



**How to improve efficiency in solar power systems  
with wide bandgap devices**

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**Bodo's  
Wide Bandgap  
Event 2024**

*Making WBG Designs Happen*

**GaN**

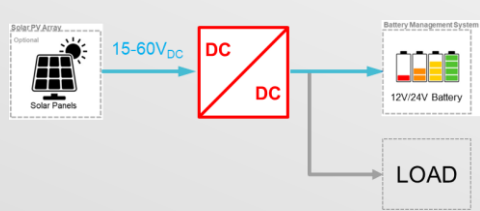
The overall efficiency of a solar power system is measured in part by its ability to transfer the maximum available power from a solar panel into a string inverter or battery storage system.



**GaN technology enables these systems to reduce solution size by operating at higher switching frequencies with improved efficiency.**

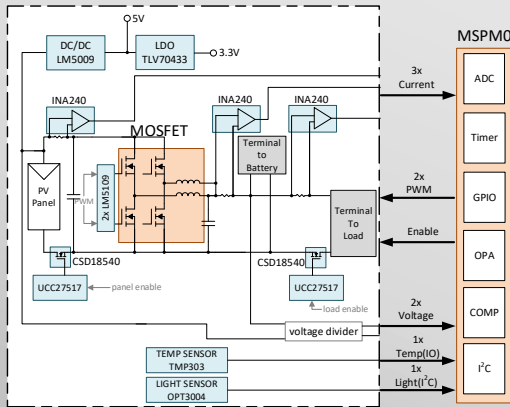


# Case study: Solar charge controller

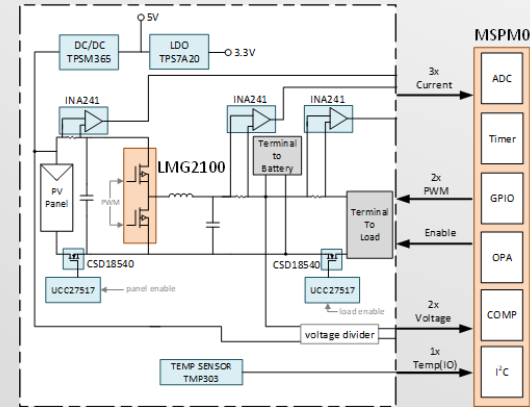


- Converts power from a solar panel to a DC-load or battery storage system
- 400W PV panels typically have  $V_{MPPT} \sim 33V_{DC}$ ,  $I_{MPPT} < 13A$
- Battery voltages supported are typically in 12V/24V range

FET implementation: interleaved FETs (2 x 6.4mΩ Si-MOSFET)

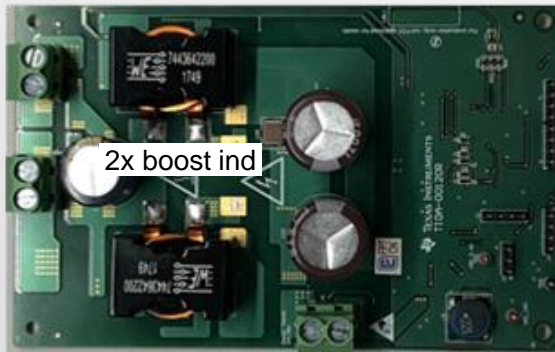
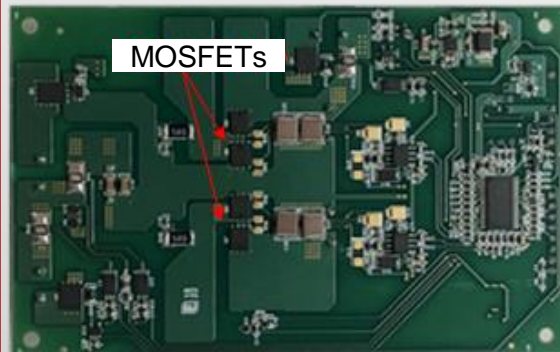


