

# SiC Inverter Control Modules & Reference Designs

How to increase efficiency  
and accelerate time to market

*Mike Sandyck, Marketing Director  
CISSOID*

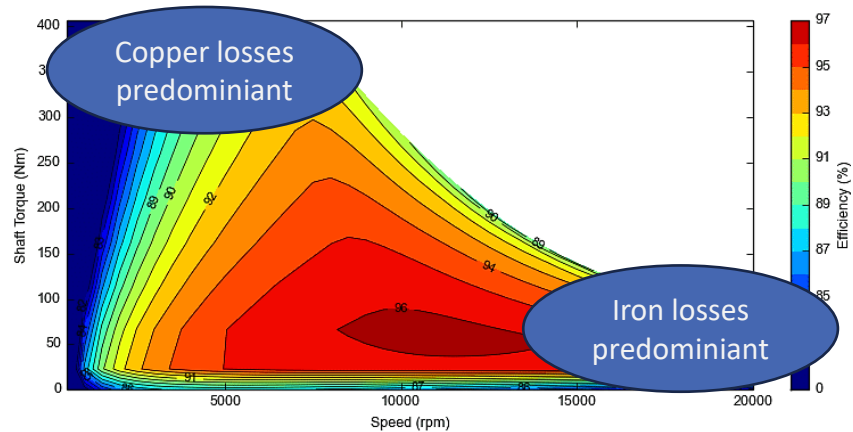
**Bodo's  
Wide Bandgap  
Event 2024**

*Making WBG Designs Happen*

**SiC**

# WHAT IS THE PROBLEM?

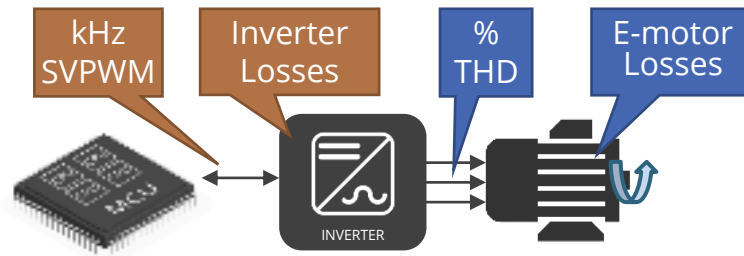
## Losses = Efficiency Reduction



Two major loss locations:

- **Inverter:** Switching and conduction losses
- **E-motor:** Iron and copper losses

## Losses Reduction = Efficiency Increase

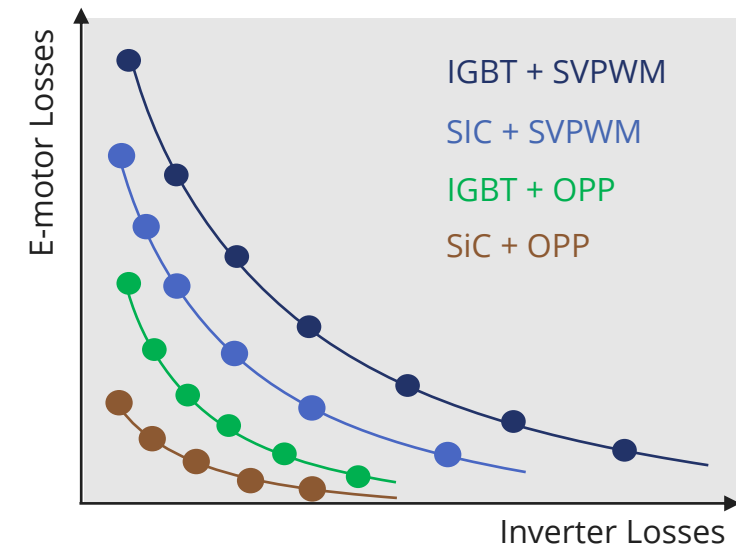


### Problem

- With current control solution (SVPWM), reducing the e-motor losses increases the inverter losses and vice versa

### Solutions

- Use Wide Band-Gap power switching technology such as SiC or GaN
- Optimize control algorithm and MCU:
  - Dead Time Compensation (DTC)
  - Optimized Pulse Patterns (OPP)



# DEAD TIME COMPENSATION



# SIMULATIONS IN LTSPICE

## WITH AND WITHOUT DEAD TIME COMPENSATION

### Case Study

Speed = 1000 Rpm, Torque= 50 Nm

#### ■ SIMULATION PARAMETERS

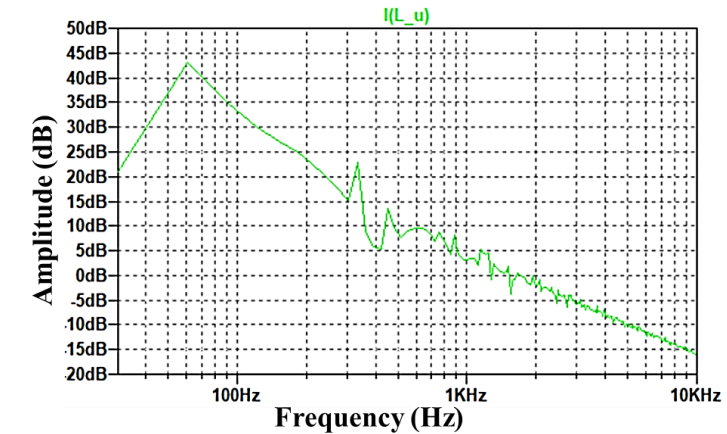
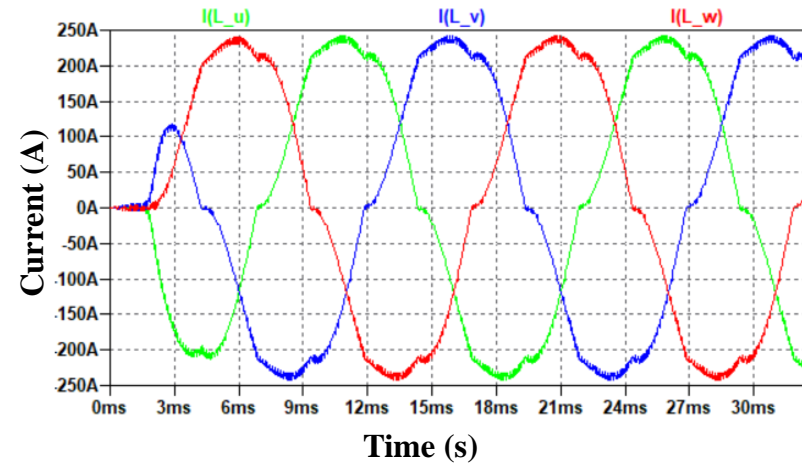
##### • SPECIFIC INPUT DATA :

