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## BCM - 最强大的板上母线电压转换解决方案

## 大功率母线转换器的发展

“低电压” BCM/NBMs:  
VIN = 36-60V

“高电压” BCMs:  
VIN = 260-410V

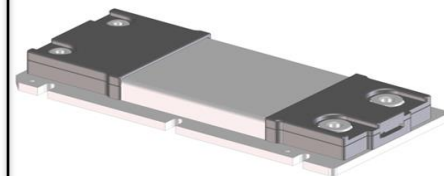
“超高电压” BCMs:  
VIN = 400-800V

**ChiP**  
插脚

**VIA**  
板上安装和机壳安装

**SM ChiP**  
贴片

**Super-Brick**  
机壳安装



- 800W to 2.4kW  
(已经量产)

- 1.4kW -2.4W  
(已经量产, 在逐步完善型号)

- 1.5kW to 2.4kW  
(开发中)

- 3kW+  
(开发中)

# BCM - ChiP 和 SM ChiP 封装

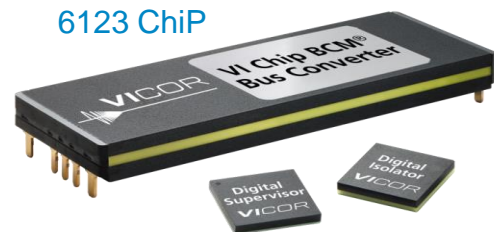
## 大功率和 PMBus™ 接口

Vicor 新的 BCM ChiPs 提供了新的功率范围

- › 输入： 36-60V, 200-400V, 260-410V, 400-700V, 500-800V
- › 功率： 最高到 2.4kW
- › 功率密度： 最高到 333W/立方厘米

› PMBus 提供了实时的监控和控制

- 目前的 PMBus Chip 的整套方案包含了 Vicor 的数字监控和隔离组合的芯片
- 新的 PLI 将会整合监控和隔离的功能
- 可以支持ChiP和SM ChiP的BCM
- 提供2次侧控制接口



Digital Supervisor + Isolator



PLI

## BCM - VIA 和 超级砖封装 增强散热和更高集成度

封装提供以下的性能

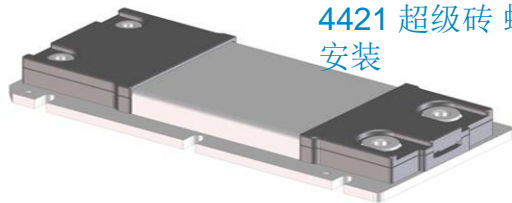
- 热处理简单，高效。
- 集成了滤波器，简化了客户对传导辐射的处理
- PMBus 接口提供实时的控制和监控
- 瞬态电压抑制，浪涌保护
- 提供插脚和螺丝安装

4414 VIA  
插脚安装



4414 VIA  
螺丝安装

4421 超级砖 螺丝  
安装



## 高压母线转换器模块

Model Number	Input (V)	Output (V)	Output Power (W)	Output Current (A)	Package	Control Interface
BCM352x110y300B00	352V (330 – 365V)	11V (10.3 – 11.4V)	300	28.0	VIChip Full	Analog
BCM6123TD1E1368Tzz	384V (260 – 410V)	12V (8.1 – 12.8V)	800	68	6123 ChiP	Digital/Analog
BCM384x120y300Azz	384V (360 – 400V)	12V (11.3 – 12.5V)	300	27.7	VIChip Full	Analog
BCM6123TD1E13A3Tzz	384V (260 – 410V)	12V (8.1 – 12.8V)	1500	125.0	6123 ChiP	Digital/Analog
BCM4414xD1E13A3yzz	384V(260 – 410V)	12V (8.1 – 12.8V)	1500	125.0	4414 Chassis/PCB VIA	Digital
BCM352x125y300A00	352V (330 – 365V)	12.5V (11.79 – 13.04V)	300	26.0	VIChip Full	Analog
BCM6123TD1E2663Tzz	384V (260 – 410V)	24V (16.3 – 25.6V)	1500	62.5	6123 ChiP	Digital/Analog
BCM4414xD1E2663yzz	384V (260 – 410V)	24V (16.3 – 25.6V)	1500	62.5	4414 Chassis/PCB VIA	Digital
BCM352x440T330A00	352V (330 – 365V)	44V (41.25 – 45.63V)	325	7.7	VIChip Full	Analog
BCM384x480y325A00	384V (360 – 400V)	48V (45 – 50V)	325	7.0	VIChip Full	Analog
BCM6123TD1E5117Tzz	384V (260 – 410V)	48V(32.5 – 51.3V)	800	16.9	6123 ChiP	Digital/Analog
BCM6123TD1E5126Tzz	384V (260 – 410V)	48V(32.5 – 51.3V)	1200	25.7	6123 ChiP	Digital/Analog
BCM6123TD1E5135Tzz	384V (260 – 410V)	48V (32.5 – 51.3V)	1750	35.0	6123 ChiP	Digital/Analog
BCM4414xD1E5135yzz	384V (260 – 410V)	48V (32.5 – 51.3V)	1750	35.0	4414 Chassis/PCB VIA	Digital