GaN implementation with LMG2100 (4.4mΩ half bridge)



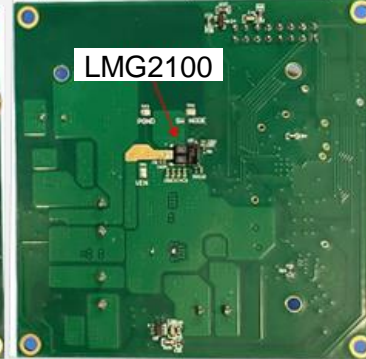
# Solar charge controller – Size improvements

## MOSFET implementation: interleaved FETs



$f_{PWM}$ : 180kHz (interleaved)  
2 x boost inductor  
Size: 130mm x 82mm

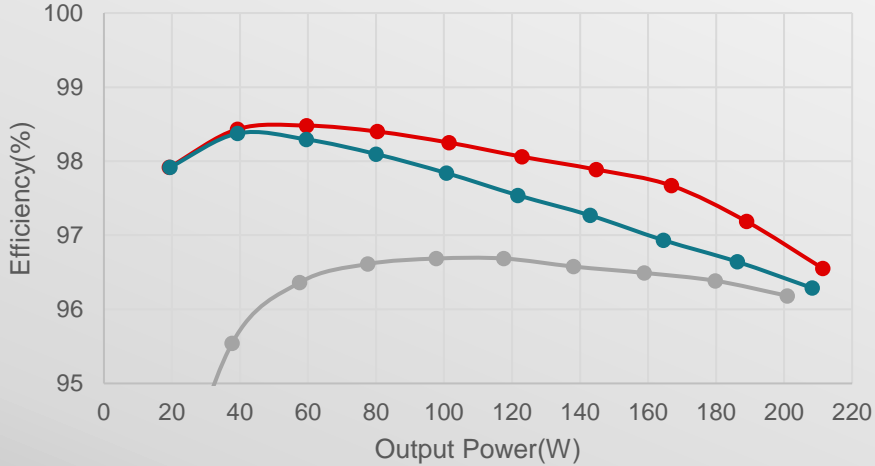
## GaN implementation with LMG2100



$f_{PWM}$ : 250kHz  
1 x boost inductor  
Size: 8.3 mm x 8.2 mm  
**37% PCB area saved**

