

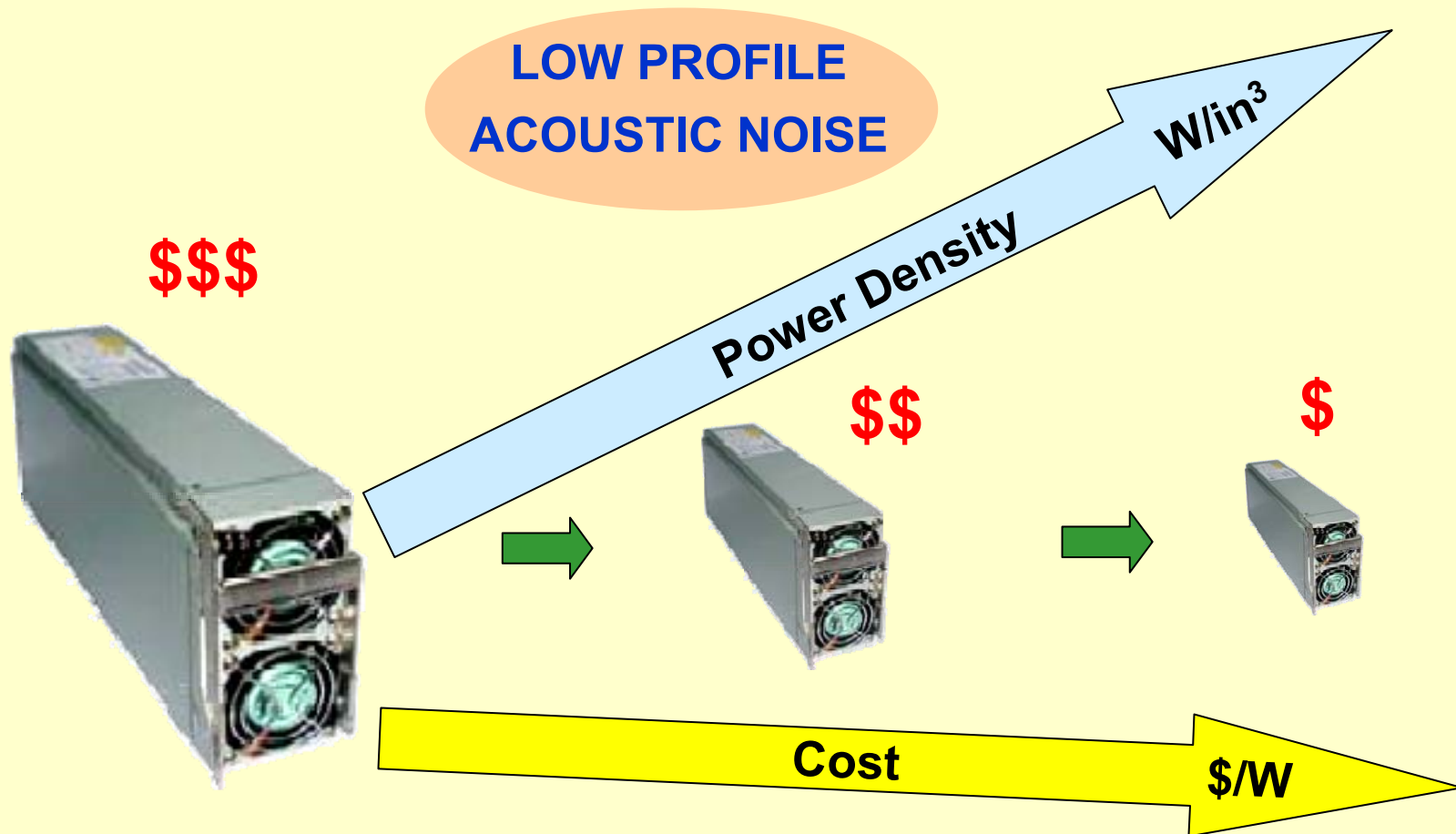


**TECHNOLOGY DRIVERS AND TRENDS IN
POWER SUPPLIES FOR COMPUTER/TELECOM
APPLICATIONS**

Milan M. Jovanović

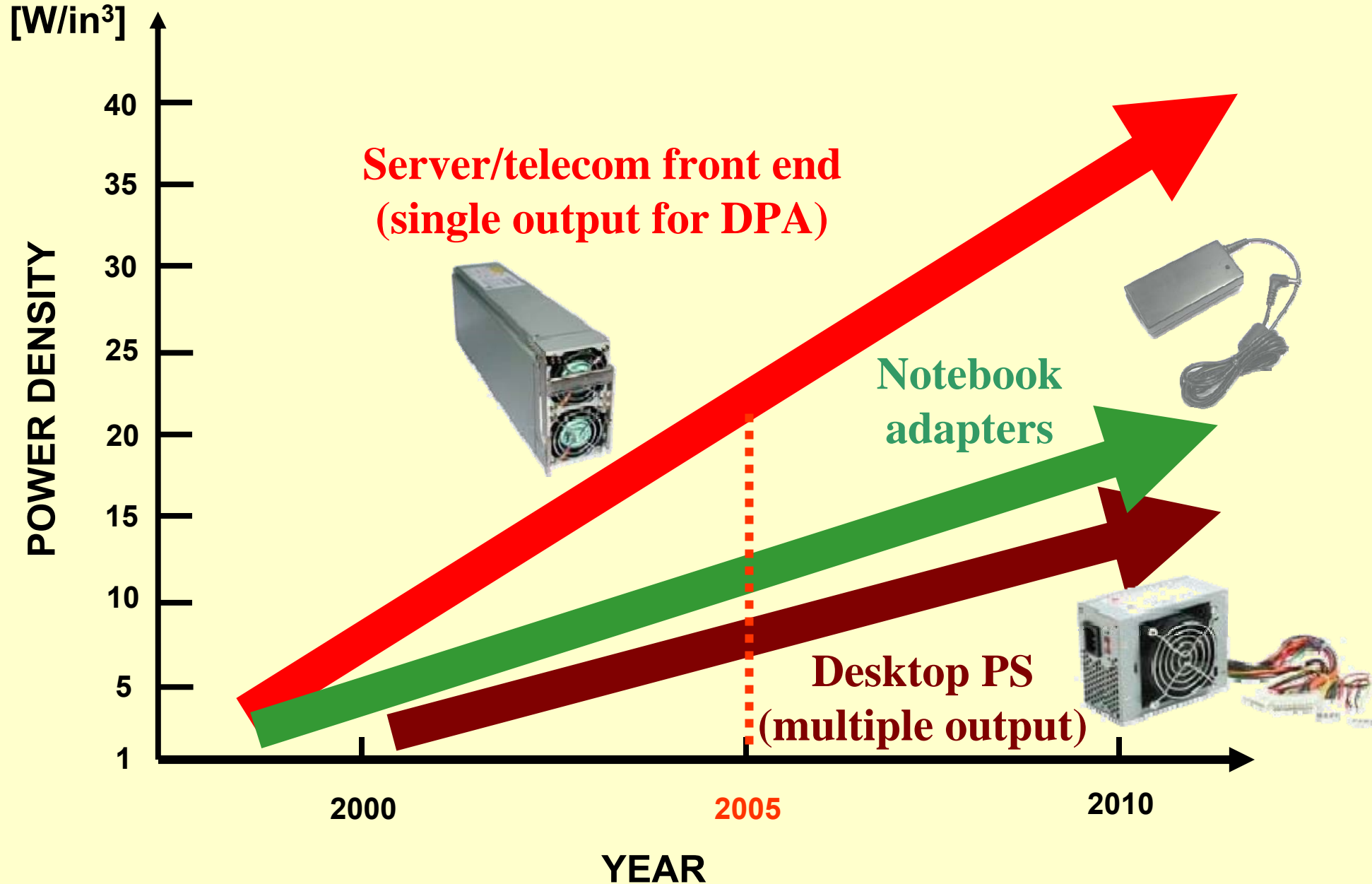
March 20, 2006

PRIMARY TECHNOLOGY DRIVERS

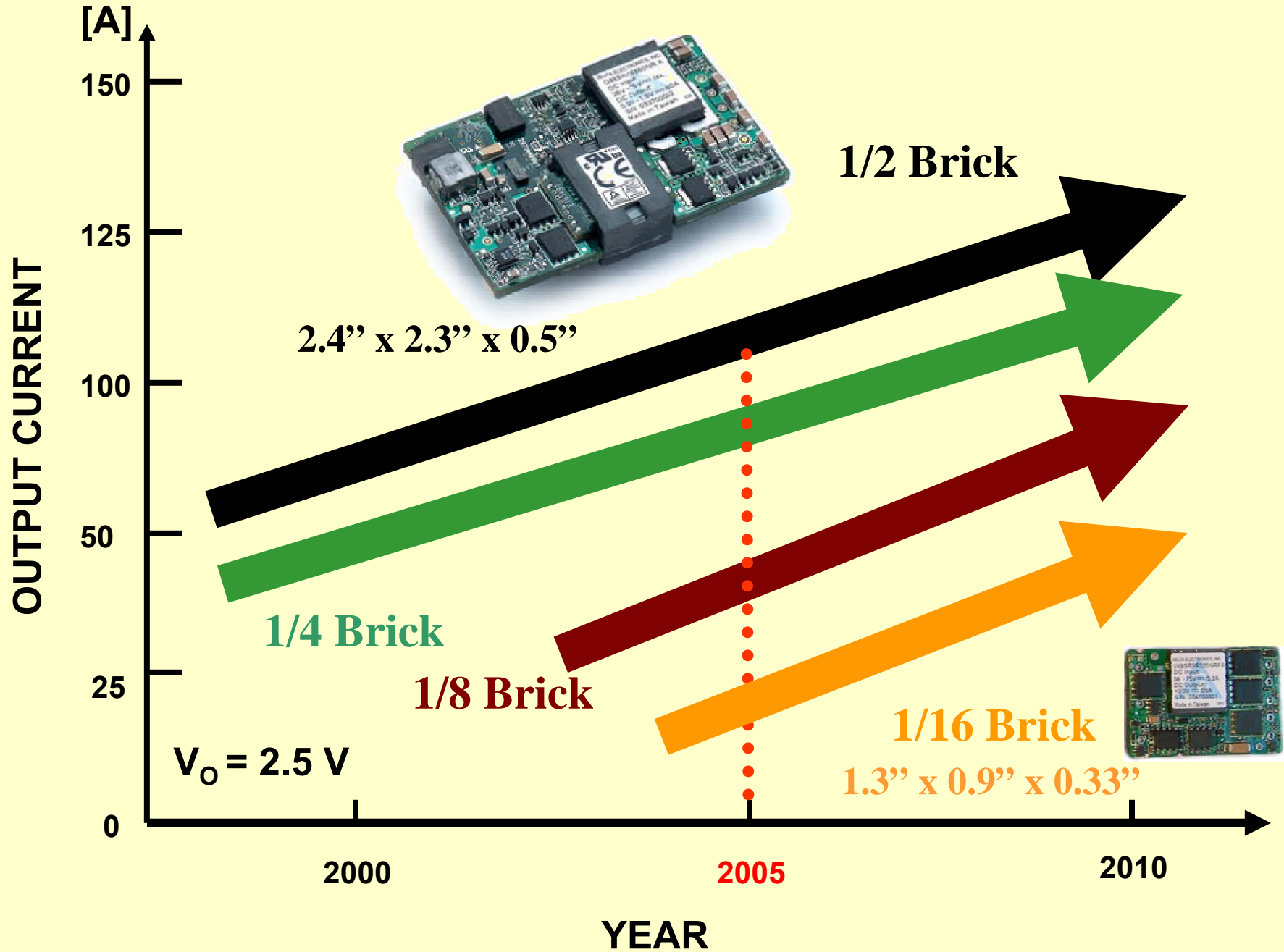


- Power-supply technology will continue to be primarily driven by extremely challenging power-density requirements that need to be met in cost-effective way