## 低压母线转换器模块

Model Number	Input (V)	Output (V)	Output Power (W)	Output Current (A)	Package	Control Interface
BCM6123T60E10A5Txx	36 – 60	6 – 10	1500	150	6123 ChiP	Analog or Digital
BCM6123T60E15A3Txx	36 – 60	9 – 15	1950	130	6123 ChiP	Analog or Digital
BCM3814x60E10A5yzz	36 – 60	6 – 10	1500	150	3814 VIA	Digital
BCM3814x60E15A3yzz	36 – 60	9 – 15	1950	130	3814 VIA	Digital
BCM48Bx030x210A00	38 – 55	2.4 – 3.4	210	70	Full	Analog
BCM48Bx040x200B00	38 – 55	3.2 – 4.6	200	50	Full	Analog
BCM48Bx060x240A00	38 – 55	4.75 – 6.87	240	40	Full	Analog
BCM48Bx080x240A00	38 – 55	6.34 – 9.16	240	30	Full	Analog
BCM48Bx096x240A00	38 – 55	7.6 – 11.0	240	25	Full	Analog
BCM48Bx120x300A00	38 – 55	9.5 – 13.8	300	25	Full	Analog
BCM48Bx160x240A00	38 – 55	12.7 – 18.3	240	15	Full	Analog
BCM48Bx240x300A00	38 – 55	19 – 27.5	300	12	Full	Analog
BCM48Bx320x300A00	38 – 55	25.3 – 36.7	300	9	Full	Analog
BCM48Bx480x300A00	38 – 55	38.0 – 55	300	6	Full	Analog
BCM48BH120x120B00	38 – 55	9.5 – 13.75	120	11.3	Half	Analog

## 中间母线线转换器模块

型号	封装	转换比例	输出电压 (标称)	输出电流	最高输出功率 (55 Vin)
IB050E096T40N1-00	Eighth Brick	5:1	9.6 V	40 A	300 W
IB050E096T48N1-00	Eighth Brick	5:1	9.6 V	48 A	500 W
IB050Q096T64N1-00	Quarter Brick	5:1	9.6 V	64 A	650 W
IB050Q096T70N1-00	Quarter Brick	5:1	9.6 V	70 A	750 W
IB050Q096T80N1-00	Quarter Brick	5:1	9.6 V	80 A	850 W
IB050E120T32N1-00	Eighth Brick	4:1	12 V	32 A	300 W
IB050E120T40N1-00	Eighth Brick	4:1	12 V	40 A	500 W
IB050Q120T53N1-00	Quarter Brick	4:1	12 V	53 A	650 W
IB050Q120T60N1-00	Quarter Brick	4:1	12	60 A	750 W

## 低功率的BCM 路标: SM ChiP BCM

隔离和变压

### 更新低功率的 BCM产品系列

- 输入: 36V-60V
- 输出: 3V, 6V, 8V, 12V, 16V, 24V
- 功率: 2308的封装最高提供200W
- 峰值效率: 97%

#### 经典的 VI Chip

Full VI Chip  
300W  
96%

Half VI Chip  
120W  
95%

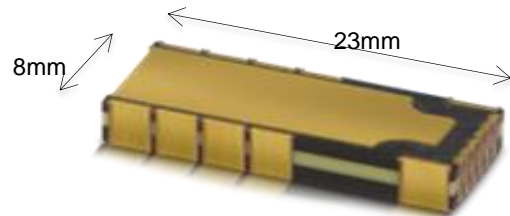
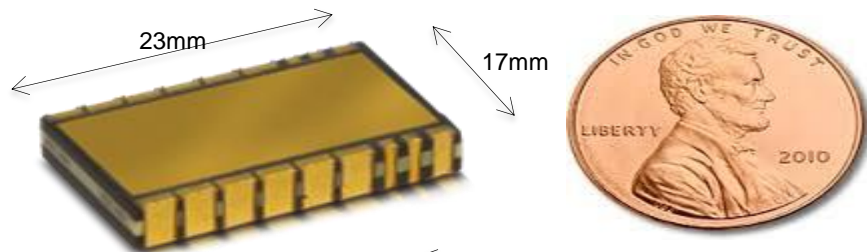
#### 最新的SM Chip