# Solar charge controller – Efficiency improvements

12V battery system



EU weighted efficiency: **97.9%**

EU weighted efficiency: **97.5%**

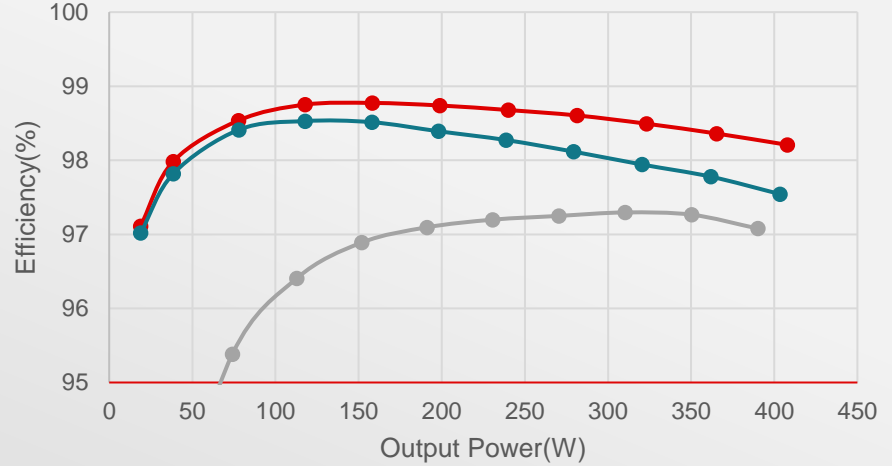
EU weighted efficiency: **96.3%**

4-layer Board with LMG2100

2-layer Board with LMG2100

2 layer Board with MOSFET

24V battery system



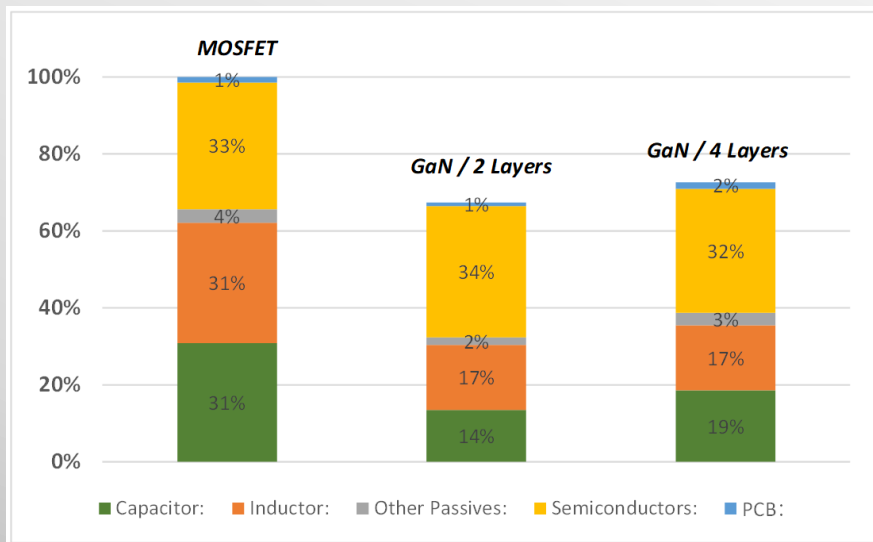
EU weighted efficiency: **98.5%**

EU weighted efficiency: **98.2%**

EU weighted efficiency: **96.4%**

**GaN offers >2% weighted efficiency improvement compared to MOSFET**

# Solar charge controller – System cost improvement



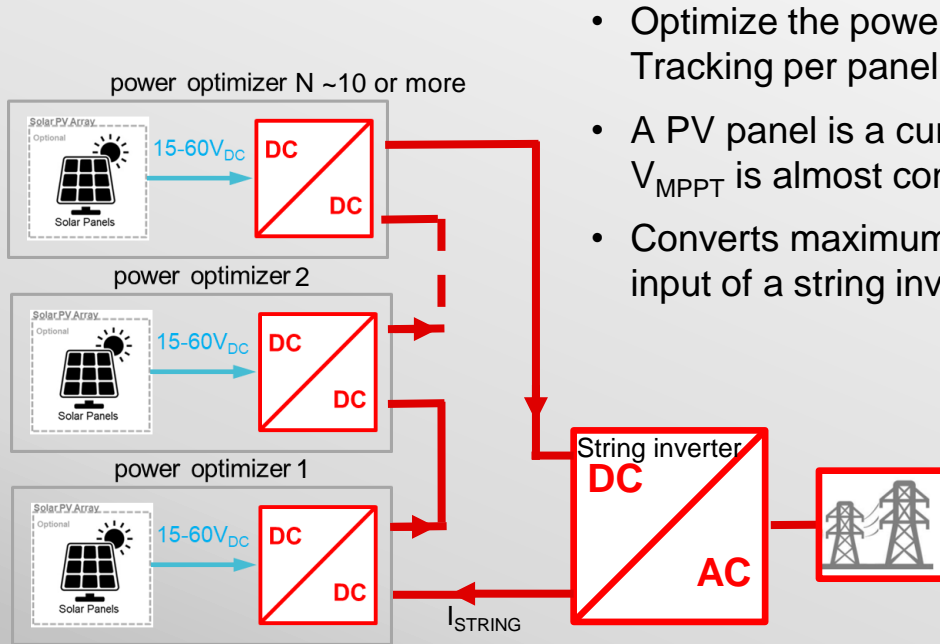
## More information available:

- Reference design: [TIDA-010042](#)
- App brief: [How GaN Improves Solar Charge Controllers](#)