POWER DENSITY TRENDS – AC/DC Power Supplies

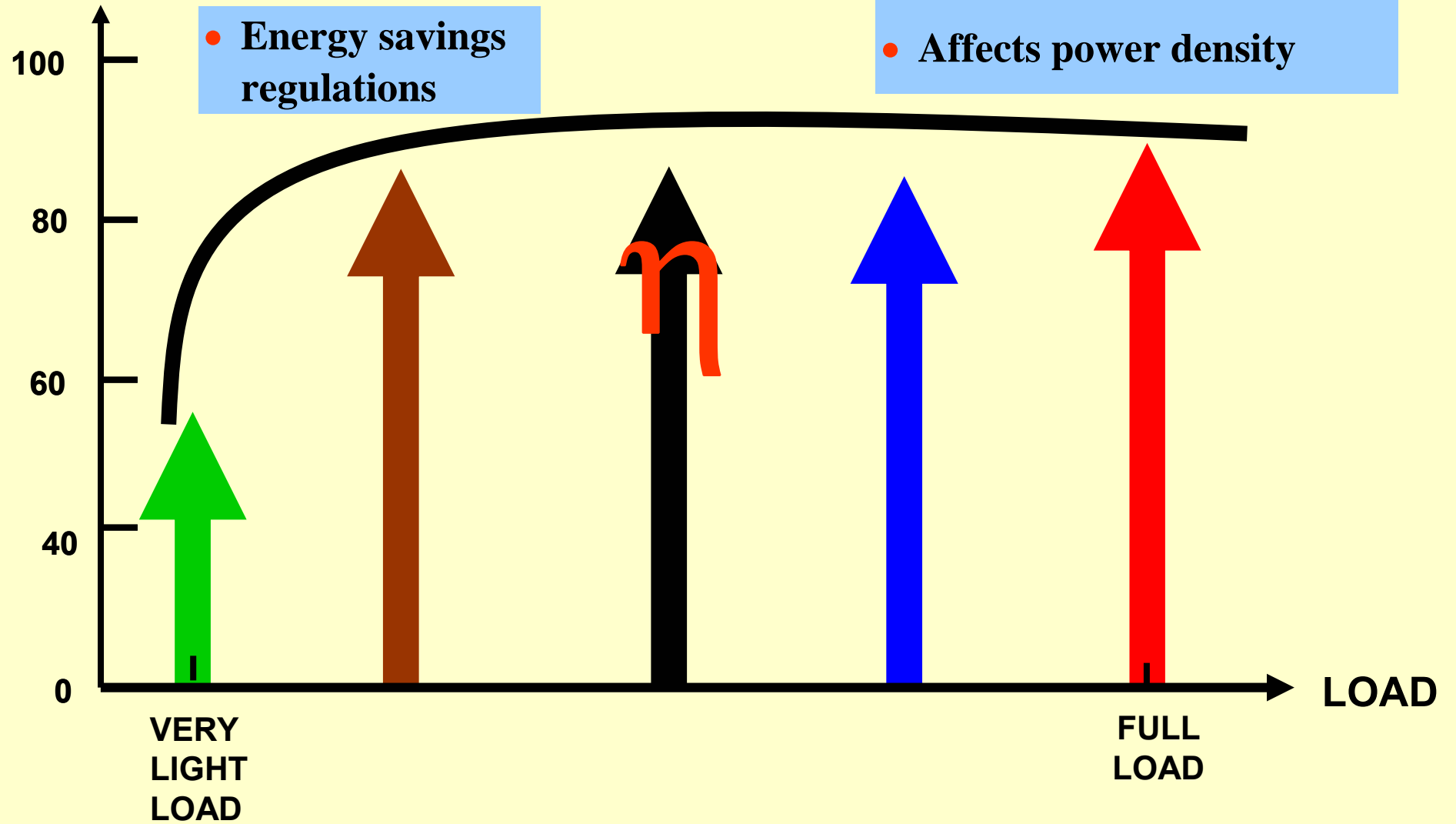


POWER DENSITY TRENDS – DC/DC Converters



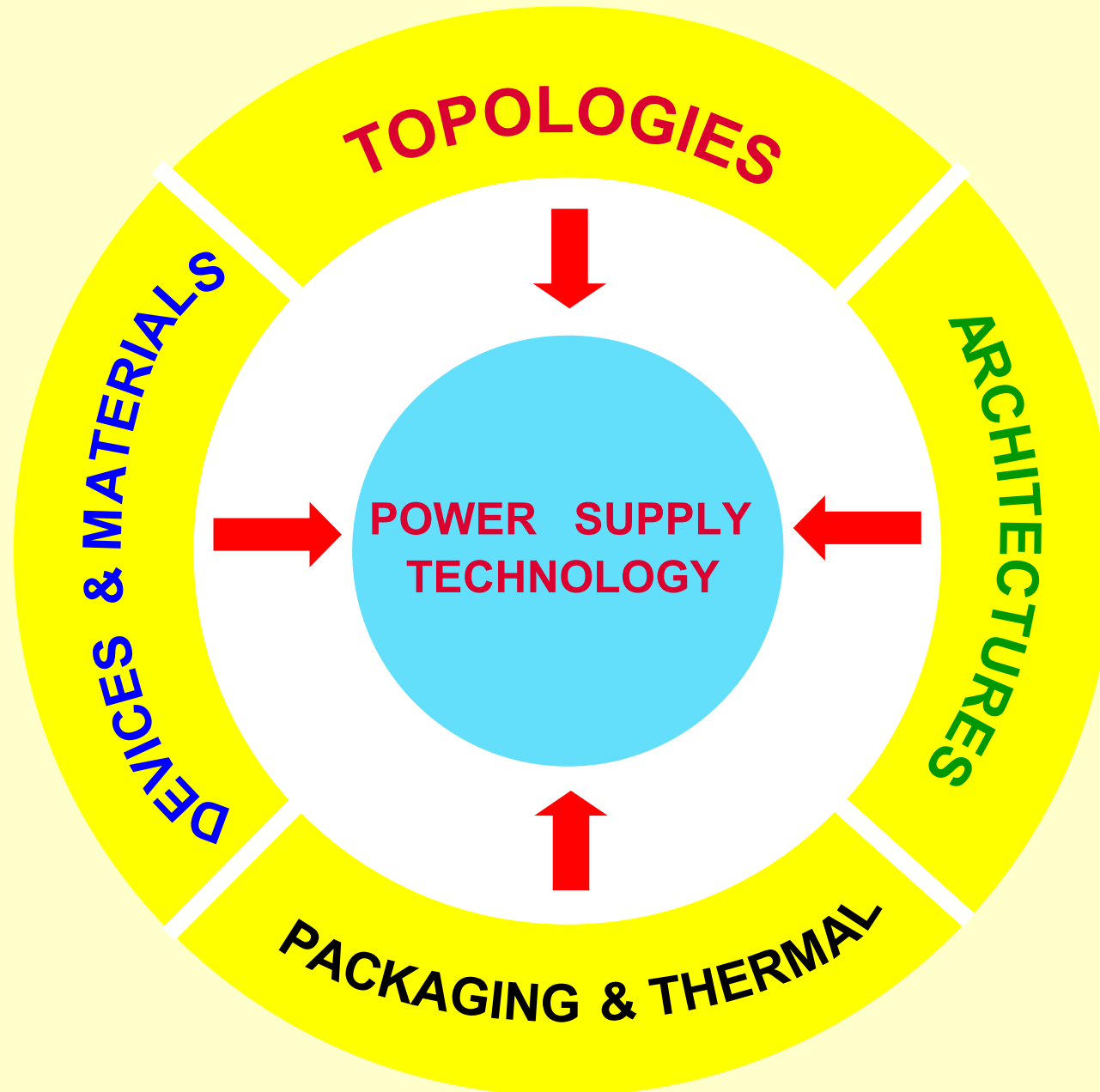
EFFICIENCY AS TECHNOLOGY DRIVER

EFFICIENCY [%]




- **Digital technology has been used in power conversion applications for long time**
 - **power management**
 - UPS, telecom, and server systems
 - **digital control**
 - motor drives, UPSs, and telecom three-phase SMRs
- **Digital control and power management have been recently employed in VRs and POLs**
- **Single-phase ac/dc front-end server power supplies with digital control are about to become available**
- **Attractiveness of digital technology stems from its programmability and communication capability**