2317 SM  
400W  
97%

2308  
200W, 97%

- 尺寸减小
- 功率提升
- 效率提升

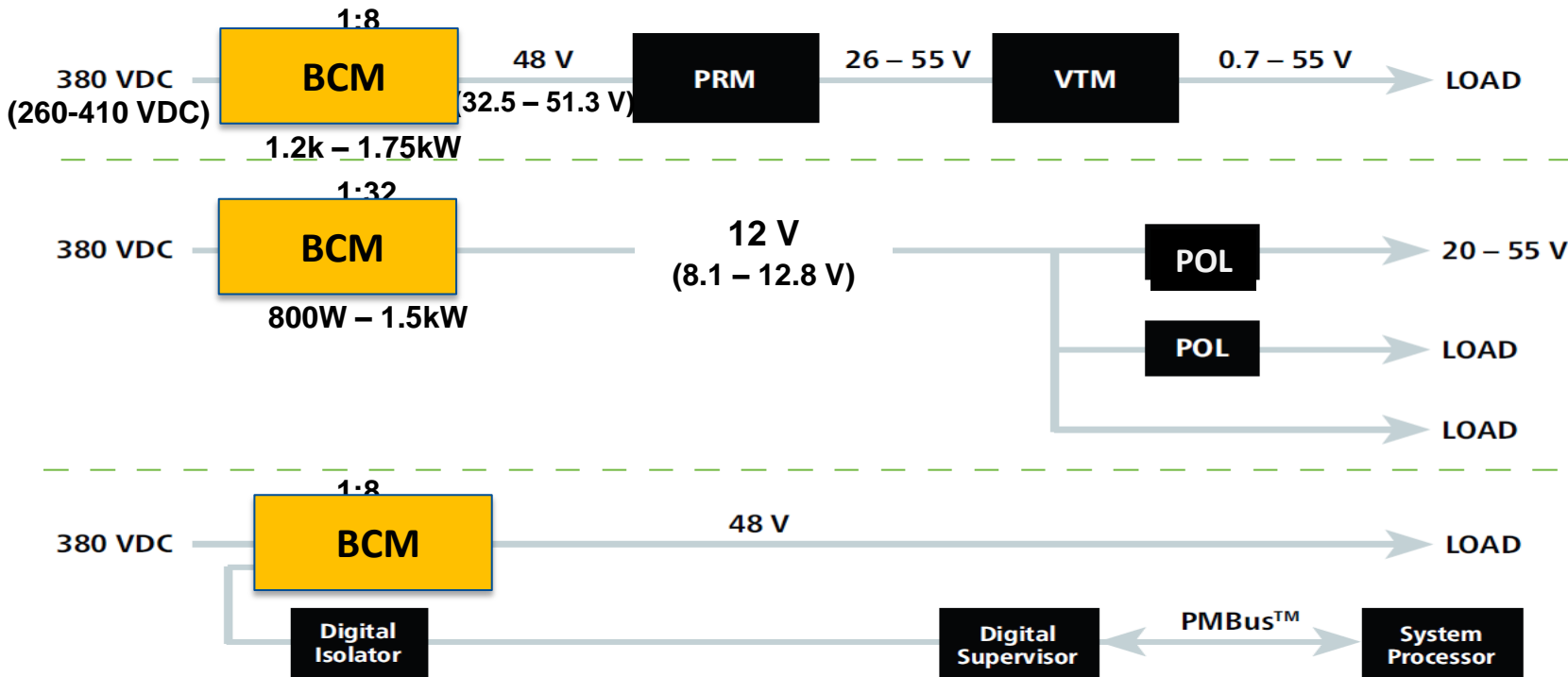
### 2317 BCM SM ChiP



### 2308 BCM SM ChiP



## 从高压直流 到 负载点的解决方案总览



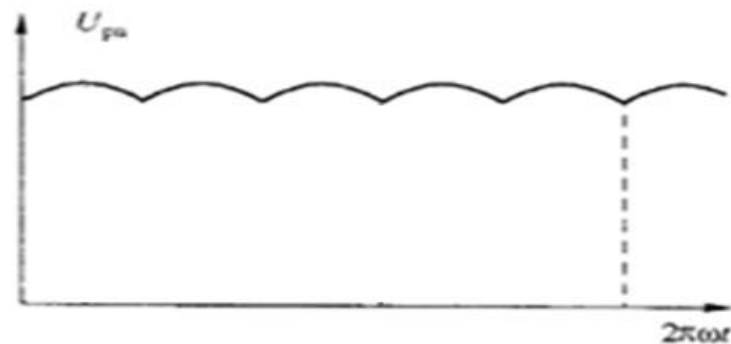
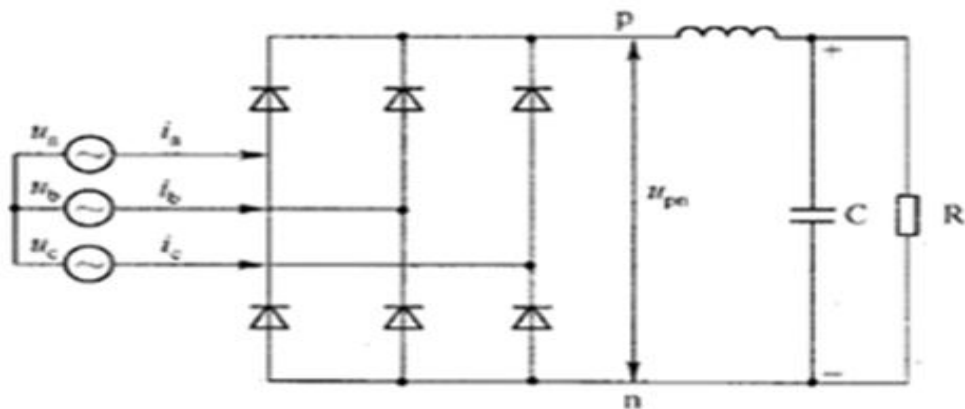