- High Voltage Battery Voltage : 650 V
- DC-link Capacitor : 320  $\mu$ F / 750 V
- ICM CXT-PLA3SA12550AA (Pin Fin) : 1200 V / 550A
- SVPWM modulation
- Dead time = 2  $\mu$ s
- Fswitching = 16 kHz

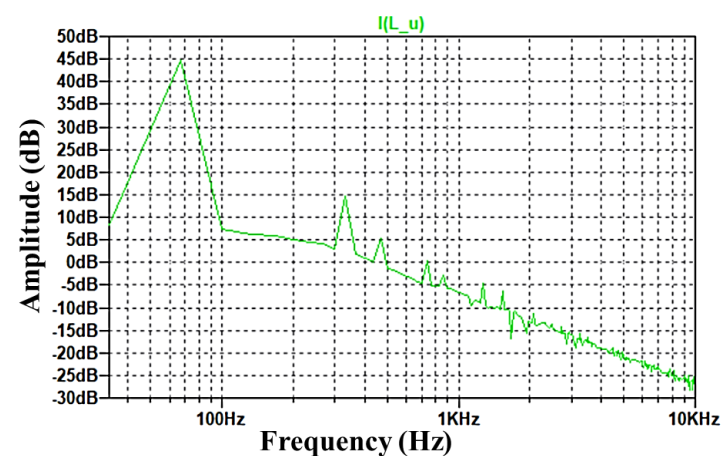
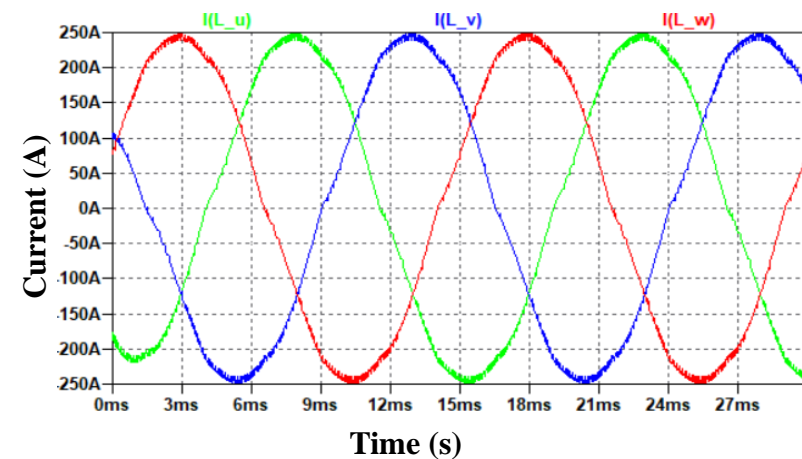
##### • PMSM CHARACTERISTICS :

- Number of pole pairs : 4
- Flux linkage : 0.048 Wb
- D-axis inductance : 55  $\mu$ H
- Q-axis inductance : 150  $\mu$ H
- Stator self-inductance : 160  $\mu$ H
- Stator self-resistance : 0.008  $\Omega$

#### WITHOUT DEAD TIME COMPENSATION

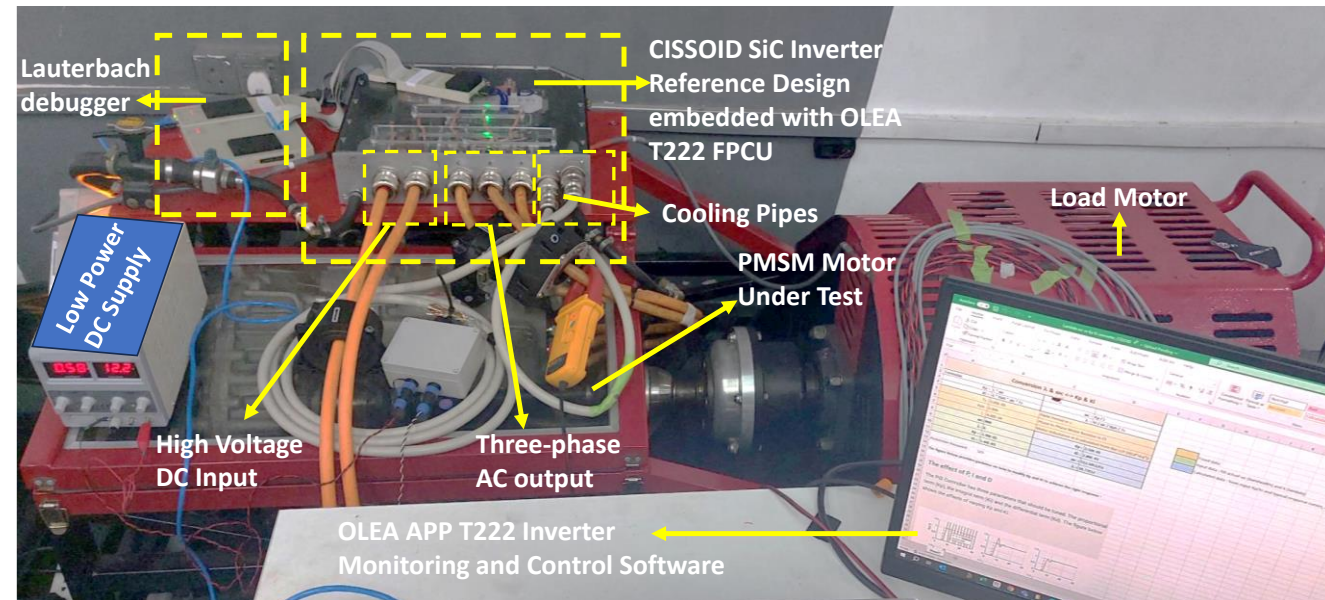


#### WITH DEAD TIME COMPENSATION



# CASE STUDY : AUTOMOTIVE APPLICATION

VSI Rated Parameter(s)	Value
Rated Power of the Inverter	Up to 350 kW
Rated Voltage of the Inverter	Up to 850 V
Rated Voltage of IPM	1200 V
Rated Current of IPM	550 A
SiC MOSFET Turn-on time $T_{on}$	(97+102)= 199 ns
SiC MOSFET Turn-off time $T_{on}$	(276+52)= 328 ns
PMSM Rated Parameter(s)	Value
Rated Power	260 kW
Rated Torque	180 Nm
Rated Speed	14000 RPM
Number of pole pairs	4
Switching Frequency $F_s$	12 kHz, 16kHz
User-defined Dead time $T_d$	2 $\mu$ s
DC Bus Voltage $V_{dc}$	650 V