- **No doubt that digital technology will be indispensable part of future power supplies**

KEY POWER-SUPPLY TECHNOLOGY AREAS



- Semiconductor component technology has made impressive advances

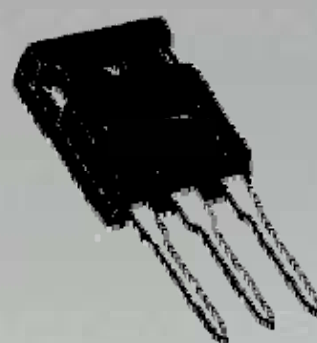
circa 1990



TO-247AC

$V(\text{BR})_{\text{DSS}} = 600 \text{ V}$
 $I_{\text{D(max)}} = 16 \text{ A}$
 $R_{\text{DS(on)}} = 0.40 \ \Omega$
 $Q_{\text{g}} = 210 \text{ nC}$
 $\text{FOM} = R_{\text{DS(on)}} \times Q_{\text{g}} = 84$

circa 2005



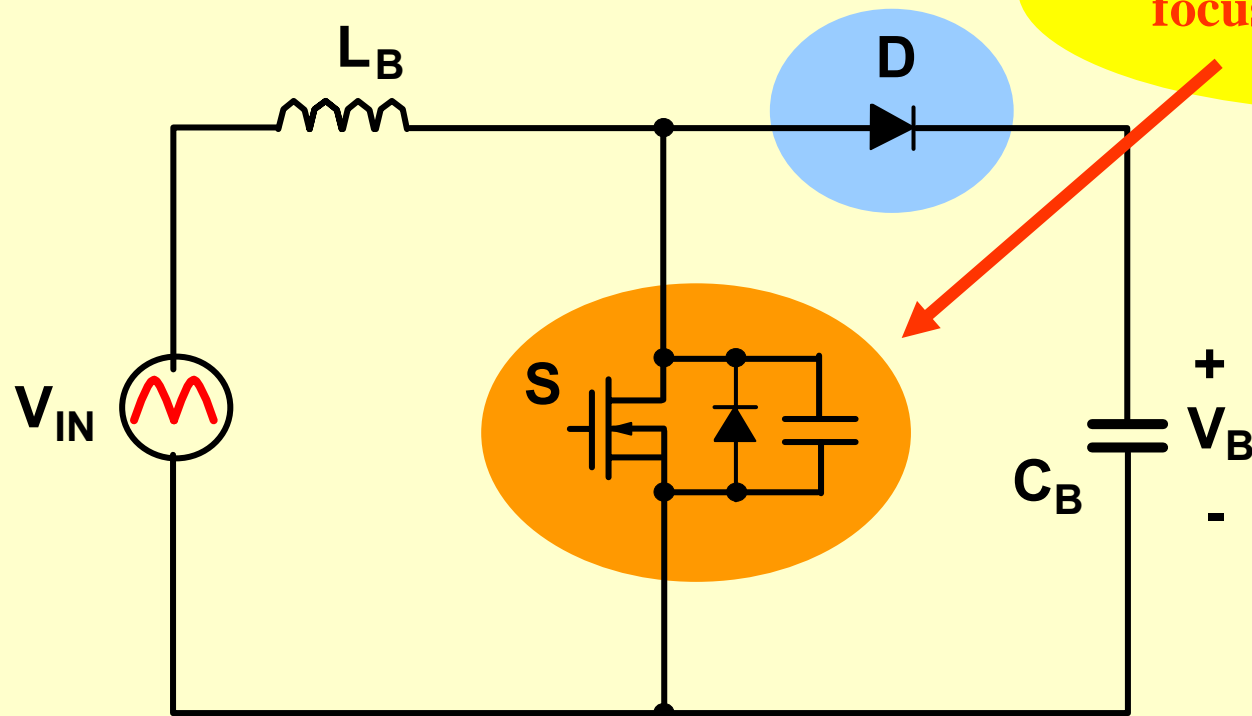
TO-247AC

$V(\text{BR})_{\text{DSS}} = 600 \text{ V}$
 $I_{\text{D(max)}} = 60 \text{ A}$
 $R_{\text{DS(on)}} = 45 \text{ m}\Omega$ **9X improvement**
 $Q_{\text{g}} = 150 \text{ pF}$ **1.4X**
 $\text{FOM} = R_{\text{DS(on)}} \times Q_{\text{g}} = 6.75$ **12X**