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## 超高压 UHVBCM 介绍

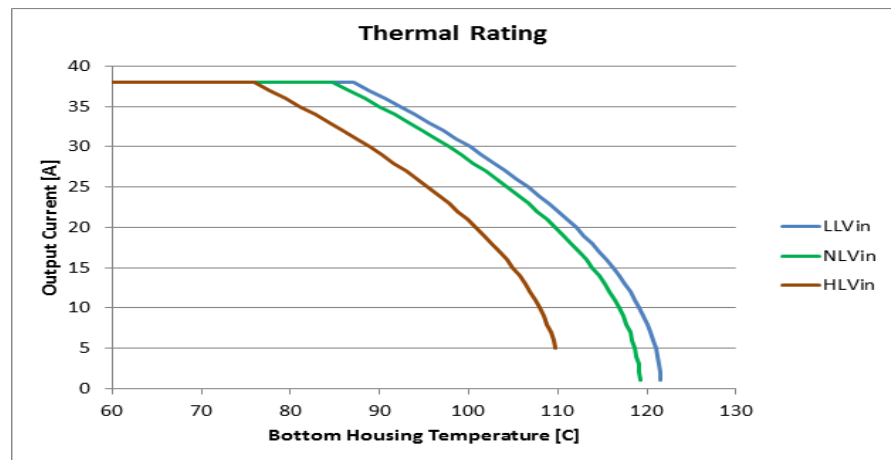
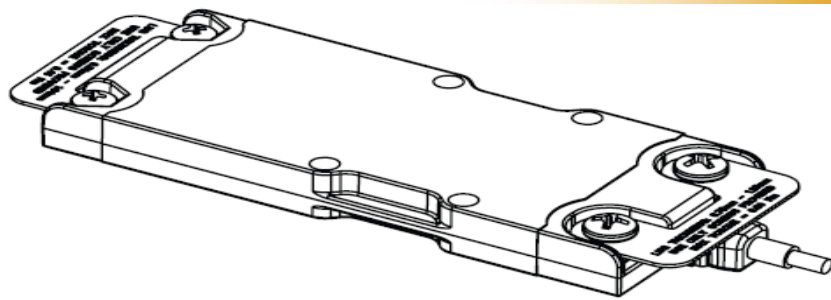
## 380V 三相输入整流的介绍

- › 三相整流后的直流电压： $380 * 1.35 = 510V$
- › 更低的纹波，更高的纹波频率
- › 对比220VAC 高的输入电压可以支撑更高功率的应用。



## VIA封装 超高压 UHVBCM 规格

- › 输入电压: 540 V (400 - 700 V)
- › 输出电压: 34 V (25 - 43.8 V)
- › 单片最大功率1750W
- › 峰值效率: 97.4%
- › 高MTBF和可靠性
- › 集成EMI 滤波器 和瞬态保护
- › 插脚安装和螺丝安装方式
- › 尺寸: 110.55 x 35.54 x 9.30 mm



## 超高电压的BCM 和 3 $\phi$ AIM的配合

### › 超高压 BCMs

- 400-700 输入
  - › 540 V to 34 V (K= 1/16)
- 500-800 输入
  - › 650 V to 41 V (K= 1/16)
- BCM ChiP 和 VIA 4414
- 螺丝安转和插脚安装
- 模拟和数字控制
- 通信/工业 和军用等级
- 固定变比

