## High-density power modules<br/>enable 48V systems that reduceVICORweight and power loss

BEVs have a weight problem that can't be solved with traditional approaches. BEVs are getting heavier and adopting a 48V Zonal Architecture is needed to reduced weight and space. High-density power modules reduce weight, enhance efficiency and optimize the benefits of transition to 48 volt bus. As shown on the right, conversion to 48V system reduces vehicle total current draw from over 250A to under 75A without impacting the electrical content of the vehicle.



## **Transformation to zonal 48V architecture increases range**

This novel 48V Zonal Architecture system capitalizes on Ohm's Law and is a paradigm shift for the industry, in which DC-DC conversion occurs closer to the points-of-load, rather than inside the centralized silver box.



There are two distinct PDNs used in automobiles today. The 12V centralized architecture and fast-growing 48V Zonal Architecture. The former depends on the thick 12V wire harness, while the latter draws upon the thin 48V wire harness, which is far lighter, reduces heat loss and reduces current by a factor of four.

## Weight reduction realized with Zonal Architecture

## **30% less charging events annually**

		Weight reduction
Wiring Harness	Using 10 gauge wire (48V)	2.5 kg
Auxiliary battery (48V and 12V)	Eliminate/minimize	13 kg
Cooling system	45lbs, reduced by 7%	1.5 kg
Power box housing	6lbs, reduced by 33%	1 kg
		18 kg

	Average EV	Most efficent EV
Range per charge	571 km	805 km
Range per charge with zonal weight loss	602 km	848 km
Increase in range with zonal weight loss	31 km	43 km
Increase in range, x3 recharges/week	93 km	129 km
Increase in range, x52 weeks/year	<b>4836 km</b>	6708 km
Recharging events saved (for 13000 miles/year)	21%	30%