- Today, low voltage MOSFETS (25 V / 30 V) for synchronous rectifier applications with extremely low resistances are available

$$R_{\text{DS(on)}} = 2\text{-}3 \text{ m}\Omega$$

- Introduction of Silicon Carbide (SiC) rectifiers has enabled operation of PFC circuits at higher switching frequencies
 - no snubber required to control recovered charge of boost rectifier
 - low-component count



- Still majority of PFC with SiC rectifier operate at frequencies below 150 kHz
 - frequency limited by MOSFET performance

- **Generally, advancements in magnetics and capacitors are lagging far behind advancements in semiconductor components**

- **Magnetic materials**

- no major improvements in core materials for long time
- increased number of available core shapes
 - low-profile cores for planar magnetics



- **Capacitors**

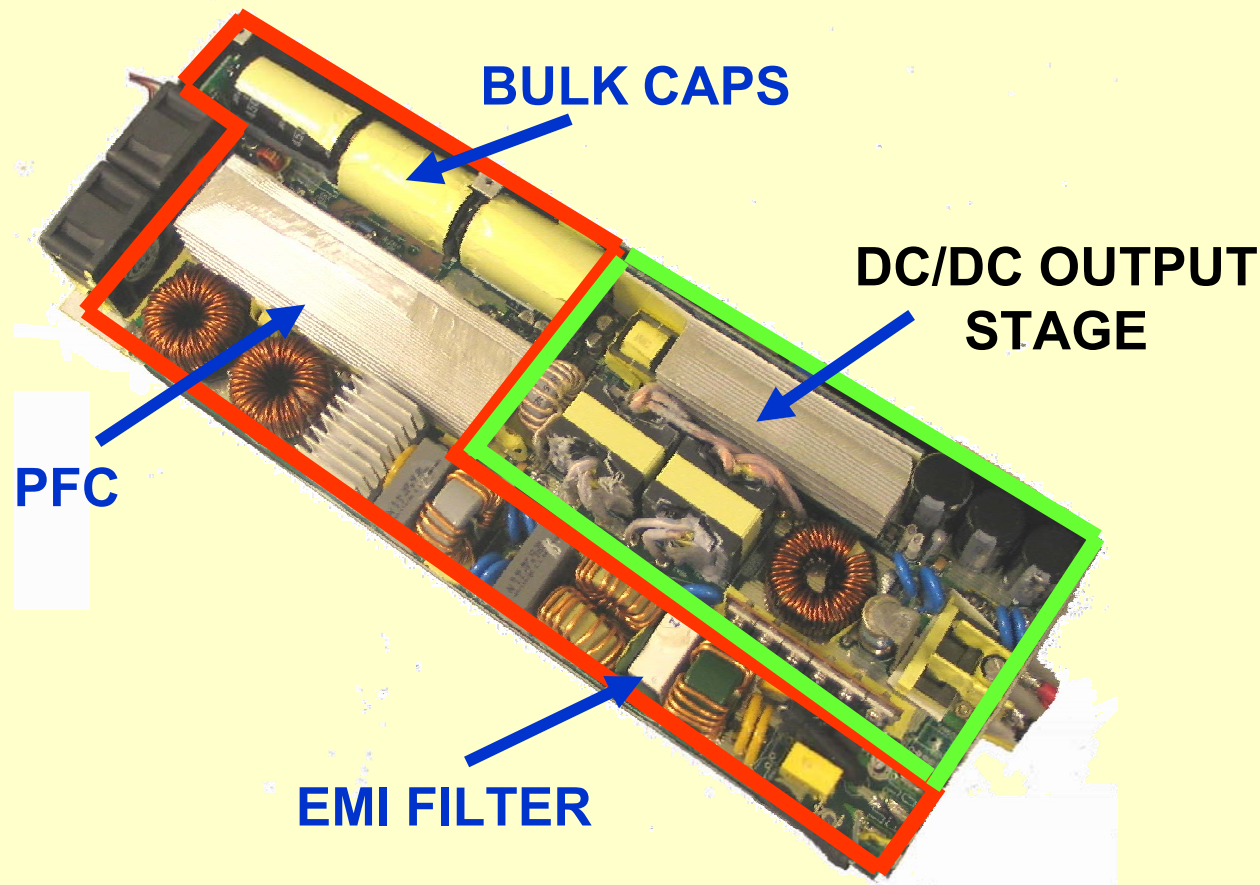
- no significant improvements seen in volume reduction of electrolytic capacitors
 - size of energy-storage electrolytic capacitors emerging as major obstacle to achieving high-power densities in applications with hold-up time requirements



HIGH POWER DENSITY AC/DC POWER SUPPLIES

- In typical high-power-density ac/dc power supply 60-65% of volume is taken by EMI filter, PFC, and bulk capacitors

3 kW / 48 V
25 W/in³
1U



- Decreasing size of front end is key to increasing power density of ac/dc power supplies

BULK CAPACITOR SIZE CONSIDERATIONS

- Bulk capacitor size / number of caps is limited either by
 - life-time (ripple-current) considerations, or
 - hold-up time energy requirements
- In universal-line (90 – 264 V_{ac}) power supplies with output power rating over 800 W bulk capacitor size is usually limited by life time requirements