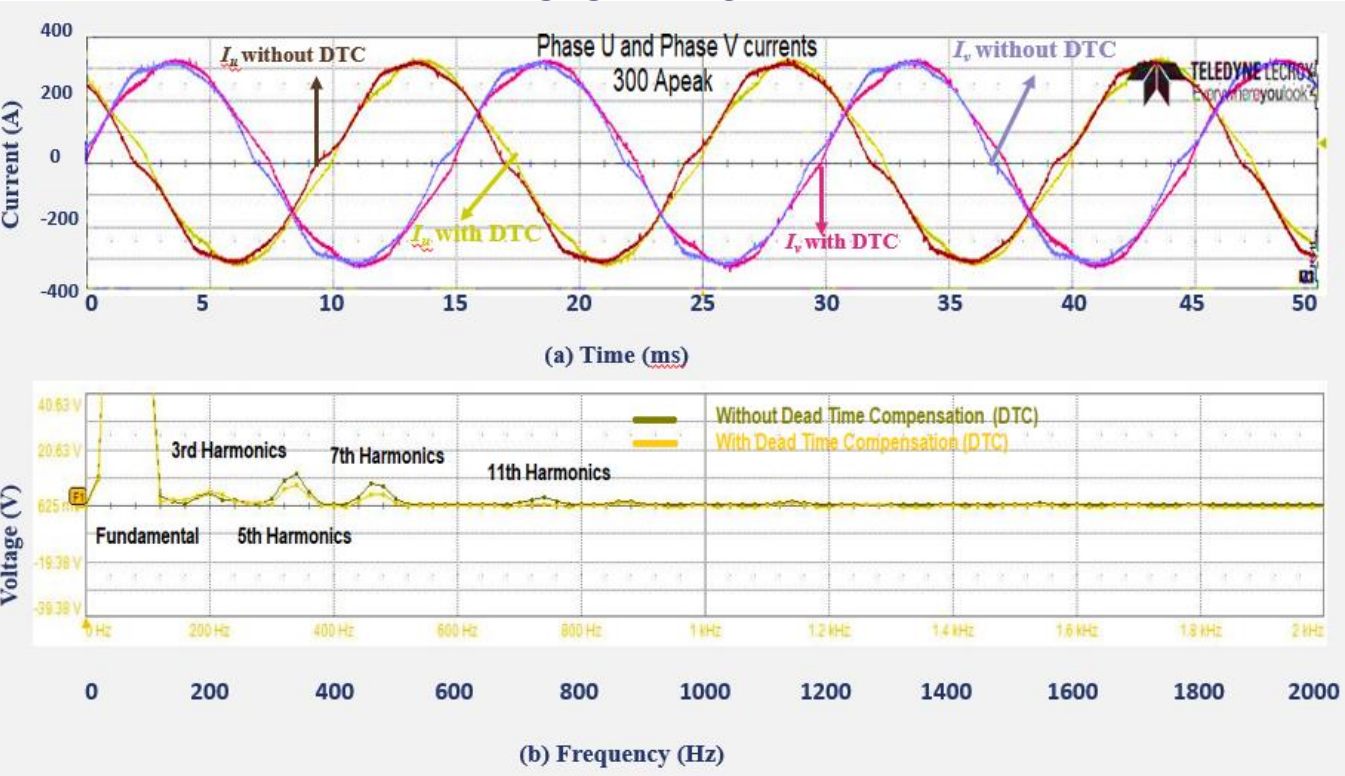
# DTC - MOTOR BENCH VS SIMULATIONS



## Case Study

Speed = 1000 Rpm, Torque= 50 Nm

### MOTOR BENCH DATA



### COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

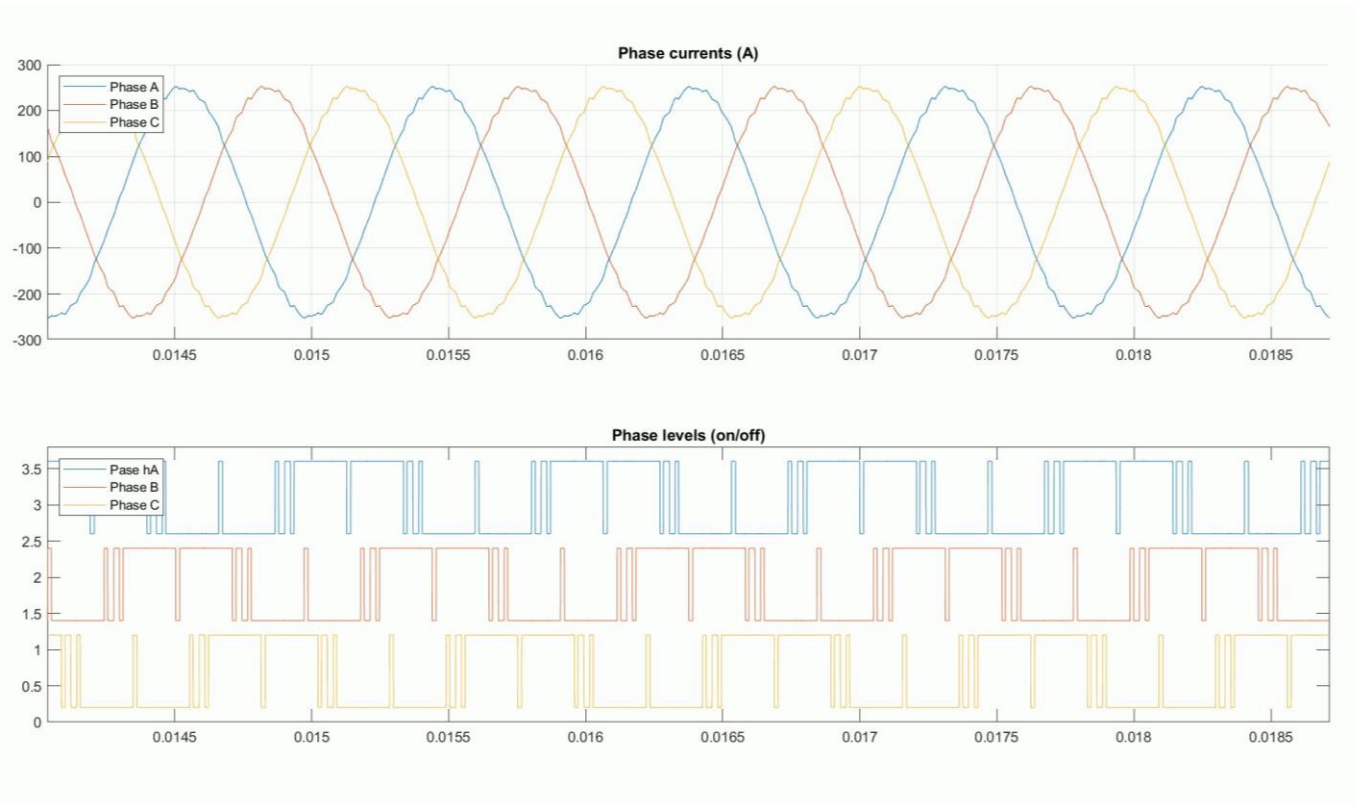
	$I_u$ FFT (simulations)				$I_u$ FFT (motor bench)			
	Fund. Normalized (%)	5 <sup>th</sup> Normalized (%)	7 <sup>th</sup> Normalized (%)	THD (%)	Fund. Normalized (%)	5 <sup>th</sup> Normalized (%)	7 <sup>th</sup> Normalized (%)	THD (%)
W/O DTC	100	6.2	3.2	7.3	100	8.9	5.4	7.8
With DTC	101.4	2.6	1.2	3.1	101	5.4	2.8	4.7
Improv.(%)	1.4	59	63	4.2	1	39	48	3.1