### › AIM 整流模块

- 3 项整流桥, 滤波器, 瞬态保护



# 超高压 BCM 和 3 $\phi$ AIM 的应用图解

› AC 到 低压大电流负载 : 3 $\phi$  AC - 3项输入

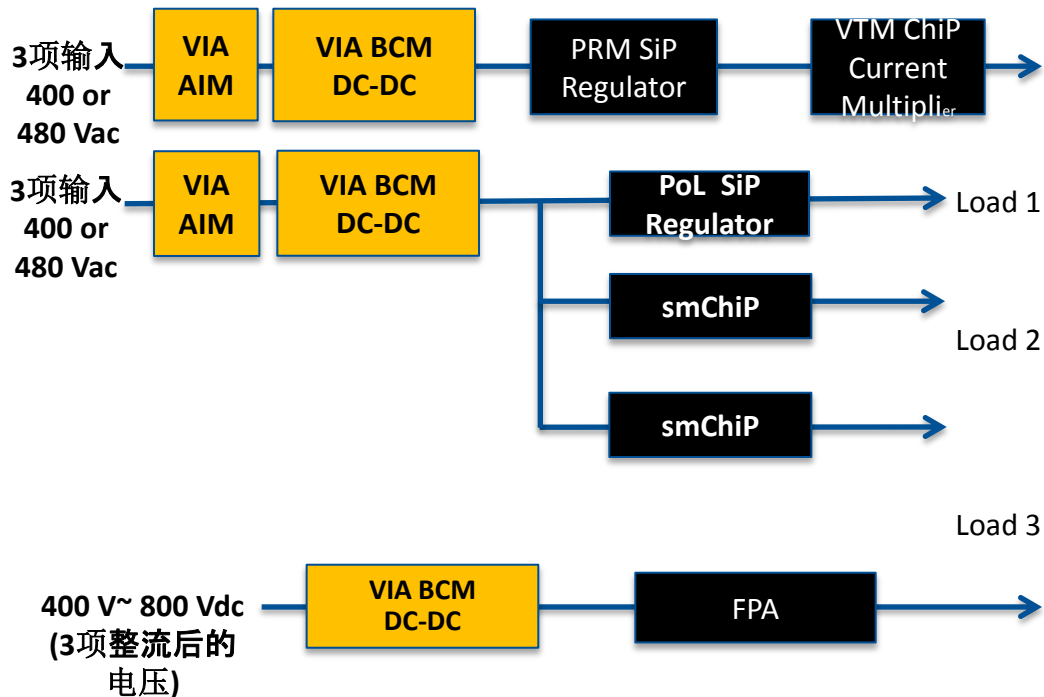
› AIM $\rightarrow$ UHV BCM

$\rightarrow$  PRM+VTM  $\rightarrow$  负载.

› AC 到 高压负载:

3 $\phi$  AC  $\rightarrow$  AIM $\rightarrow$ UHV BCM

$\rightarrow$  SiP/smChiP PRM $\rightarrow$  负载.



## 超高压 BCM 应用举例

### › 国防

相控阵雷达

潜水机器人

### › 工业

高功率的三相电源

系留无人机

### › 高电压电池系统

电动车

能量存储





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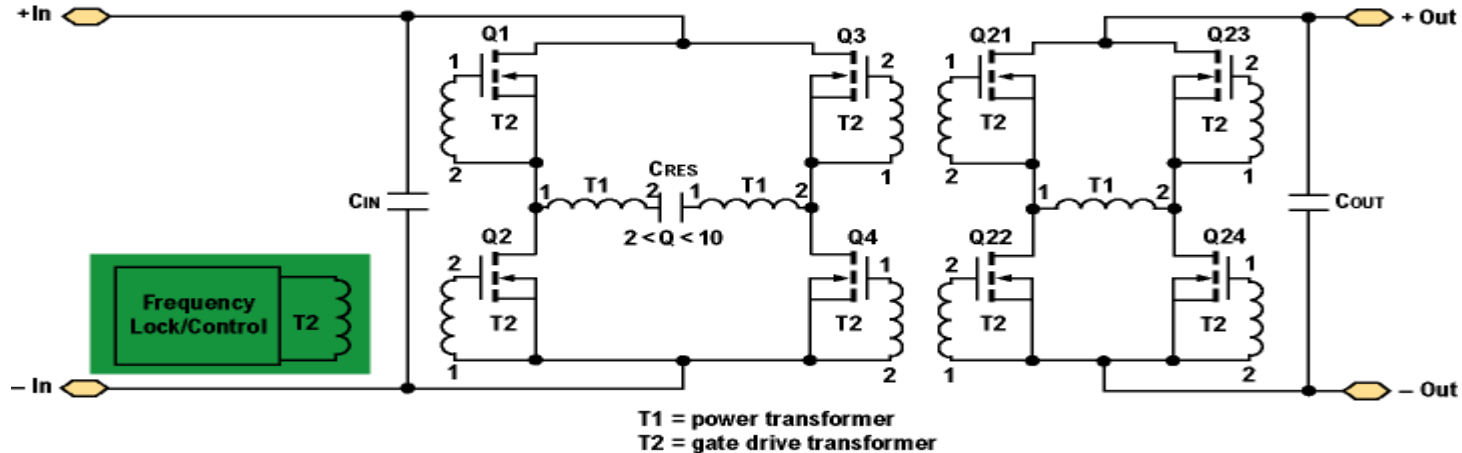
## 正弦振幅转换器



