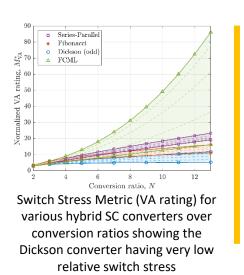
Analysis of Phase Timings for a Zero-Voltage Switching, Split-Phase Hybrid Dickson Converter



Berkeley Power and **Energy Center**

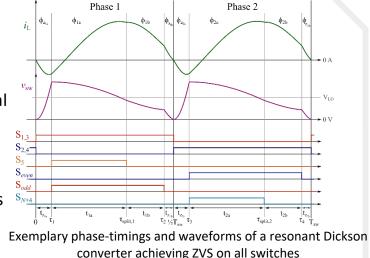
Motivation and Application

- Dickson-based converters are popular for hybrid switched capacitor (SC) solutions due to the reduced switch stress as compared to other topologies [1]
- Applications: high-conversion ratio systems
 - 48 V bus architectures for data centers and automotive powertrains
- Transistor switching losses can be significant share of overall losses, especially with trends towards faster switching frequencies
- · Soft-switching techniques, such as zero-current and zero-voltage switching (ZCS and ZVS) can be used to reduce these losses



Challenges

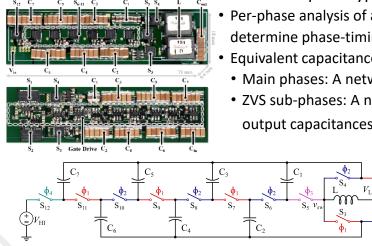
- Phase-timings become non-trivial to determine
- ZVS timings are also non-trivial
 - Non-linear switch output capacitance
 - Multiple switches with different blocking voltages



References:

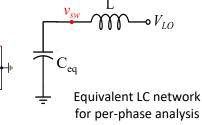
[1] N. M. Ellis, et. al., "A General Approach to Optimization and Control of Resonant Switched Capacitor Converters Using Peak Energy Storage and Switch Stress Including Ripple Considerations," IEEE Transactions on Power Electronics, Early Access. [2] M. Kasper, R. M. Burkart, G. Deboy, and J. W. Kolar, "ZVS of Power MOSFETs Revisited," IEEE Transactions on Power Electronics, vol. 31, no. 12, pp. 8063-8067, Dec 2016.

Hardware



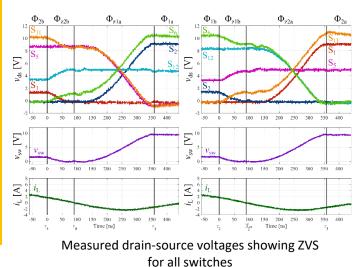
48 V-to-6 V prototype

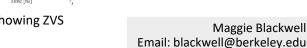
- Per-phase analysis of an equivalent LC network to determine phase-timings
- Equivalent capacitance Ceq:
- Main phases: A network of the flying capacitors C₁-C₇
- ZVS sub-phases: A network of linearized transistor output capacitances [2]

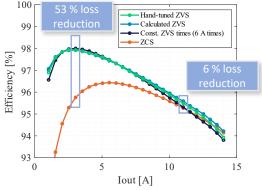


Schematic drawing of the 8-to-1 hybrid Dickson power stage

Experimental Verification







An efficiency comparison of ZVS to ZCS, as well as calculated timings to fixed timings

Maggie Blackwell