✓ Phase current THD improved by 4%



# OPTIMIZED PULSE PATTERNS

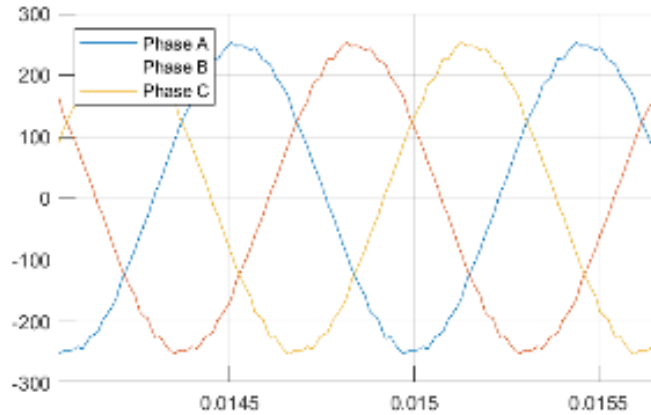
# WHAT ARE OPTIMIZED PULSE PATTERNS?



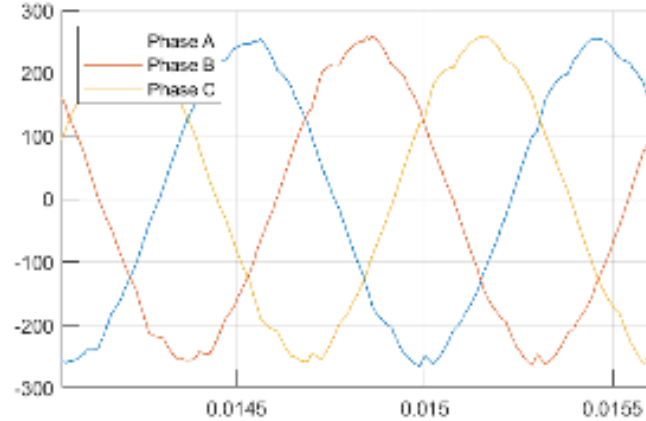
- A control method (or switching modulation) which replaces conventional modulations as SVPWM, DPWM, SIX STEPS, etc.
- The OPP modulation is based on the electrical angle:  
It is not a time-based modulation such as conventional modulations.
- OPP applies a switching pulse pattern repetitively at each electrical period.
- Switching pulses can be located at any angular position: there is no PWM carrier.
- Full freedom on where to place switching pulses by removing the constraint of the fixed frequency and symmetries on the gate pulses
- OPPs are optimized for a motor speed-torque range.
- OPPs are generated offline in a digital process using tuned models of the inverter and motor



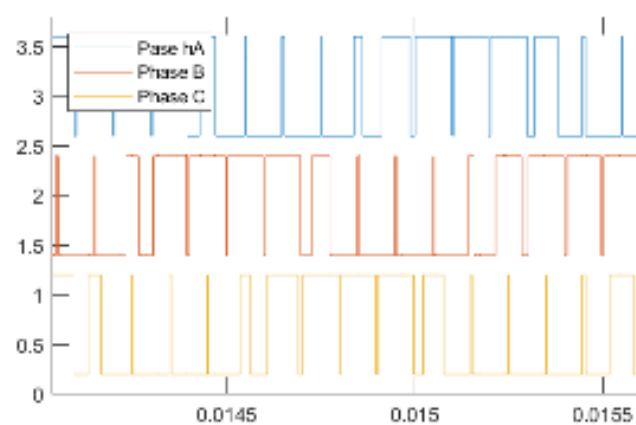
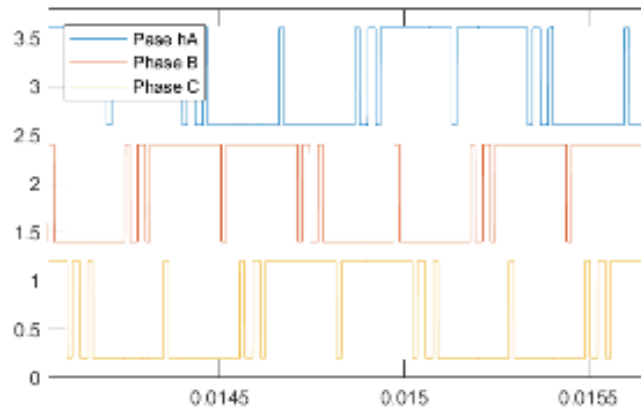
# OPP vs SVPWM GATE CONTROL



