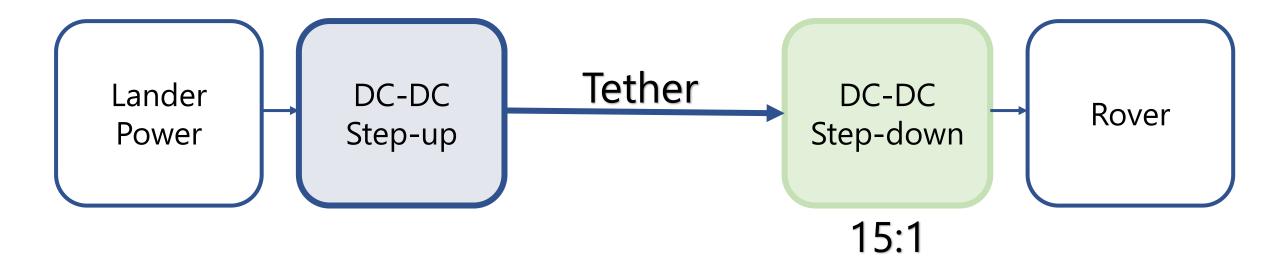
Exobiology Extant Life Surveyor (EELS) Robot- Artist Interpretation [3]



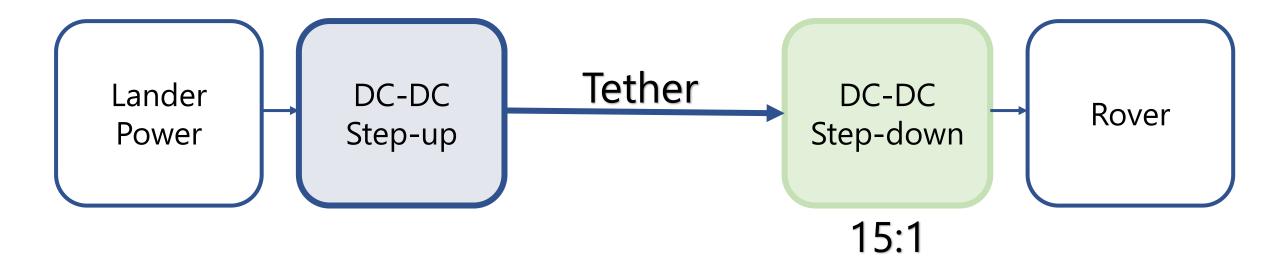
☐ Withstand radiation of the harsh space environment.



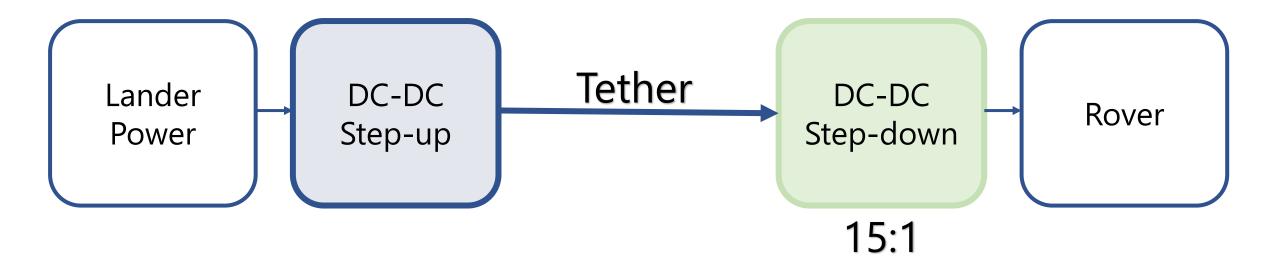
- ☐ Withstand radiation of the harsh space environment.
- ☐ Capable of high voltage step-down conversion ratio.