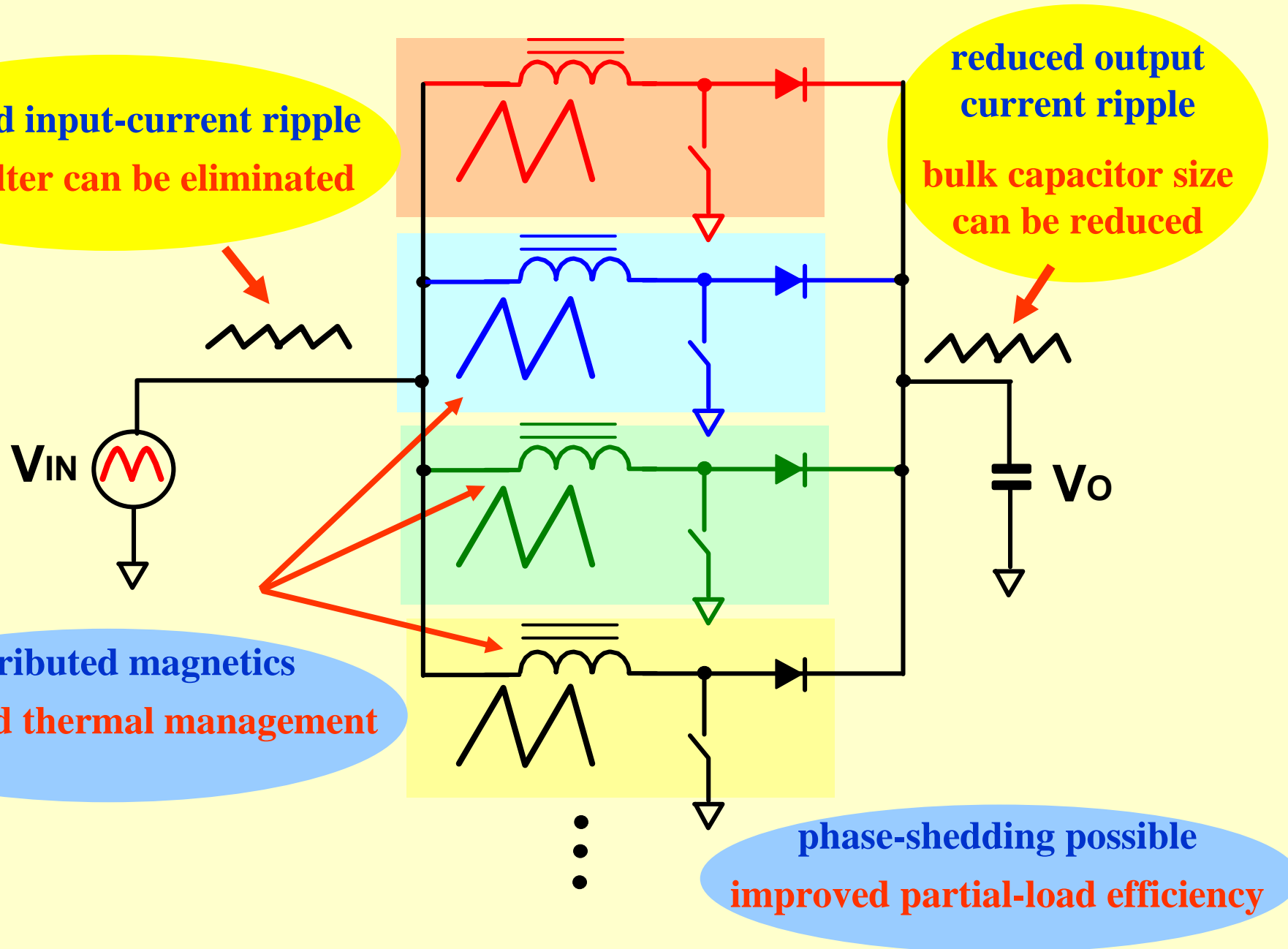


two caps required
to meet hold-up
time requirement

however, three caps are
required to handle ripple
current to meet life time
specs

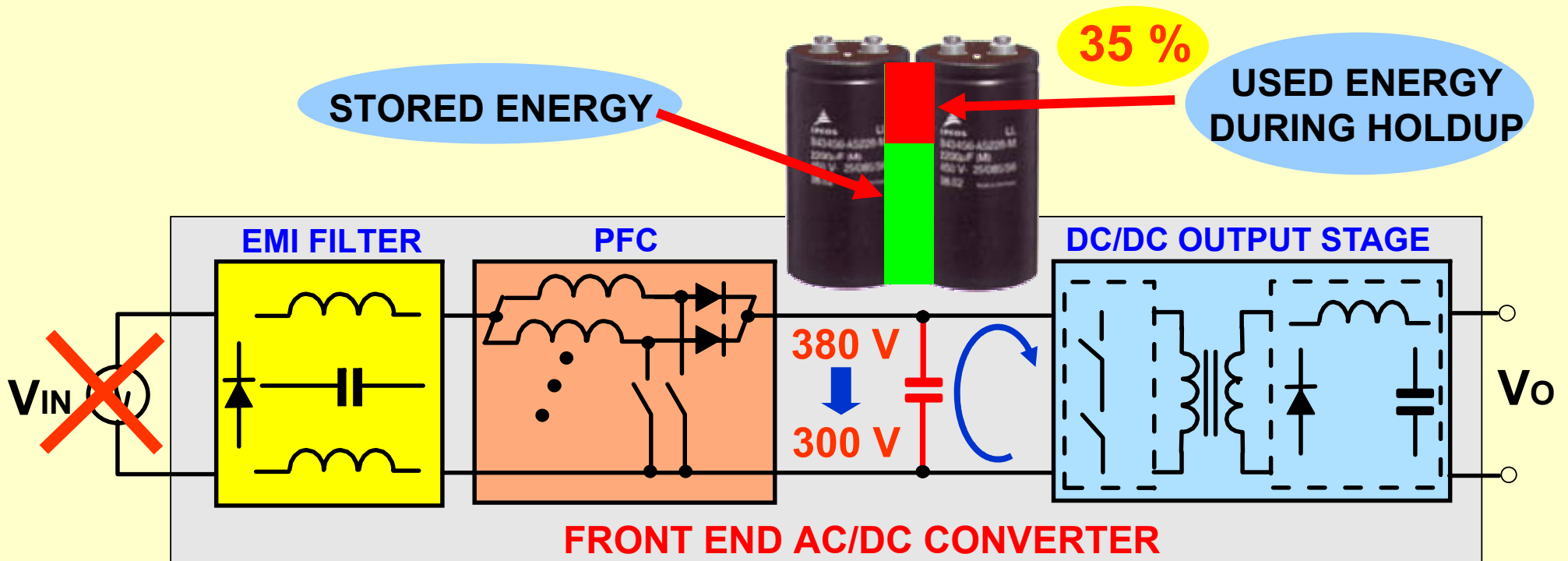
PFC FRONT END CONSIDERATIONS

- Interleaving technique may help in reducing size of PFC front end



OPTIMIZATION OF BULK-CAPACITOR ENERGY-STORAGE UTILIZATION

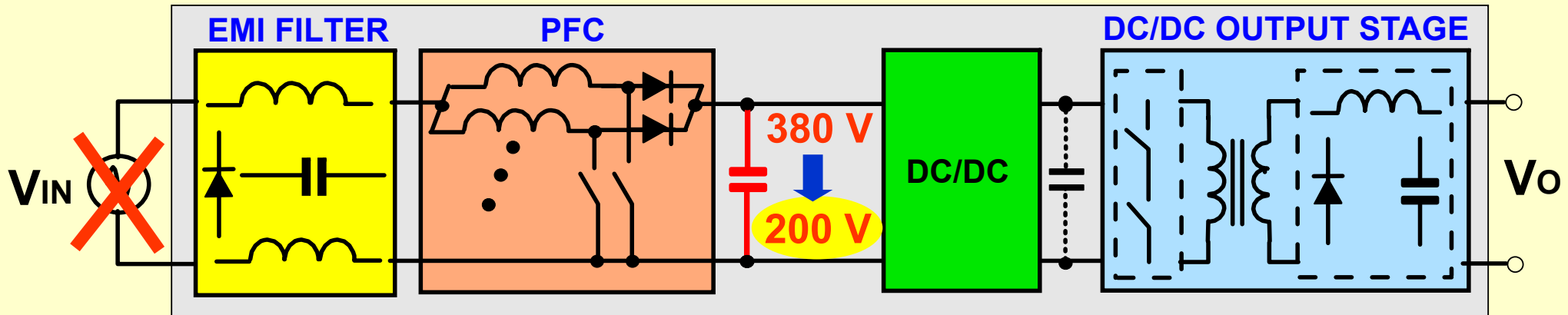
- Further bulk capacitor volume in applications with hold-up time requirement can be minimized by maximizing stored-energy utilization



- Only approximately one-third of energy stored in bulk capacitor(s) is utilized during hold-up time