**OPP**



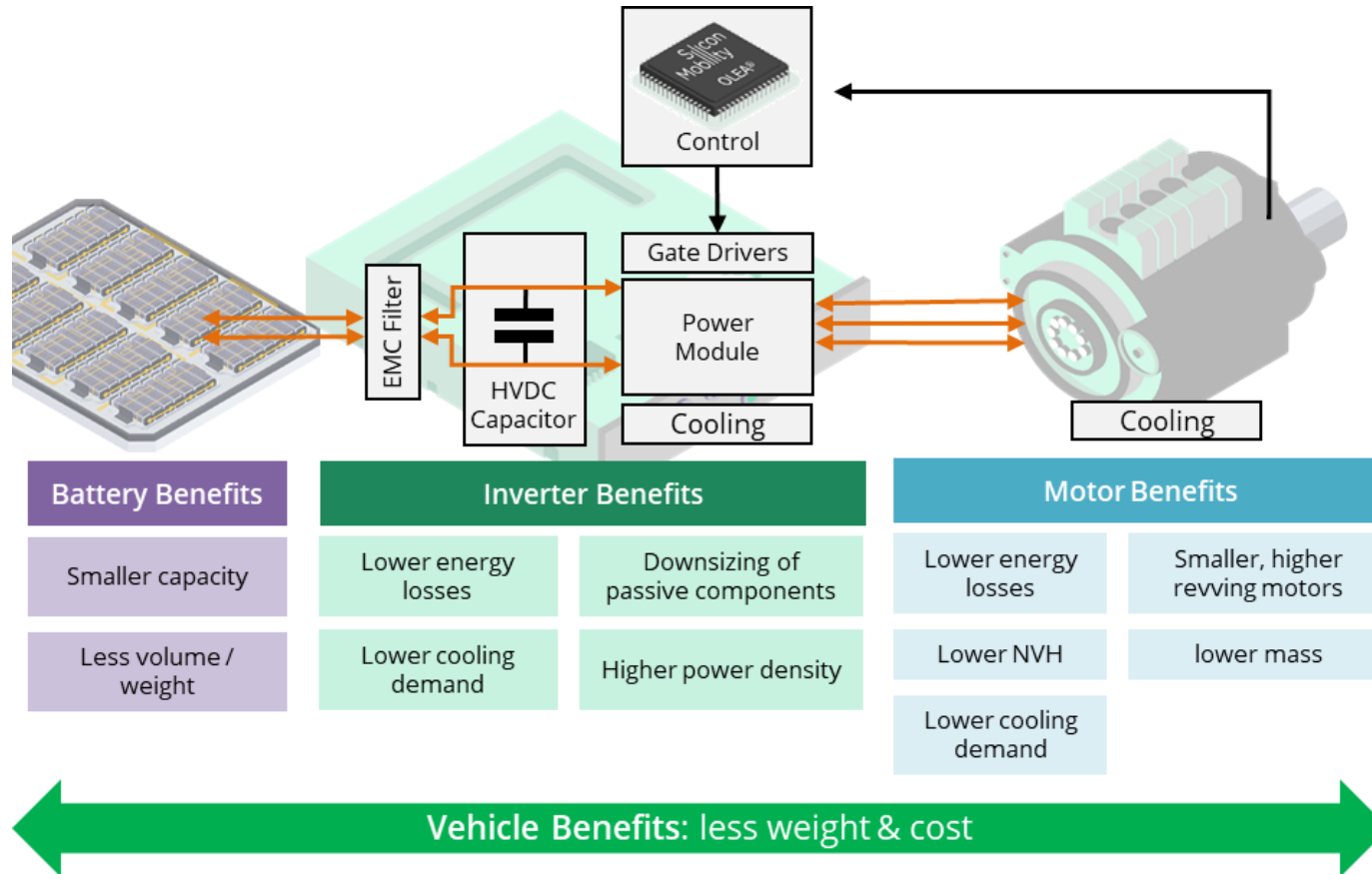
**SVPWM**



Number of switching pulses and related angle positions are determined to optimize the modulation upon different criteria:

- Inverter losses
- E-motor losses
- Total Harmonic Distortion (THD)
- Noise, Vibration and Harshness (NVH) generated in the e-motor
- Current ripple

# OPP BENEFITS



## Motor & inverter benefits

- up to 5% points efficiency gain (inverter and motor) at critical load points
- control of electrical machines revving supporting 100.000 rpm and above
- 20% higher torque out of the same motor or 20% lower battery voltage by extended overmodulation
- improved, tuneable NVH behaviour

## Vehicle benefits

- Cost and weight savings by downsizing of motors
- Cost and weight savings downsizing by 2 the DC-LINK capacitor and reducing by 40% the peak cooling demands (Inverter)
- Cost and weight savings from lower battery voltage or higher power/peak torque out of the same motor
- Cost and weight savings from lower sound-insulation requirements

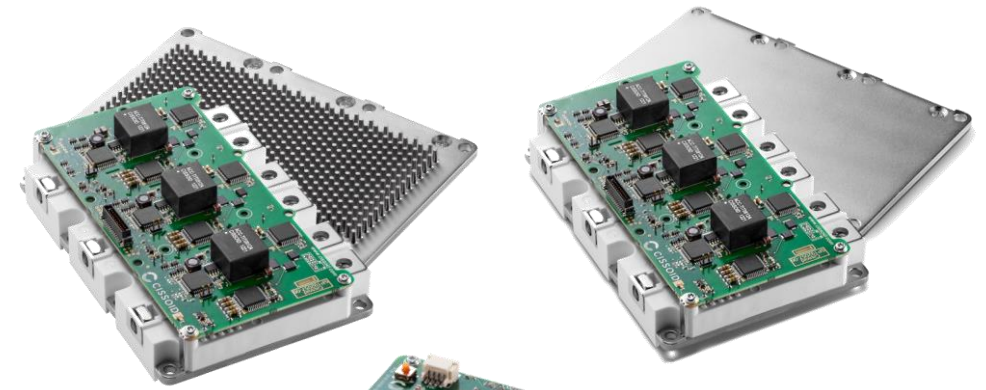
# CISSOID SOLUTIONS



# CISSOID'S UNIQUE PRODUCTS

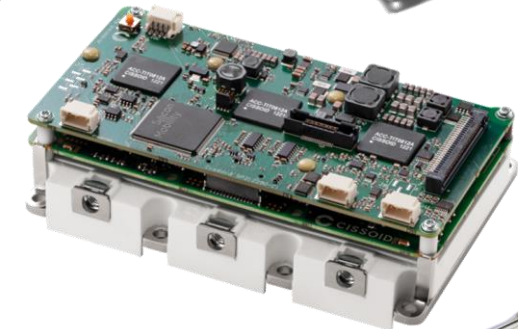
## SiC Intelligent Power Modules

- Unique power range of 100 – 350kW
- Single package/footprint
- In-house 2<sup>nd</sup> generation gate driver chipset
- Stable operation over the complete temperature range
- Full assembly rated to 125°C ambient
- Lightweight (550~590g)



## SiC Inverter Control Modules

- Complete HW + customizable SW
- Unique processor reduces fault reaction time to tens of nanoseconds
- Unique dead time compensation SW reduces THD by 4~5%



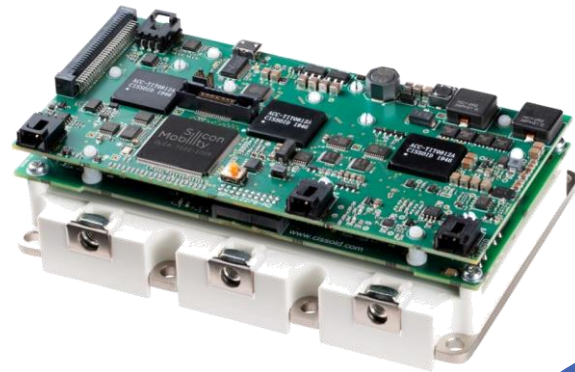
## SiC Inverter Reference Designs

- Start testing within days
- Lab version (bench tests) and in-vehicle version (PoC, prototyping, field testing)



# MODULAR SiC INVERTER PLATFORM

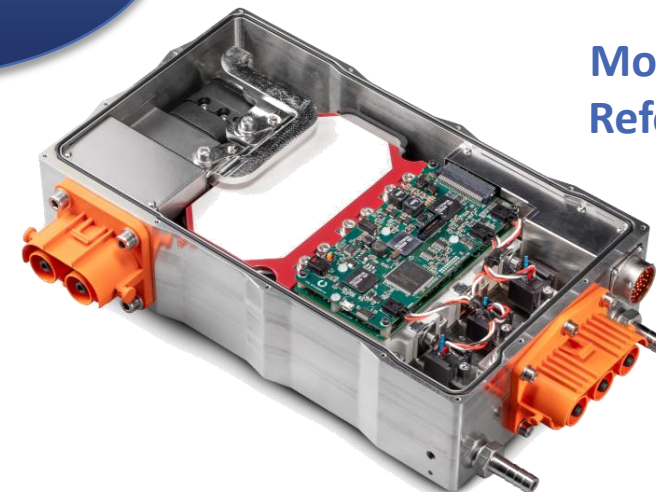
Modular 3-Phase SiC  
Intelligent Power Module  
& E-Motor Control Board