## What is SAC

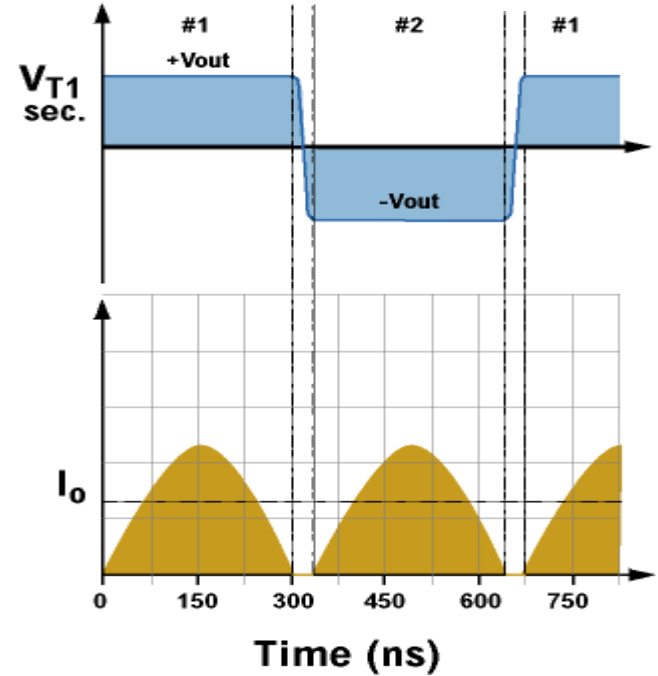
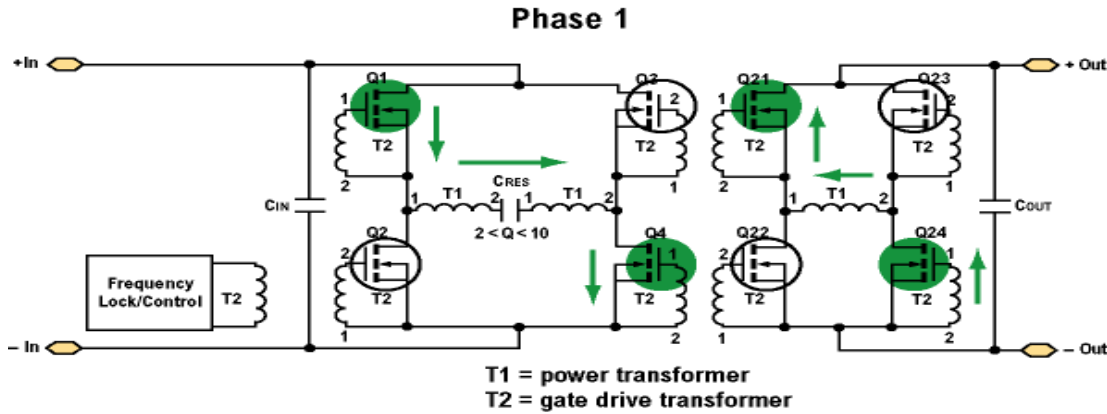
- › **Sine Amplitude Converter (SAC)**
- › **Achieve ZVS and ZCS.**
- › **Input voltage: 0-800 V (up to 2:1 input range)**
- › **Output voltage: 0-55 V**
- › **Transformation ratio (K): 1:1-48:1**
- › **Output current or power: up to 160 A or 2.4KW**
- › **Conversion efficiency: up to 98%**
- › **Conversion frequency: up to 4 MHz, fixed**
- › **VTM, LVBCM, HVBCM,UHVBCM,NBM and IBC are all use SAC.**

# VTM / BCM SAC Control



- The controller locks to the natural frequency of the Low Q oscillator and turns all switches ON and OFF under ZCS/ZVS conditions
- Conduction states result in a 100% effective duty cycle
- Control circuitry recycles the gate drive energy from each pair of switches
- Control Servo locks to Sine Amplitude Converter resonant frequency and phase, compensating for power train parametric variabilities
- Soft start, inrush control and Adaptive Loop Compensation of Rout

# VTM Operation Phases



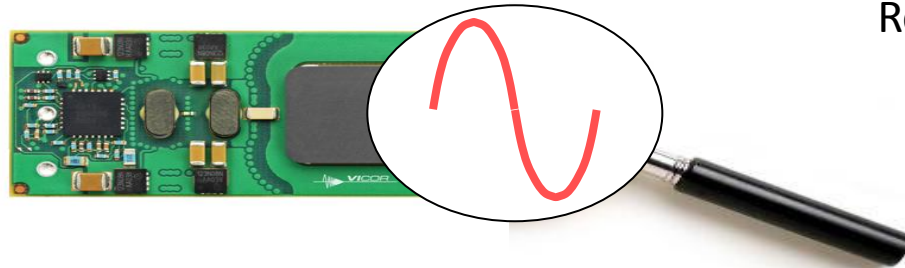
# Always Sinusoidal Current

## Zero Voltage, Zero Current Switching:

All transitions, every cycle

## Optimal Filtering:

No harmonics below switching frequency, and very few above



## Enables Components with Higher Figure of Merit:

Reduced de-rating guidelines

## Reduced EMI:

Very narrow spectrum

## Low Peak to Average Current and Voltage Ratios:

Most efficient use of silicon switches

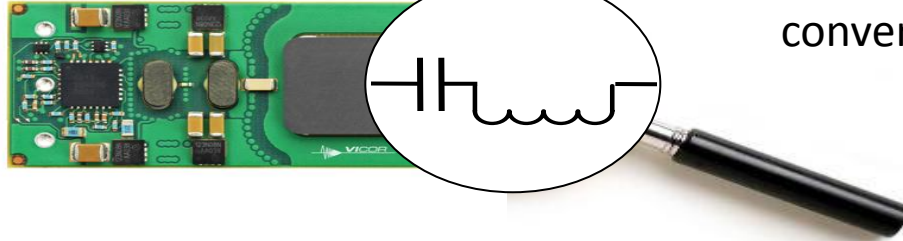
## No Switching Losses:

Switching frequency not limited by power switches 'losses

# Converter Switching AT Resonant Frequency

## Fast Transient Response:

Resonant tank will naturally let current flow and output voltage settle within few switching cycl



## Bidirectional:

Power can be processed from input to output or vice versa across the entire converter bandwidth

## Low-resistive Output Characteristic:

Typical output voltage droop is only few percentage points of the no load output voltage