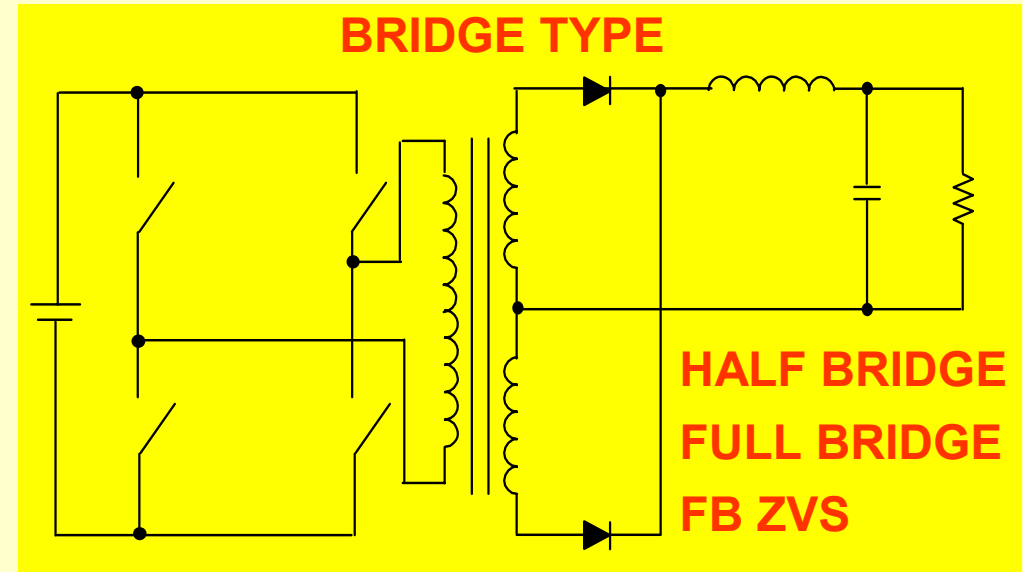
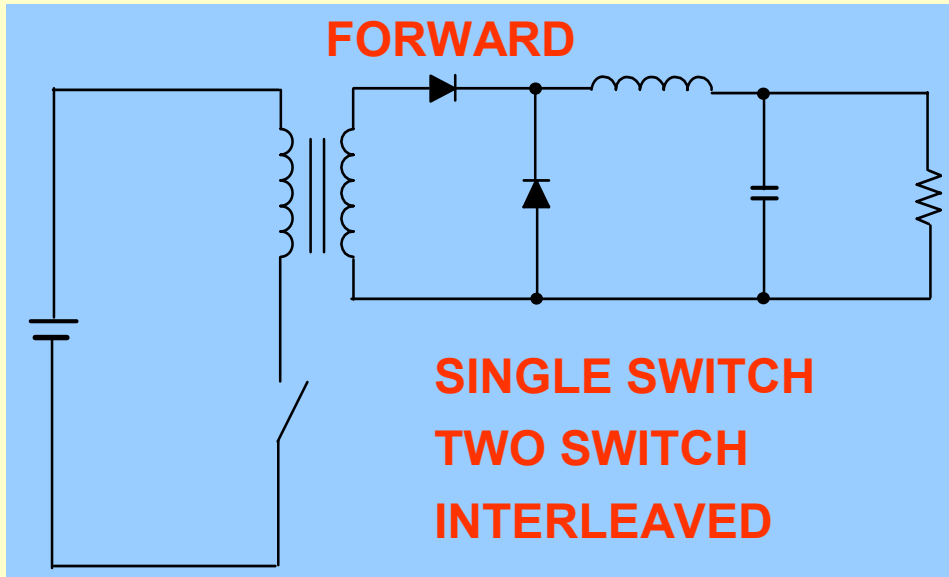
POWER-STAGE OPTIMIZATION

- Three-stage approach can be employed to maximize utilization of bulk-capacitor energy

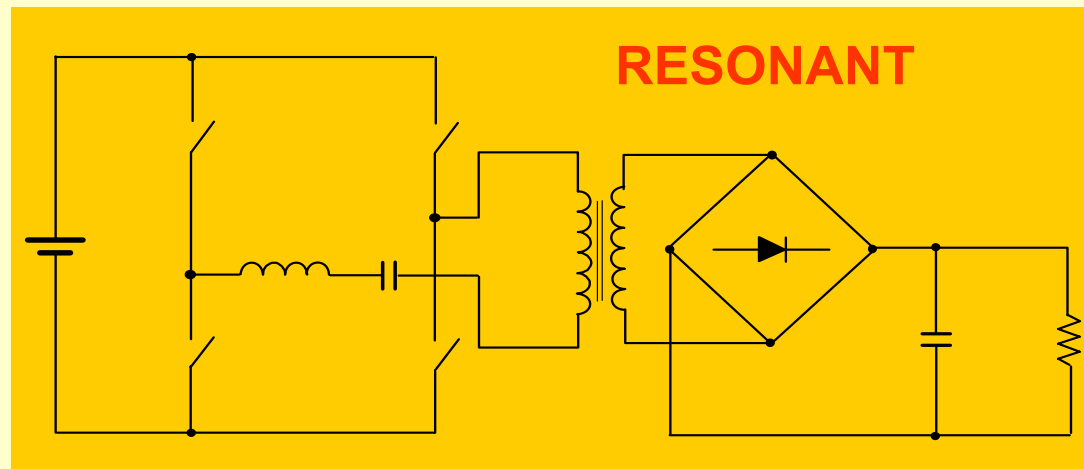


- Three-stage approach may also improve overall performance
 - creates optimal operating conditions for dc/dc output stage
 - constant input voltage operation
 - dc/dc transformer implementation
 - more evenly distributed losses
 - very desirable in low-profile applications, e.g., 1U designs

- No panacea topology
 - well known and established PWM topologies will still dominate



- Resonant techniques will be employed more than in the past
 - dc/dc transformer implementations



- Major future improvements of power densities are expected to come from advancements in

COMPONENT INTEGRATION

- active components
 - switches, drivers & control
- passive components
 - magnetics
 - capacitors

PACKAGING TECHNOLOGY

- component level
- board level
- box level
- system level

THERMAL MANAGMENT

- component level
- board level
- box level
- system level

PACKAGING & THERMAL MANAGEMENT

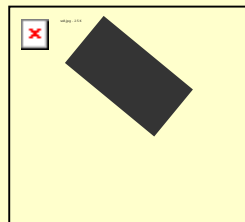
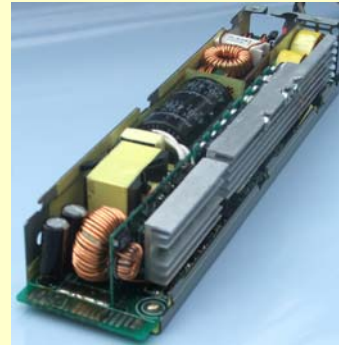
Watts / Sq. Ft.