3-Phase 1200V SiC  
Modular  
Inverter Platform

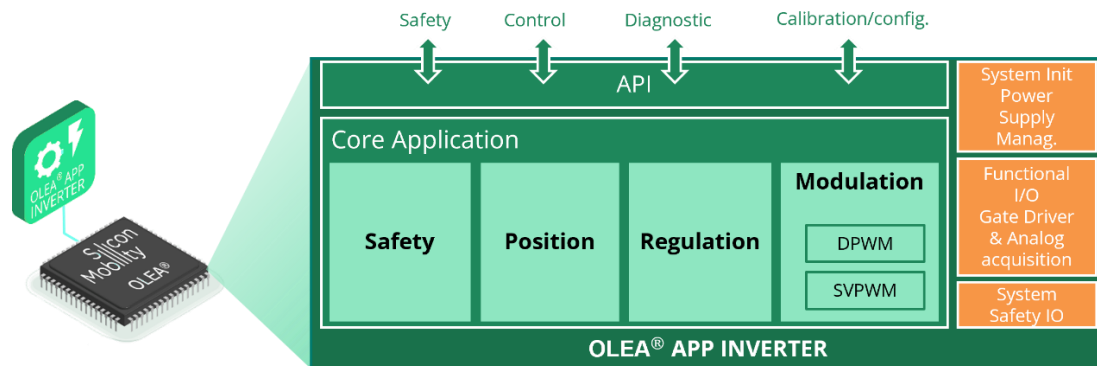


Modular Inverter  
Reference Design



Accelerate your  
Time-to-market

Configurable  
OLEA APP<sup>®</sup> INVERTER  
E-Motor Control Software

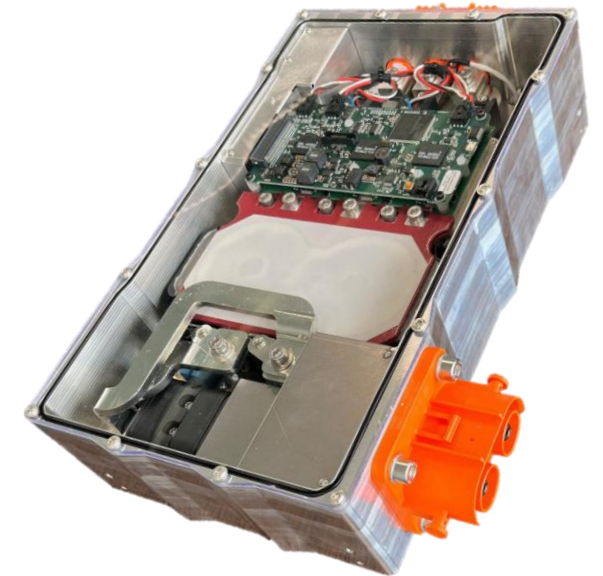


# SiC INVERTER REFERENCE DESIGNS

- Output power target 100 - 350kW
- Operating bus voltage 100 – 850V
- High power density >50kW/litre
- 3-phase 1200V SiC power module
- Ultra-fast OLEA® T222 FPCU control board
- Customizable OLEA® Inverter software
- DC and phase current sensors
- 900V/135µF DC Link Capacitor
- TDK CarXield® 900V/400A EMI filter
- DC Bus passive discharge
- Liquid cooling for power module & EMI filter



Bench-top  
version for lab  
testing



On-board  
version for  
in-vehicle testing  
(376x220x88)



# CISSOID'S UNIQUE EV INVERTER SOLUTIONS

## Modular & open platform

1

Footprint-compatible power modules make it easy to vary up and down in power range, according to the needs across vehicle families. Controller solutions can be provided or swapped for in-house developments.

## 100% Modifiable

3

All parts of the design, from the semiconductor components to the software and the mechanical design, can be adapted to the application's needs.

## Single Point of Contact

5

Single point of contact for technical support on hardware and software

## Easy, proven solution

2

A proven design, tested across a wide range of use cases, up and running within days

## Components to Software

4

Single supplier from individual components over control boards to motor control software and reference designs



**CISSOID**

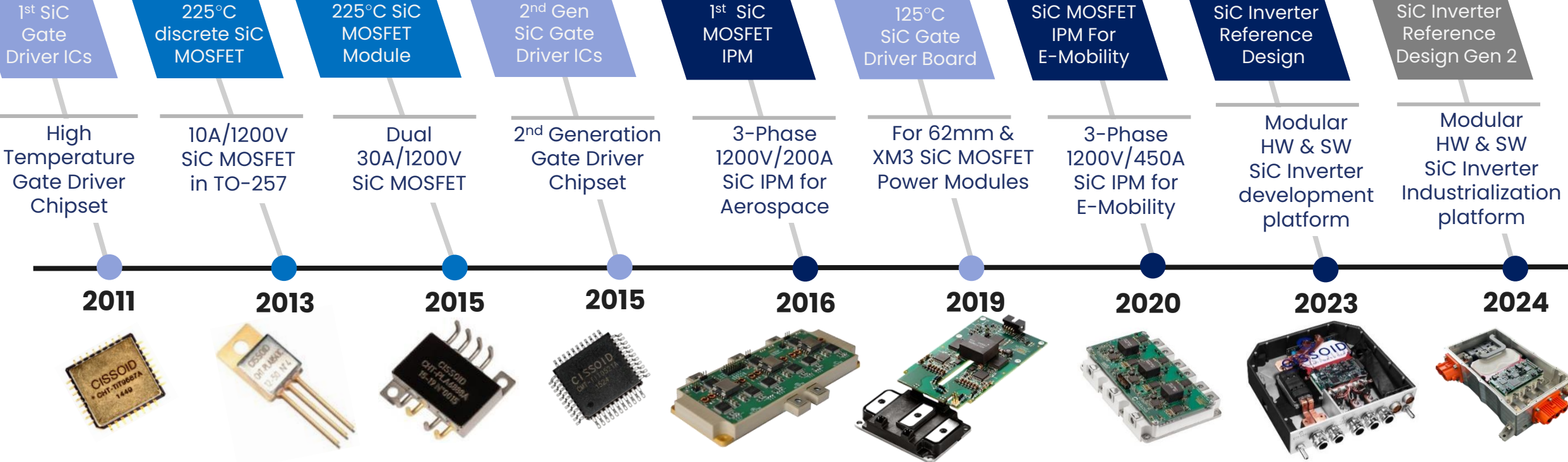
POWER SEMICONDUCTORS

**QUESTIONS?**

# BACKUP INFORMATION



# 13 YEARS OF SILICON CARBIDE INNOVATION



SiC Gate Drivers
Reliable SiC Power Packaging
SiC Intelligent Power Modules (IPM)
SiC Inverter Reference designs