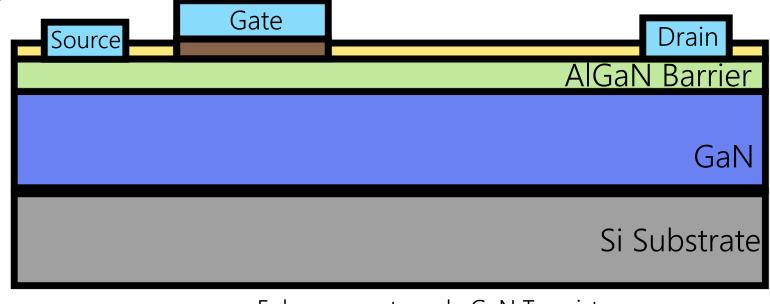
- ☐ Withstand radiation of the harsh space environment.
- ☐ Capable of high voltage step-down conversion ratio.
- ☐ Regulation of output voltage.



- ☐ Withstand radiation of the harsh space environment.
- ☐ Capable of high voltage step-down conversion ratio.
- ☐ Regulation of output voltage.
- ☐ Light-weight and compact design.



- ✓ Withstand radiation of the harsh space environment.
- ☐ Capable of high voltage step-down conversion ratio.
- ☐ Regulation of output voltage.
- ☐ Light-weight and compact
- Due to their device structure, GaN devices have been shown to withstand radiation better than traditional silicon devices [1][2].

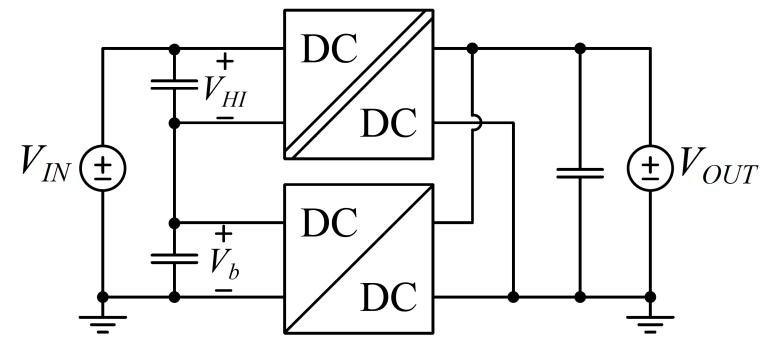


Enhancement mode GaN Transistor.

[2] S. Coday, A. Barchowsky, and R. C. N. Pilawa-Podgurski, "A 10-level GaN-based Flying Capacitor Multilevel Boost Converter for Radiation-Hardened **24** Operation in Space Applications," in 2021 IEEE Applied Power Electronics Conference and Exposition (APEC), 2021.

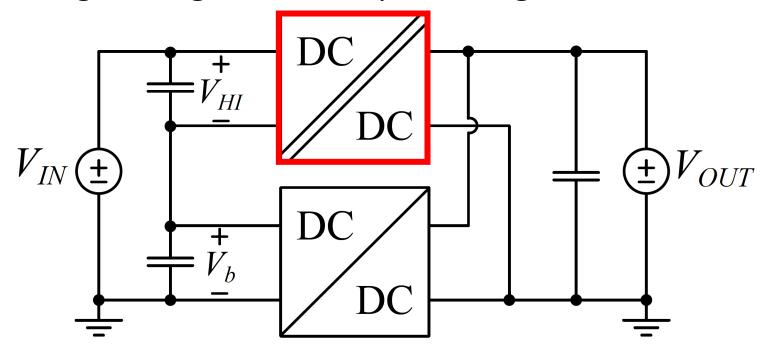
^[1] M. Zafrani and A. Lidow, GaN in Space Applications, Power Electronics Europe, Issue 6 2020.

- ✓ Withstand radiation of the harsh space environment.
- ✓ Capable of high voltage step-down conversion ratio.
- ☐ Regulation of output voltage.
- ☐ Light-weight and compact design.



Partial Power Processing (PPP) Structure [1]

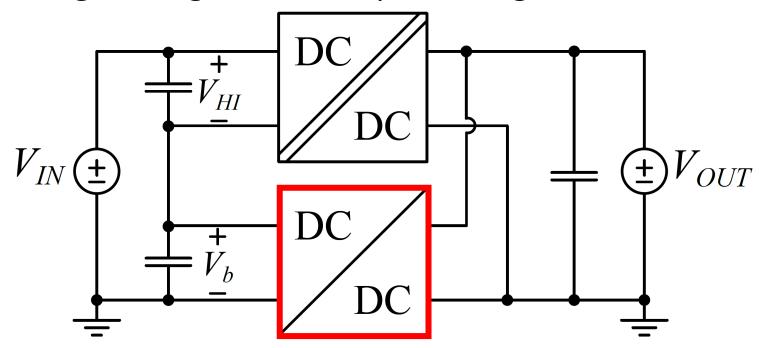
- ✓ Withstand radiation of the harsh space environment.
- ✓ Capable of high voltage step-down conversion ratio.
- ☐ Regulation of output voltage.
- ☐ Light-weight and compact design.