VOLUME UTILIZATION

3D PACKAGING

PACKAGE PARASITICS

PACKAGING



\$ /Watts

AIR FLOW / ACOUSTICS

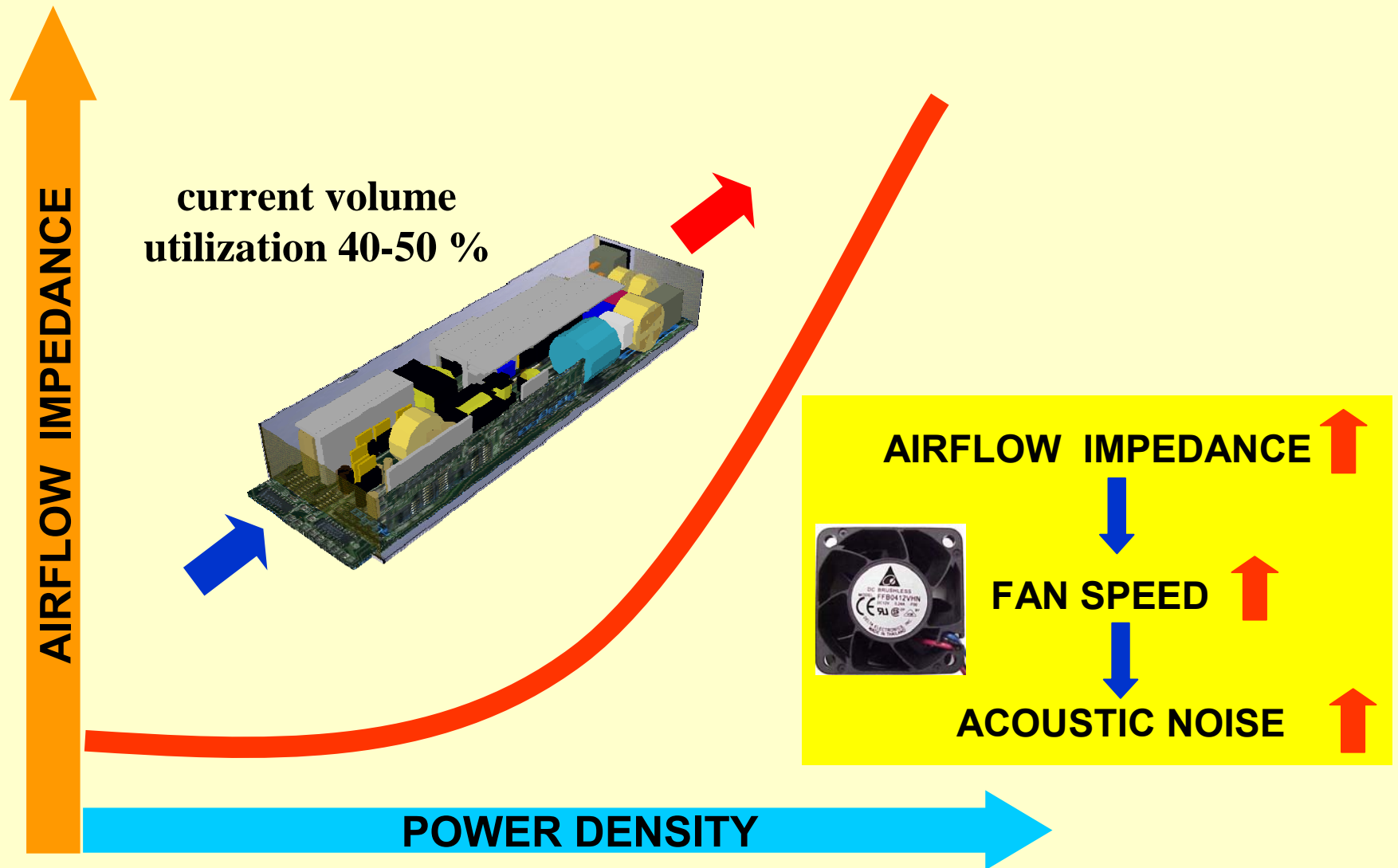
THERMAL VIAS & HEAT SPREADERS

THERMAL IMPEDANCE

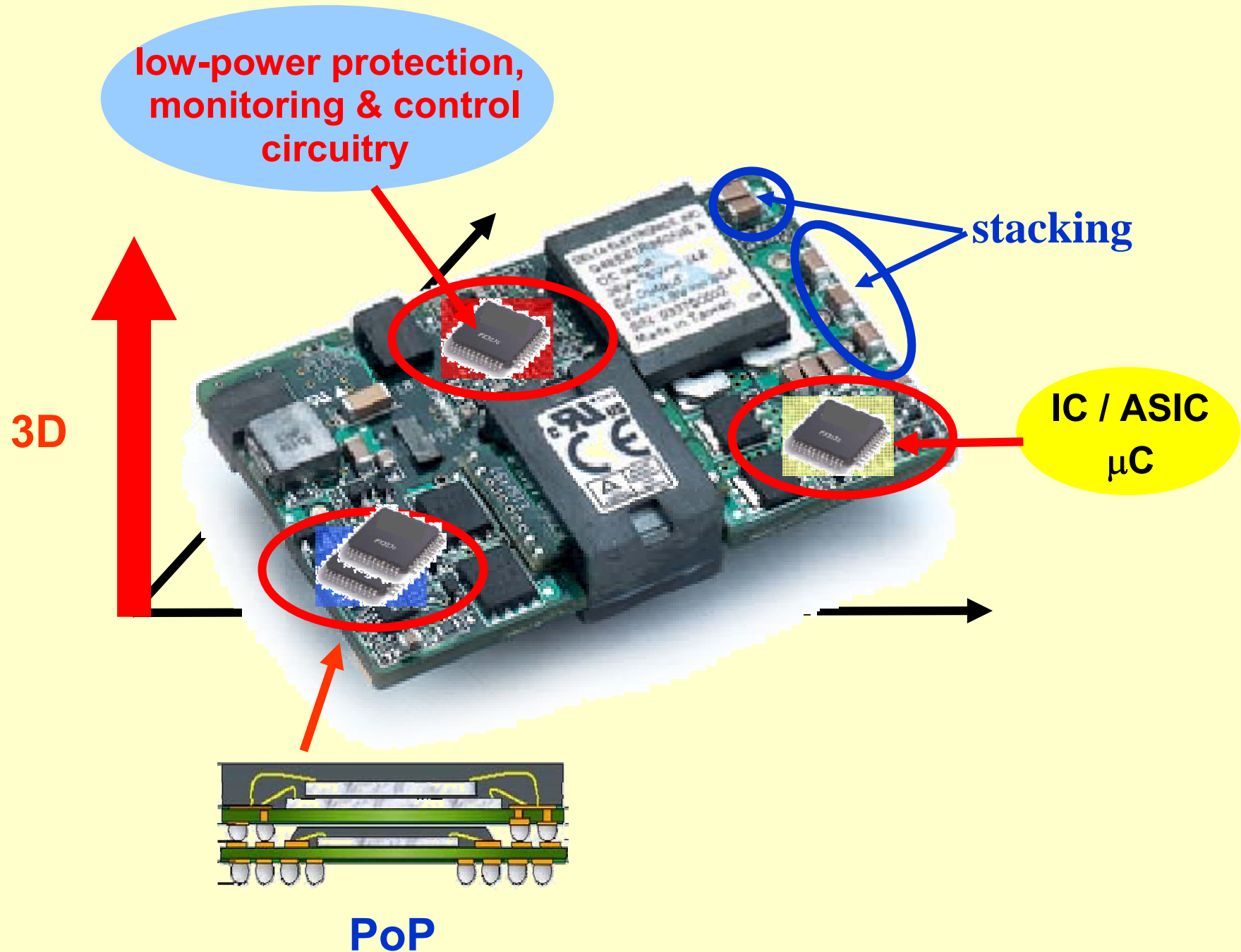
THERMAL

AC/DC PACKAGING & THERMAL CHALLENGES

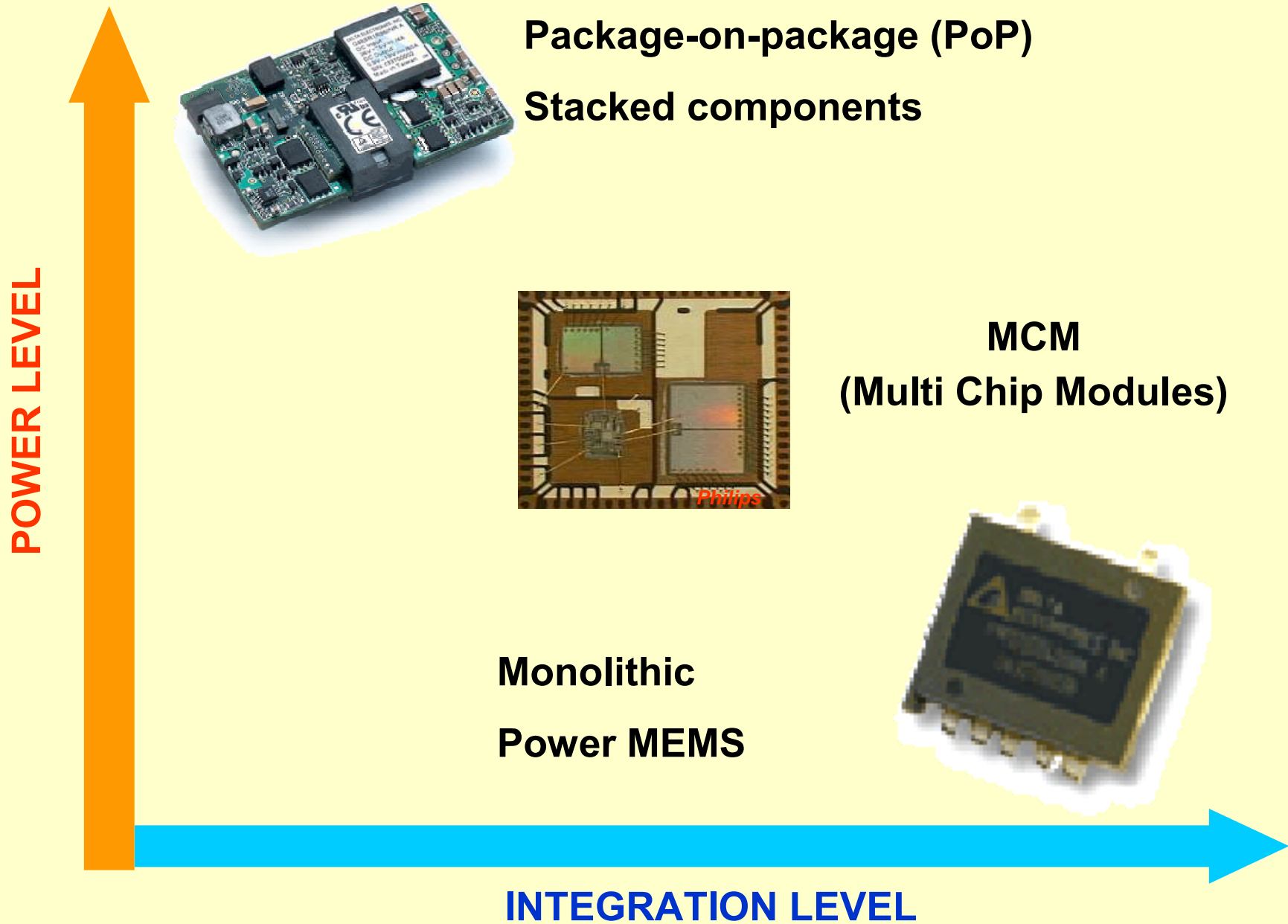
- Improving cooling efficiency is paramount for further increases of power density of ac/dc power supplies