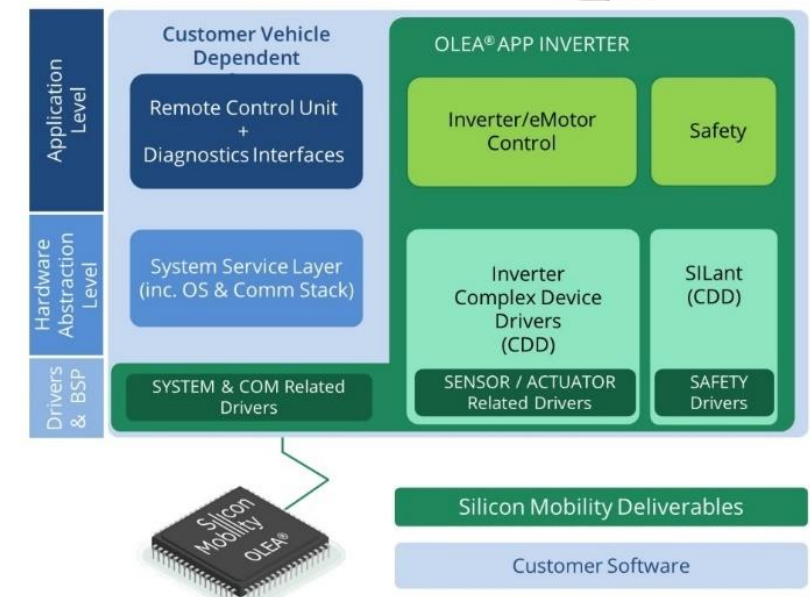
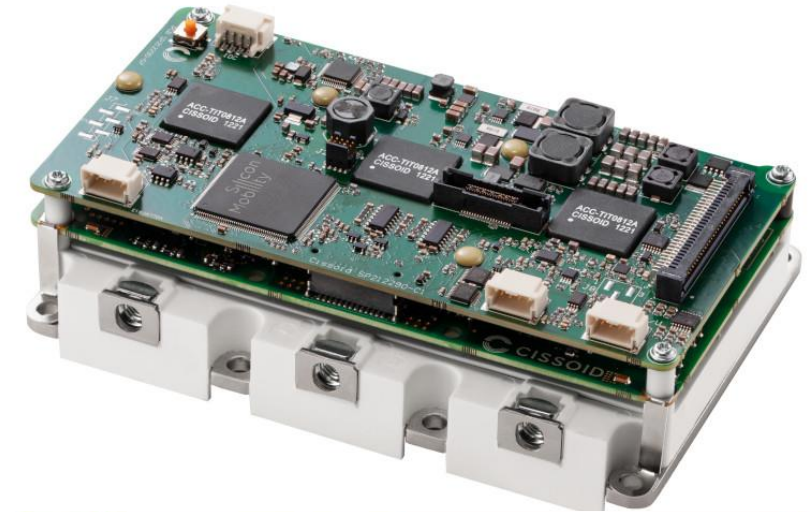
Founded March 2000

# INVERTER CONTROL MODULE (ICM)

## IN PARTNERSHIP WITH SILICON MOBILITY



- **OLEA® Solution Control Board mechanically & electrically integrated with CISSOID SiC IPMs**
  - Based on OLEA® T222 FPCU controller chip
- **Interfaces**
  - Power module: 3-Phase outputs & 3x2 Power Supply Pins
  - Motor: Resolver, encoder, current/temperature sensors
  - Vehicle: CAN, LIN & Battery supply
  - Developer: SWD (debug) & Trace Port Unit (real-time debug & calibration)
- **OLEA® APP INVERTER (by Silicon Mobility)**  
**Highly configurable inverter & motor control software**
  - Advanced control algorithms for highly energy-efficient systems
  - Closed-loop current control based on Field Oriented Control regulation
  - Frequency scaling SVPWM and DPWM modulation up to 50 kHz with short dead time compensation



# OLEA<sup>®</sup> T222 PROCESSOR

## Dazzling fast real-time processor

System-level fault detection, correction and containment in tens of nanoseconds.

### Functional Safety Architecture

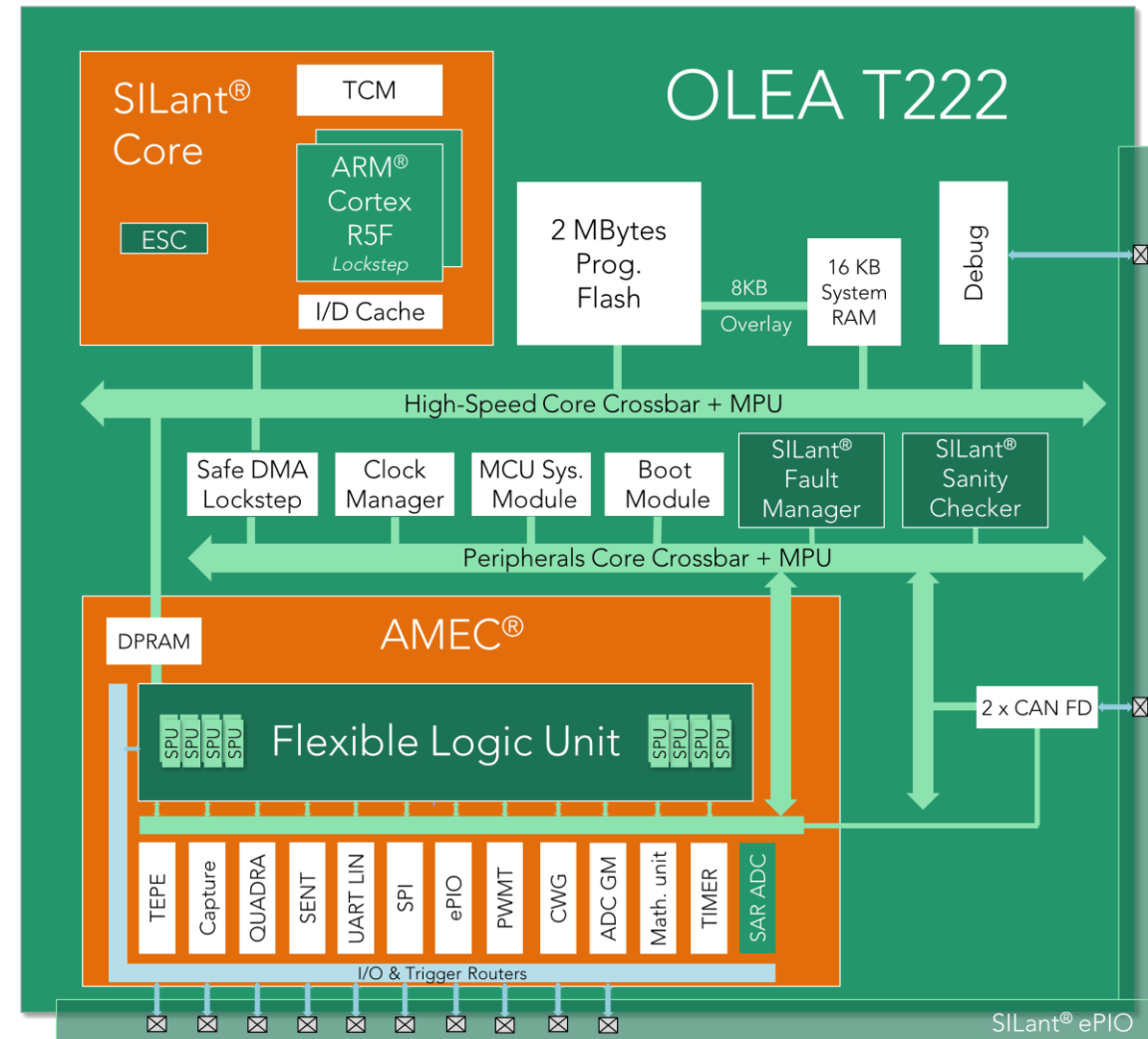
- **SILant Core** - Safety Integrated Level Agent Dual 200MHz ARM Cortex R5F in Lockstep
- Safe DMA transfers with CRC checks
- Real-time - 100% timing predictability