## System cost comparison:

- Normalized pricing applied
- Baseline is MOSFET implementation with two-layer PCB
- Semiconductors, other passives and PCB are alike
- Inductors and capacitors greatly reduce cost

# Case study: Solar power optimizer

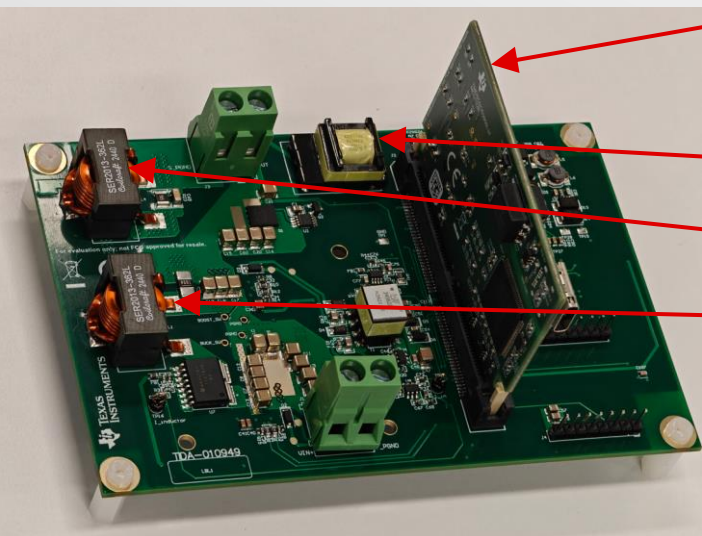


- Optimize the power delivered by a PV panel by Maximum Power Point Tracking per panel (MPPT)
- A PV panel is a current source; Current changes with sun-exposure and  $V_{\text{MPPT}}$  is almost constant
- Converts maximum available power from each solar panel to DC/DC boost input of a string inverter by adjusting to  $I_{\text{STRING}}$





# Solar power optimizer – Board and functions



F2800137 control card

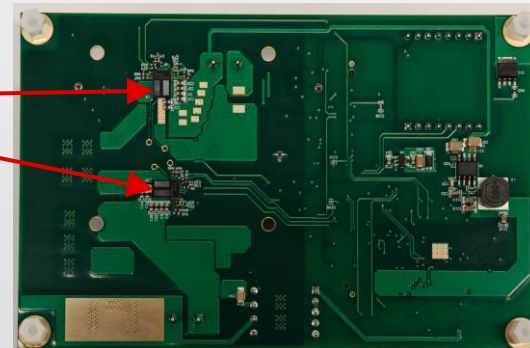
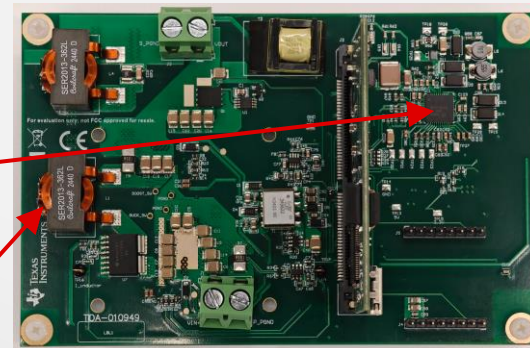
AFE031 for PLC