## Negligible Energy Storage:

No need to store energy in magnetic components or bulk capacitance

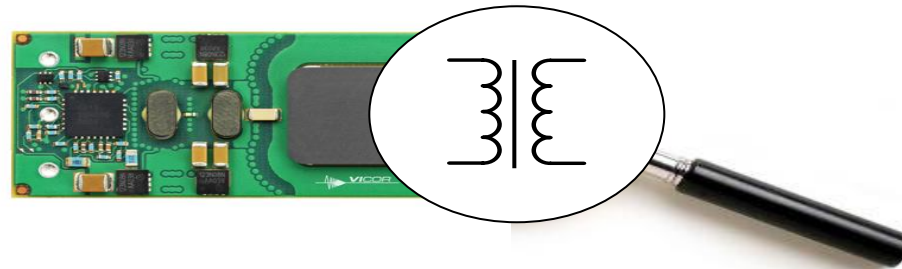
## Transformer Based

### Broadband AC Characteristic:

Flat gain up to 2/3 of the switching frequency

### Open Loop, not PWM Based:

Not affected by narrow pulse and regulation issues



### Capacitance Multiplication:

Primary capacitance is effectively applied to the load on the secondary multiplied by the square of the transformer ratio ( $K^2$ )

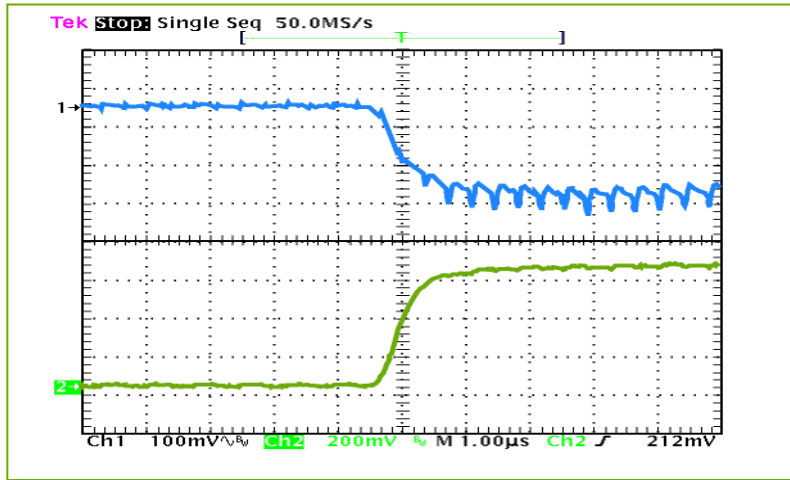
### Extreme High Frequency

### Output Voltage Ripple:

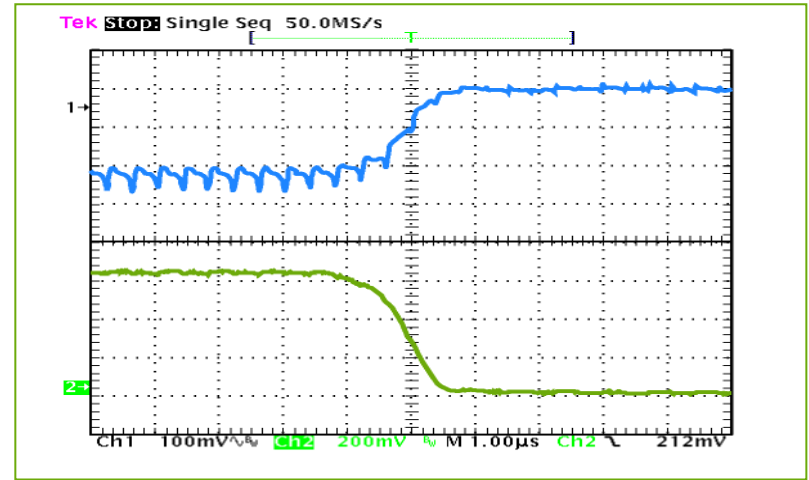
Center tap output

# Dynamic Response

$$K = 1/32 \text{ VTM @ } V_{out} = 1 \text{ V}$$



0 – 100 A load step with 100 µF input capacitance and NO output capacitance



100 – 0 A load step with 100 µF input capacitance and NO output capacitance

## SAC: Lowest Noise

### › ZCS/ZVS

- Order of magnitude reduction in  $di/dt$
- Significant reduction in  $dV/dt$

### › Symmetric power train

- Cancellation of common-mode noise

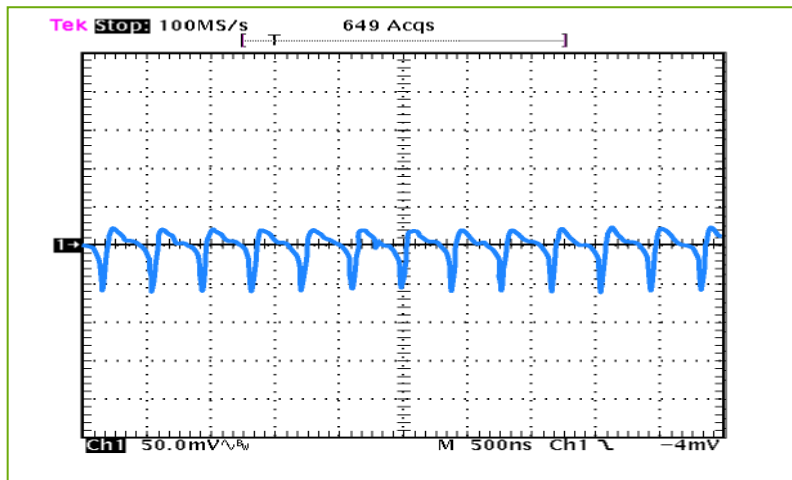
### › High fixed switching frequency (up to 4 MHz)