- Fixed-ratio converter with high efficiency and power density.
- Processes the majority of the power.

Partial Power Processing (PPP) Structure [1]

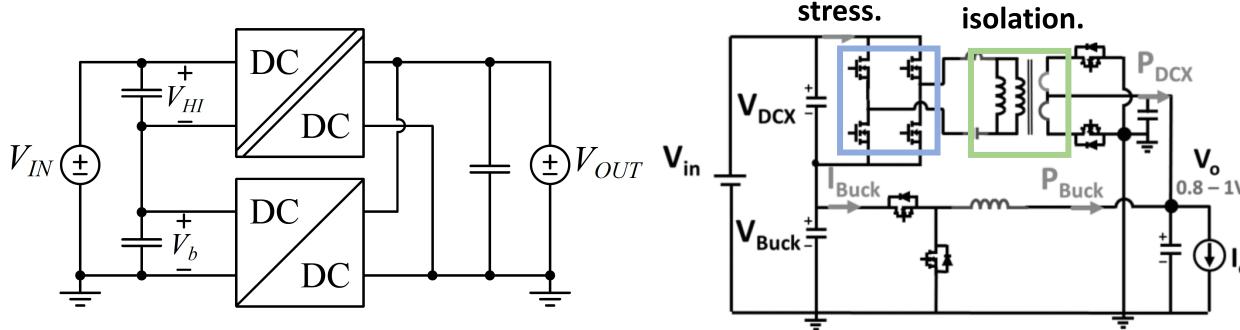
- ✓ Withstand radiation of the harsh space environment.
- ✓ Capable of high voltage step-down conversion ratio.
- ✓ Regulation of output voltage.
- ☐ Light-weight and compact design.



Partial Power Processing (PPP) Structure [1]

- Regulating converter allows for varying input/output voltage requirements.
- Processes minimum power to provide regulation.

- ✓ Withstand radiation of the harsh space environment.
- ✓ Capable of high voltage step-down conversion ratio.
- ✓ Regulation of output voltage.
- ☐ Light-weight and compact design.



High voltage

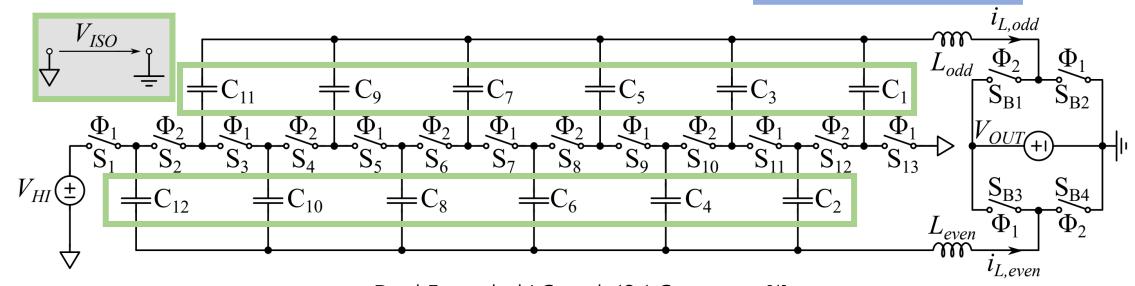
Magnetic

Sigma converter for 48:1 conversion [1].