Coupling transformer for PLC

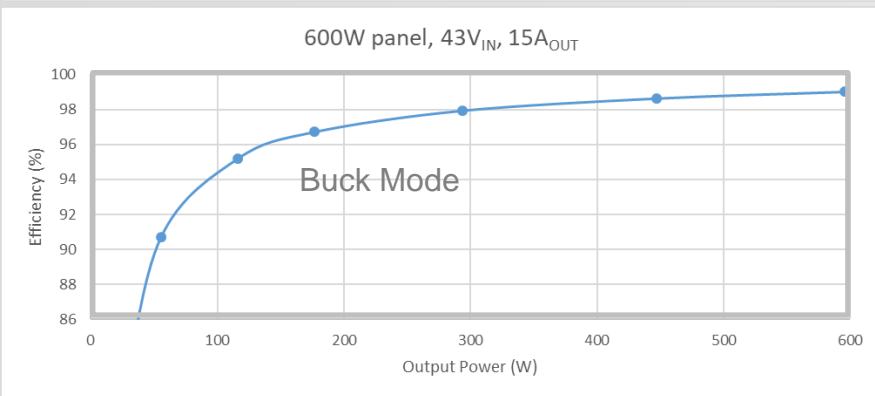
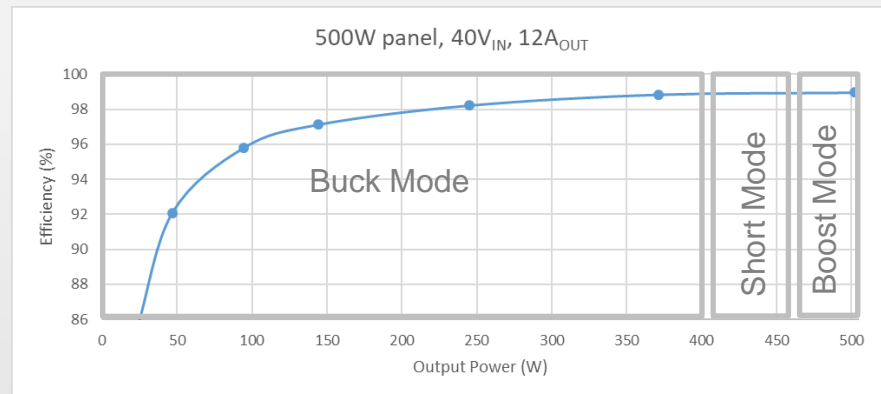
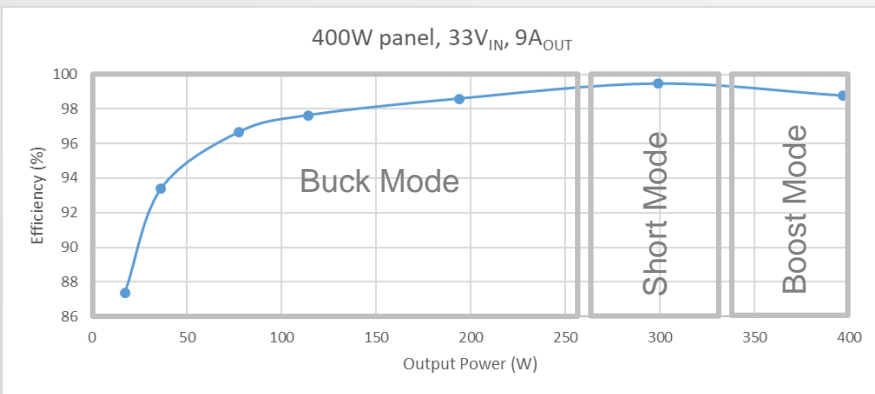
Coupling inductor for PLC

Boost inductor (optimizer)

LMG2100R026



# Solar power optimizer – Efficiency



Panel Power	Peak Efficiency	Euro Efficiency	CEC Efficiency	I <sub>string</sub> (I <sub>out</sub> )	T <sub>j,rise</sub> (w/o heatsink)
400W	98.7%	97.7%	98.2%	9A	35°C
500W	98.8%	96.9%	97.9%	12A	47°C
600W	99.0%	96.7%	97.7%	15A	70°C

*Exceptionally high efficiency compared to MOSFET solutions*

# In summary, GaN technology...

... enables a reduction in solution size and improved efficiency in solar charge controller and solar power optimizer systems by operating at higher switching frequencies.

... can increase power density and efficiency in end equipment, increasing overall performance of a solar power system.

... can lower total solution cost.



**Integration of a gate-driver into a half-bridge device simplifies design and can shorten time to market.**

# Thank you!