### AMEC – Advanced Motor Event Control

- HW programmable Flexible Logic Unit
- Parallel access for acquisition & control

### Certification

- ISO26262 ASIL-D Certified (T222 processor + OLEA SW)
- AUTOSAR 4.3 (OLEA SW)
- AEC-Q100 Grade 1 / -40°C to +125°C (T222 processor)
- ICM: ISO26262 ASIL-C (end 2024), AQG-324 (beginning 2025), ASIL-D (end 2025)





# OLEA<sup>®</sup> APP INVERTER SOFTWARE



## Motor types

- PMSM (Permanent Magnet Synchronous Motor)
- WRSM (Wound Rotor Synchronous Motor)
- Axial/Radial, 3-Phases/6-Phases

## Modulation

- SVPWM (Space Vector Pulse Width Modulation)
- DPWM (Discontinuous Pulse Width Modulation)
- Variable switching frequency & Dead-time compensation

## Motor position sensors supported

- SIN/COS resolver, AMR-GMR, Hall effect, etc

## Motor control

- Flux Weakening management
- Active Discharge
- FOC (Field Oriented Control)
- D/Q inductances LUT
- Torque derating LUT based on Speed/DC-Link and T°
- Slew rate limitation
- Torque/Current/Speed control
- Rotor control
- Clockwise/Anti-clockwise

## Motor Control APIs

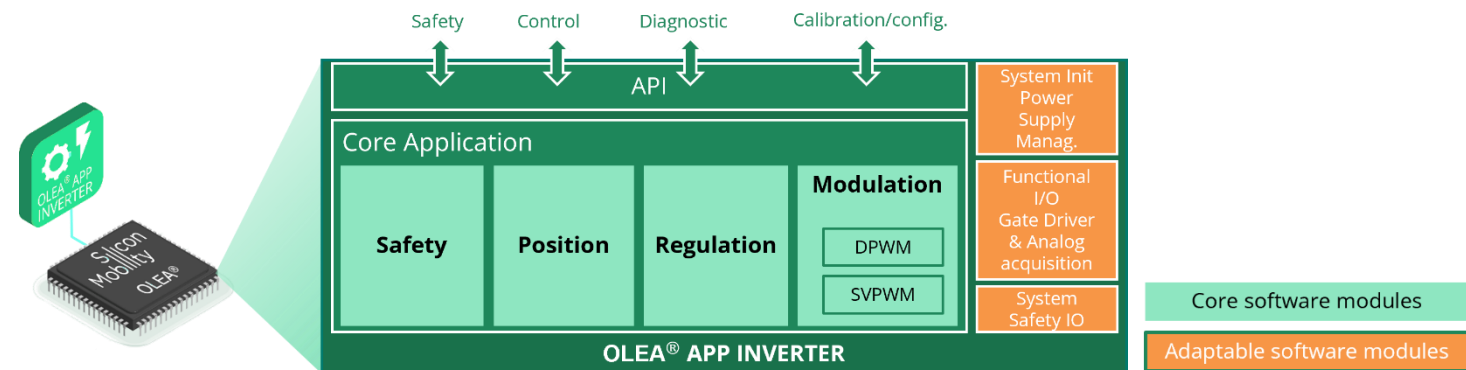
- to pilot the e-motor with Torque or Speed command
- to manage the control state (Power-up, Init, Standby, Active, Power-down, Power-off)
- to get the motion state (Drive Motion/Braking or Reverse Motion/Braking)

## Safety APIs

- to manage the faults/warning such as over/under current/voltage on phases, the over-voltage on DC-Link, the over-temperature on Power Transistor or e-motor
- to get the Safe state

## Diagnostics APIs

## Calibration/Configuration APIs



# OPTIMIZED PULSE PATTERNS (OPP) BASICS



- The OPP modulation is based on the electrical angle, it is not a time-based modulation (such as SVPWM)
- OPP applies a switching pulse pattern repetitively at each electrical period. Phases are shifted by  $2\pi/3$  relatively to one another
- Switching pulses can be located at any angular position: there is no PWM carrier
- OPPs are characterized by their modulation ratio and their number of switching angles, while being optimized for a motor speed-torque range
- The modulation ratio is defined as  $m = \sqrt{Vd^2 + Vq^2} / (Vbus/2)$
- OPPs are generated offline in a digital process using models of the inverter and motor
- The pulse patterns optimizations reduce global or independent criteria such as:
  - Inverter and motor losses
  - THD, torque ripple, vibrations

## Certification - Silicon Mobility

- ISO26262 ASIL-D Certified (T222 processor + OLEA SW)
- AEC-Q100 Grade 1 / -40°C to +125°C (T222 processor)
- AUTOSAR 4.3 (OLEA SW)

## Certification - CISSOID

### Intelligent Power Module:

- AQG-324 (beginning 2025)

### Inverter Control Module:

- ISO26262 ASIL-C (end 2024)
- AQG-324 (beginning 2025)
- ASIL-D (end 2025)

## In-house tech support

- Power modules & gate drivers
- Inverter Control Modules
- Reference designs
- Software
- Setup & calibration