Partial Power Processing (PPP) Structure [1]

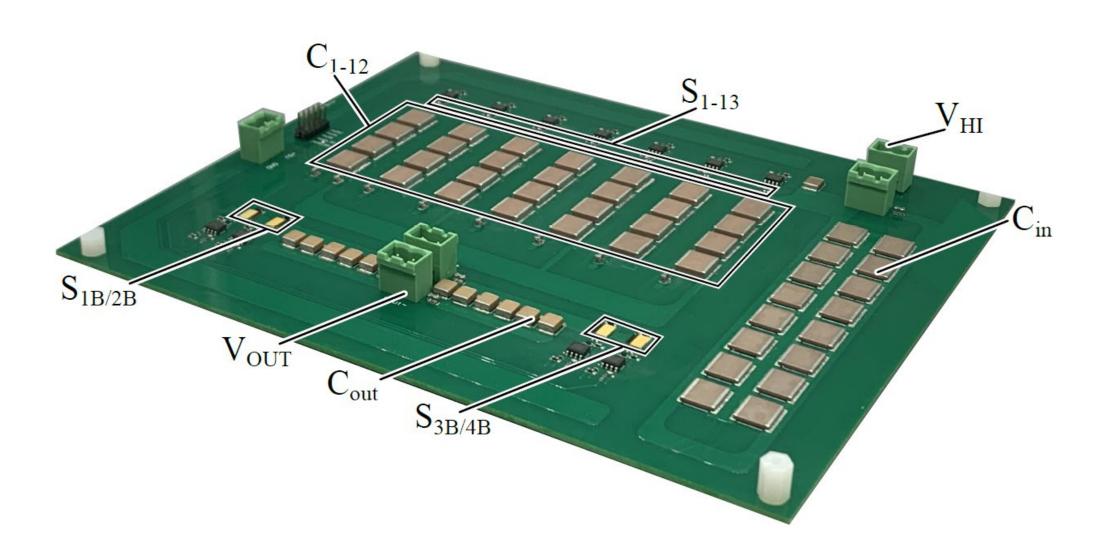
- ✓ Withstand radiation of the harsh space environment.
- ✓ Capable of high voltage step-down conversion ratio.
- ✓ Regulation of output voltage.
- Light-weight and compact design.

$$V_{ds,max} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot V_{HI}$$



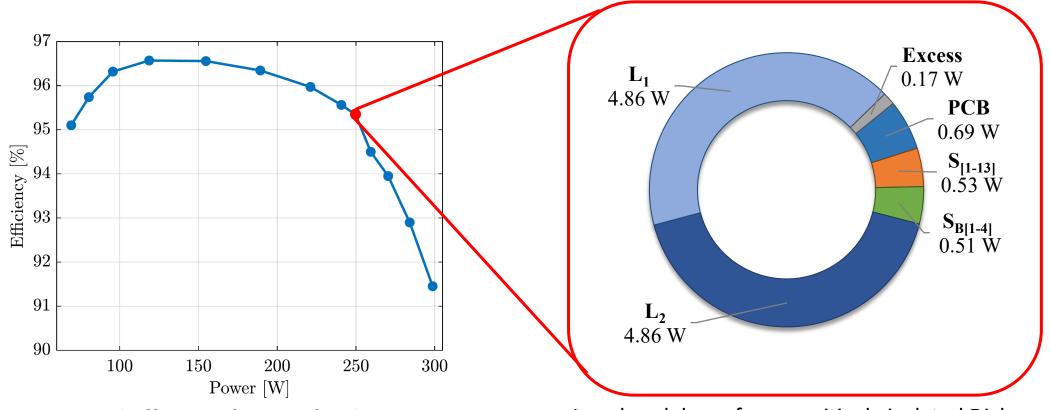
Dual Extended LC-tank 12:1 Converter [1]