DC/DC CONVERTER PACKAGING TRENDS



DC/DC CONVERTER PACKAGING TRENDS (cont'd)



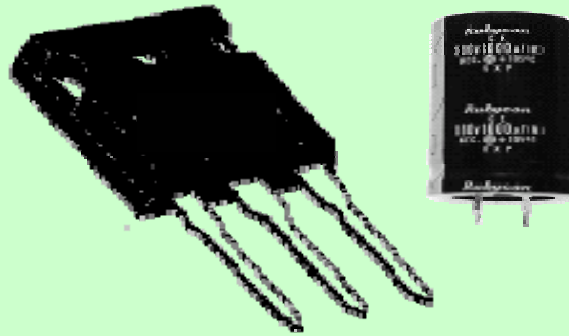
SUMMARY

- Future power supply performance improvements will be achieved by incremental gains in

PACKAGING



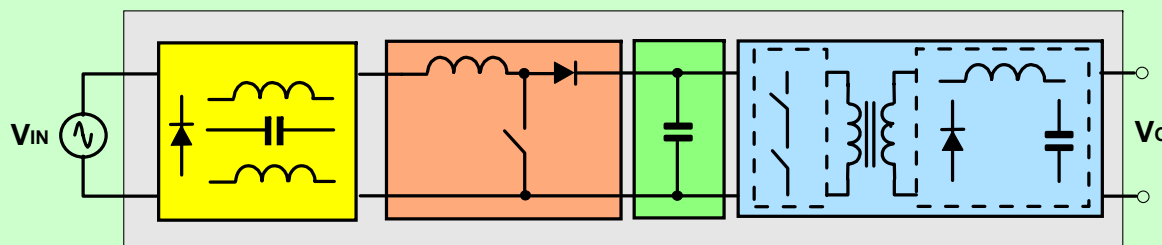
COMPONENTS



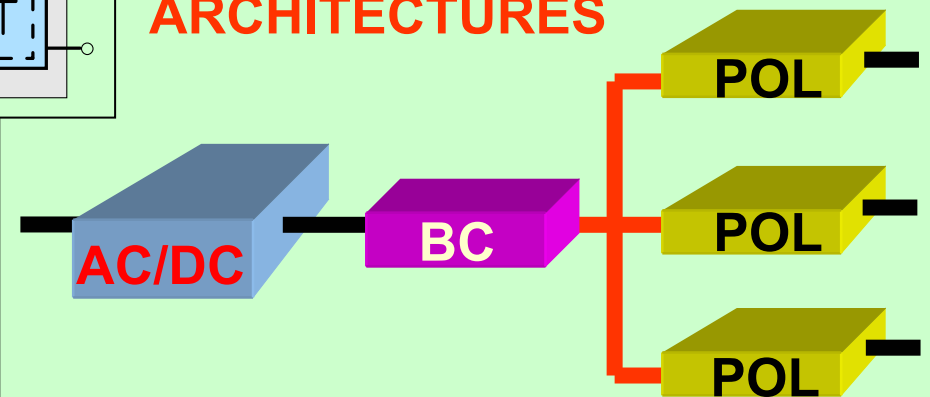
MATERIALS

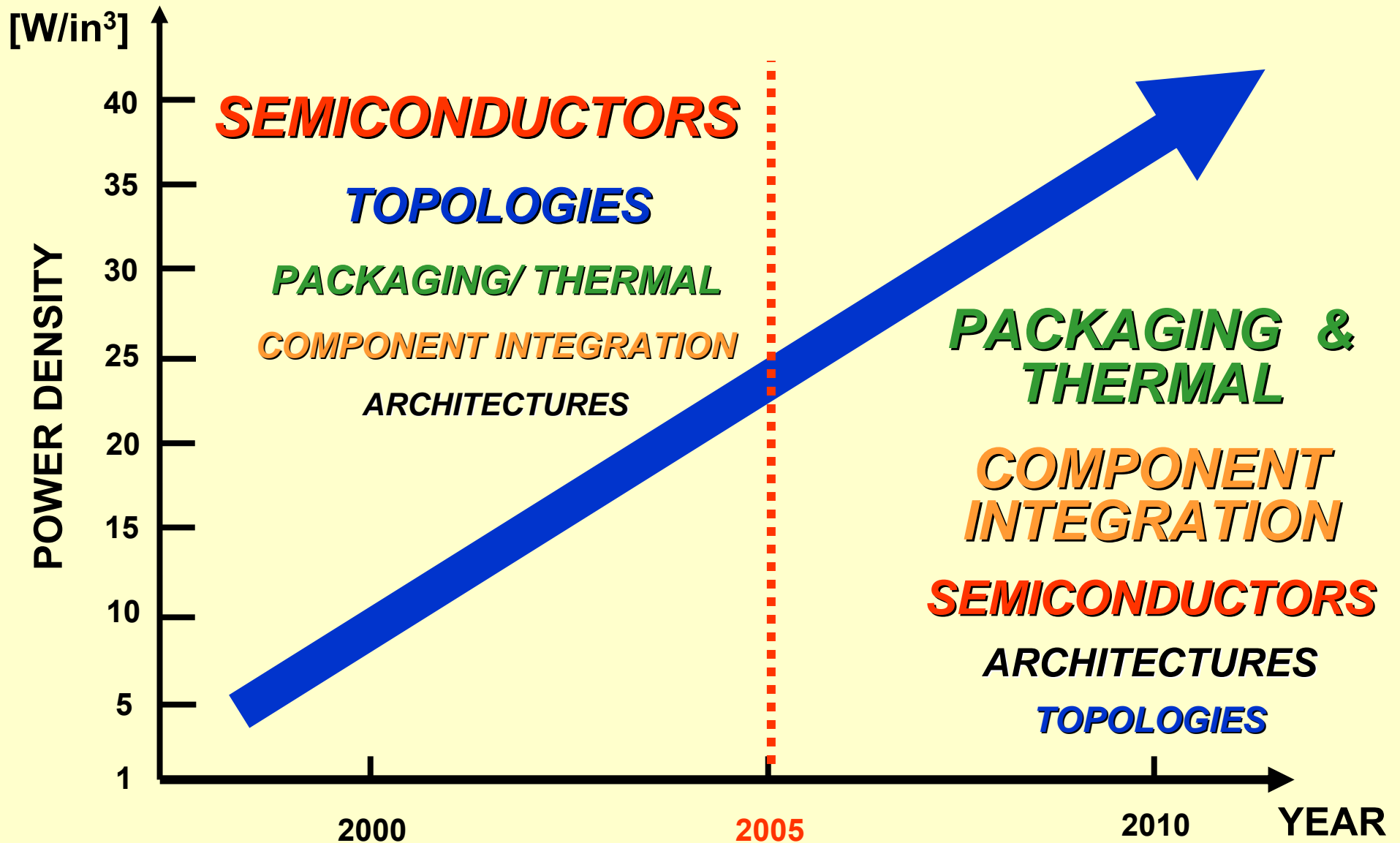


CIRCUIT OPTIMIZATION



ARCHITECTURES





- Component integration and packaging/thermal technologies will play major roll in future improvements of power density

Our Mission

To provide innovative energy-saving products
for a better quality of life

THANK YOU