- Easy to filter

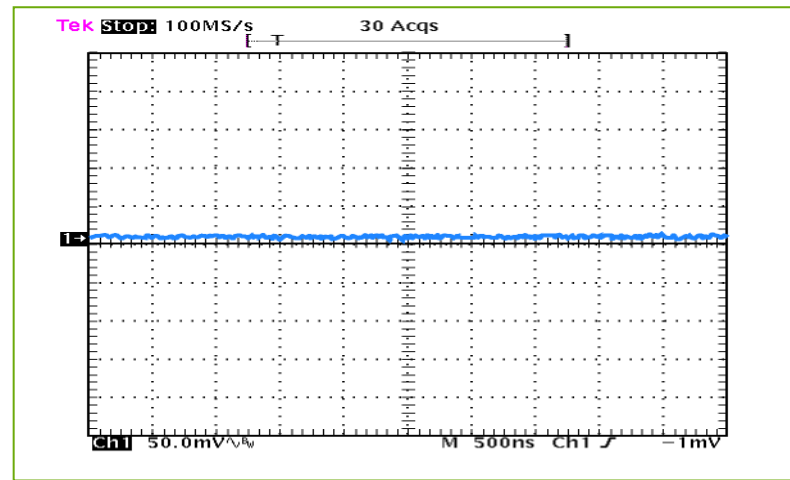


# Output Noise

$K = 1/32 \text{ VTM @ } 1.0 \text{ V \& } 100 \text{ A}$



Output voltage ripple @ 100 A  
with NO bypass capacitance



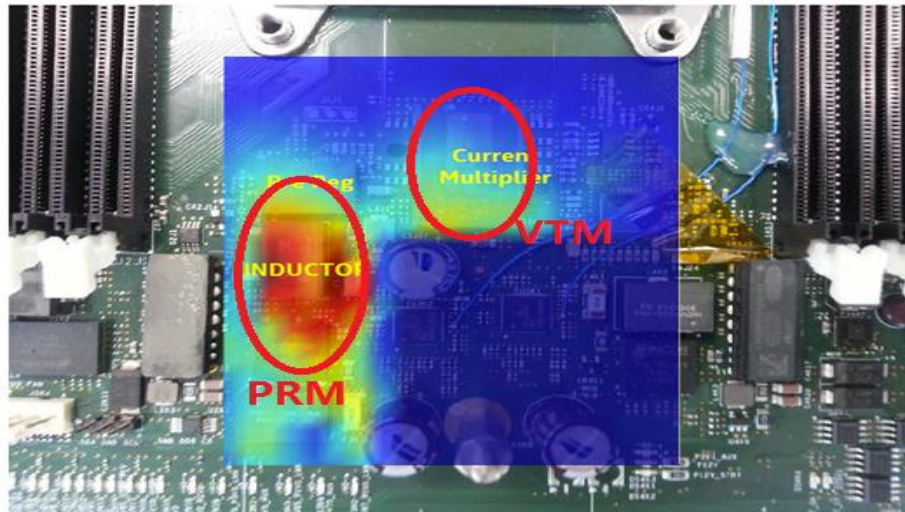
Output voltage ripple @ 100 A  
with 200  $\mu\text{F}$  ceramic bypass capacitance and  
20 nH distribution inductance

# Output noise comparison with multi-phase hard switching

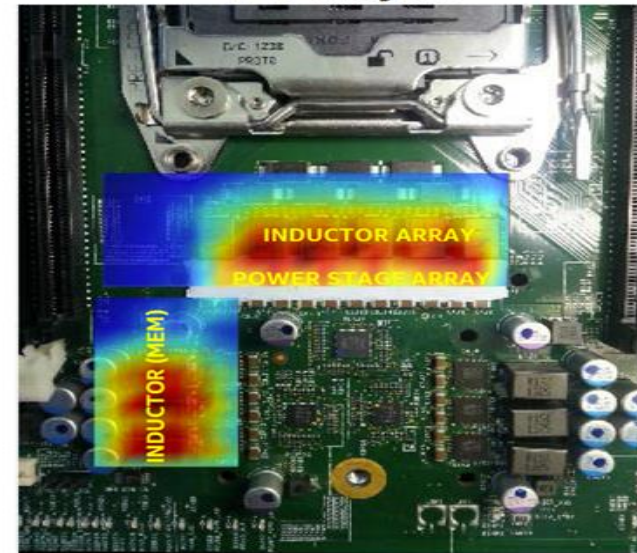
› Very good for signal integrity, easy for layout, small area for keep out.

## Total Noise

48V Mayan



12V Mayan





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**Thank You**