Hardware Prototype



Dickson Converter Performance

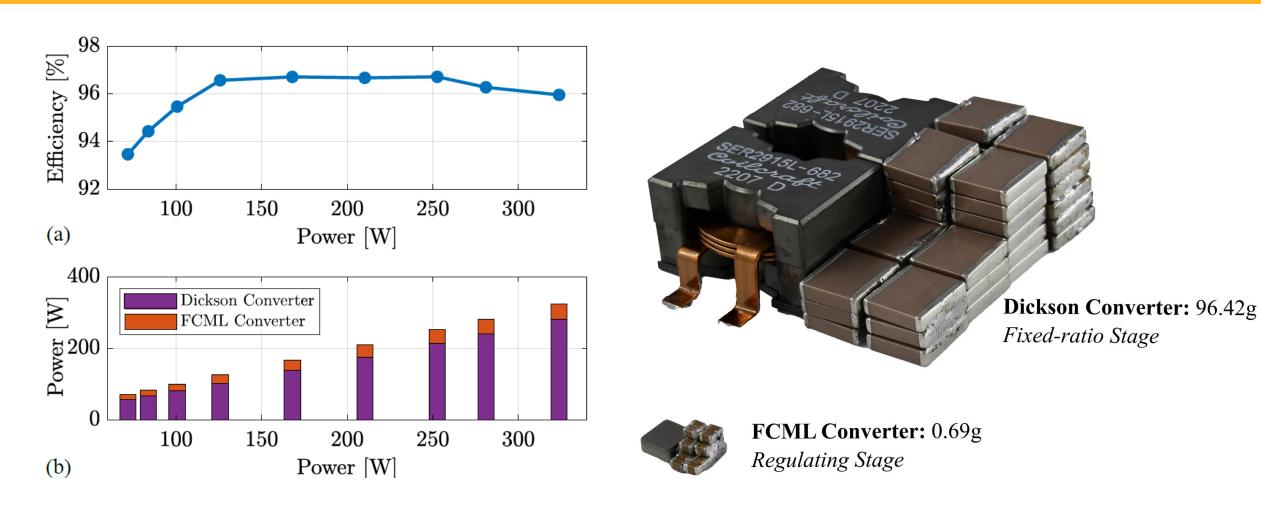
 Dickson converter peak efficiency is measured at 96.6%, with a fixed conversion ration of 12:1.



Measured efficiency for 12:1 fixed conversion.

Loss breakdown for capacitively isolated Dickson.

Full System Performance



(a) Measured efficiency of full composite converter operating at $V_{IN} = 750 \ V$ and $V_{OUT} = 50 \ V$. (b) A breakdown of the portion of output power delivered by the Dickson converter and FCML converter.

Passive component weight breakdown for PPP converter.

Composite Converter Summary

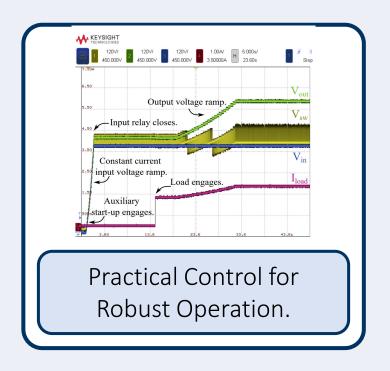
- Proposed Partial Power
 Processing (PPP) hybrid switched capacitor converter for space exploration.
- Optimization method provides framework for minimizing converter mass for both regulating and resonant style hybrid switched-capacitor converters.

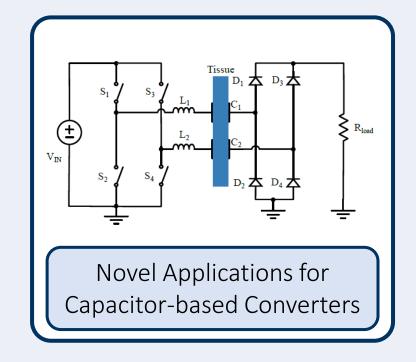


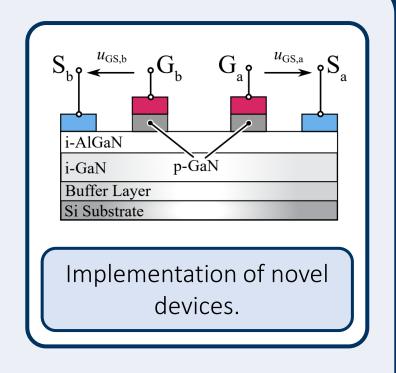


Passive component weight breakdown for PPP converter.

Future Research







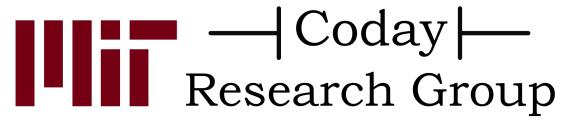
Next-Generation Hybrid Switched-Capacitor Converters













Jet Propulsion Laboratory
California Institute of Technology



