Application

Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) is a remote sensing technology which transmits pulses of light from the sensor and measures the reflection to determine the location and distance of objects, as shown in figure 1.

For applications such as autonomous and assisted driving, one needs short pulses to achieve the necessary distance resolution – as short as a few nanoseconds or even less. These pulses are typically generated using a laser diode. To get sufficient range, the peak optical power must be high, which means laser diode current peak values of 10s to 100s of amps. Until recently, this required the use of complex circuits and unusual, expensive semiconductors.

With the advent of eGaN® FETs, the desired performance becomes possible with simple, small circuits at low costs. Three of the most popular FETs for LiDAR are the EPC2036, EPC2016C and the EPC2001C, shown in figure 2. The extremely high performance of GaN and the ultra-low inductance of the chip-scale package make eGaN FETs the ideal switches for pulsed laser drivers.

How to do it

The simplest and most common laser driver is the resonant capacitive discharge driver, shown in figure 3. FET Q$_1$ discharges C$_1$ resonantly through the stray inductance L$_1$ and laser D$_L$. To overcome inductance L$_1$ and achieve the fast current rise-time desired, C$_1$ is charged to a relatively high voltage (usually 25 V to 150 V). FET Q$_1$ must be able to withstand the voltage, conduct the peak current, and turn on in 1 ns or less. The eGaN FET is the only readily available, cost-effective semiconductor switch that can meet these requirements.
The **EPC9126** and **EPC9126HC** laser driver demonstration systems are designed to minimize inductance using the same basic optimal layout principles recommended for EPC power conversion applications. The EPC9126 comes populated with the EPC2016C and generates 35 A pulses less than 4 ns wide into a triple junction laser. Its high current companion, the EPC9126HC, can generate pulses of 65 A that are less than 8 ns wide. Both drivers have built-in sensing of key waveforms and can accommodate multiple laser packages. Figure 4 shows the EPC9126/HC.

For the utmost in performance, one can optimize the PCB for a particular laser and pair with a high-performance gate drive such as the Texas Instruments LMG1020. Using a low inductance surface mount laser such as the Excelitas TPGAD1S09H, the EPC2016C can achieve 26 A, 1.8 ns pulses (figure 5). For very high peak power (> 4 kW), the 200 V **EPC2047**, with a pulse current rating of 160 A, can achieve 8 ns, 155 A pulses with the same driver and laser (figure 6).

**Automotive qualified parts**

For automotive LiDAR applications, EPC has released the AEC-Q101 qualified **EPC2202**, rated at 80 V with a 75 A pulse current capability, and the **EPC2203**, rated at 80 V with a 17 A pulse current capability. The EPC2202 has the same footprint as the EPC2016C, and the EPC2203 has the same footprint as the **EPC2036**.

**For more information**

LiDAR is a rapidly changing technology and the performance limits have not been reached. Keep your sensors on the lookout for new advances and check the EPC website frequently!