



# Transient response of Field Programmable Power Supply Array based on power SoC

Madoka Higashida, Seiya Abe, Satoshi Matsumoto  
Kyushu Institute of Technology



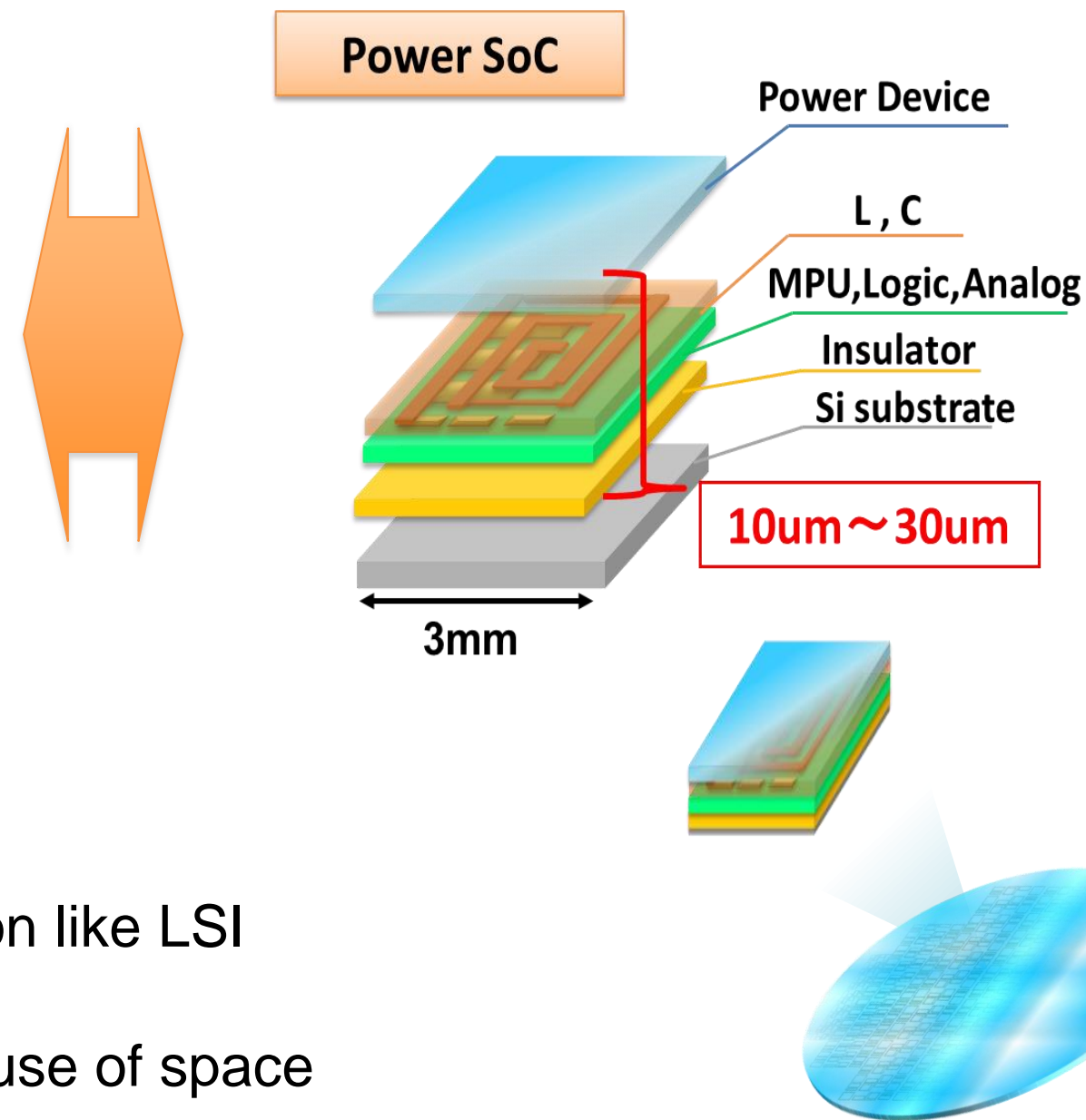
## Introduction

### Market demand of power supply

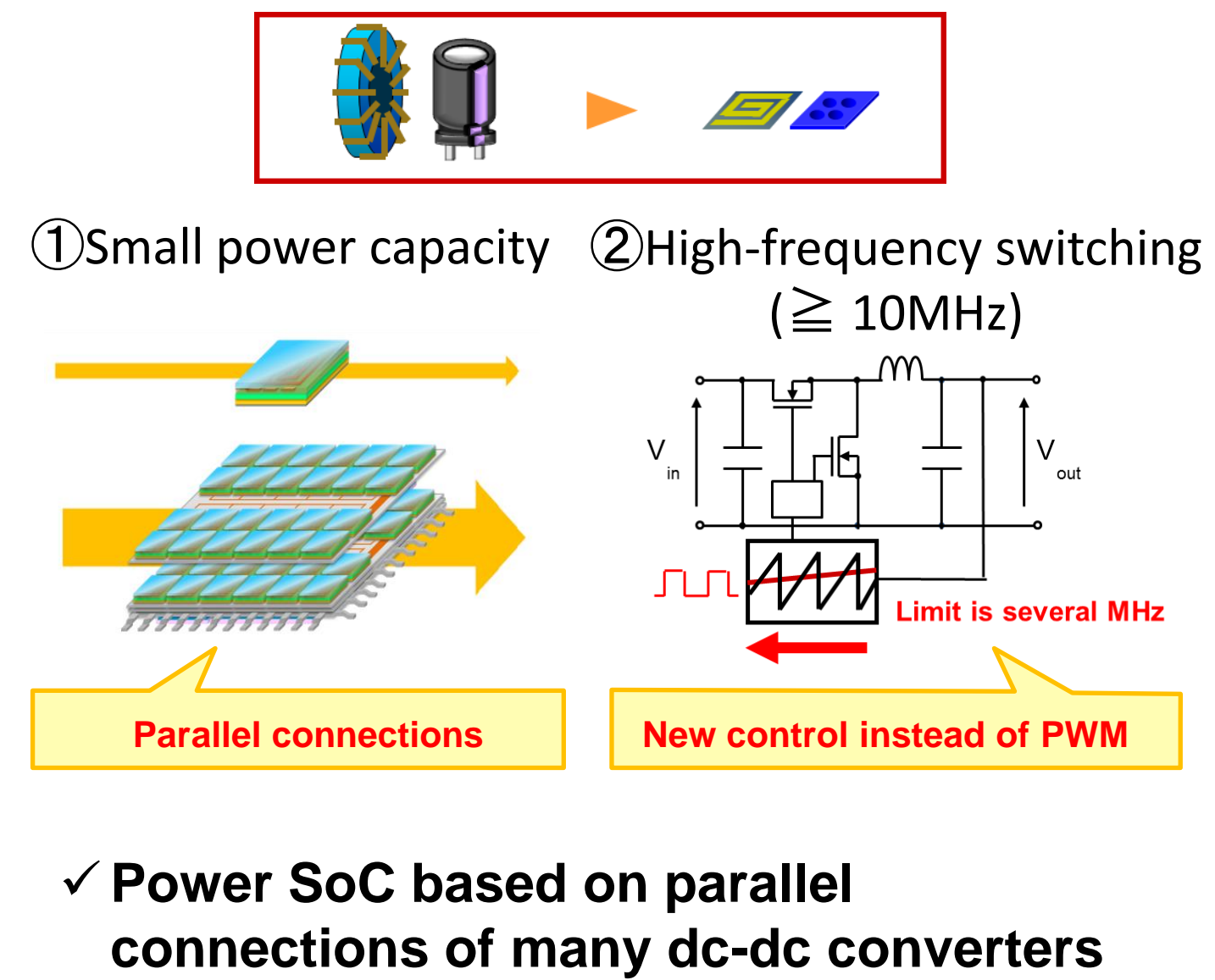
- Reduction in Size and Weight
- High efficiency
- High speed response
- Reduction in Cost

### Power SoC's Advantages

1. Size and weight reduction
2. High efficiency
3. Cost reduction ⇒ Mass production like LSI
4. High performance ⇒ Stable operation and efficient use of space



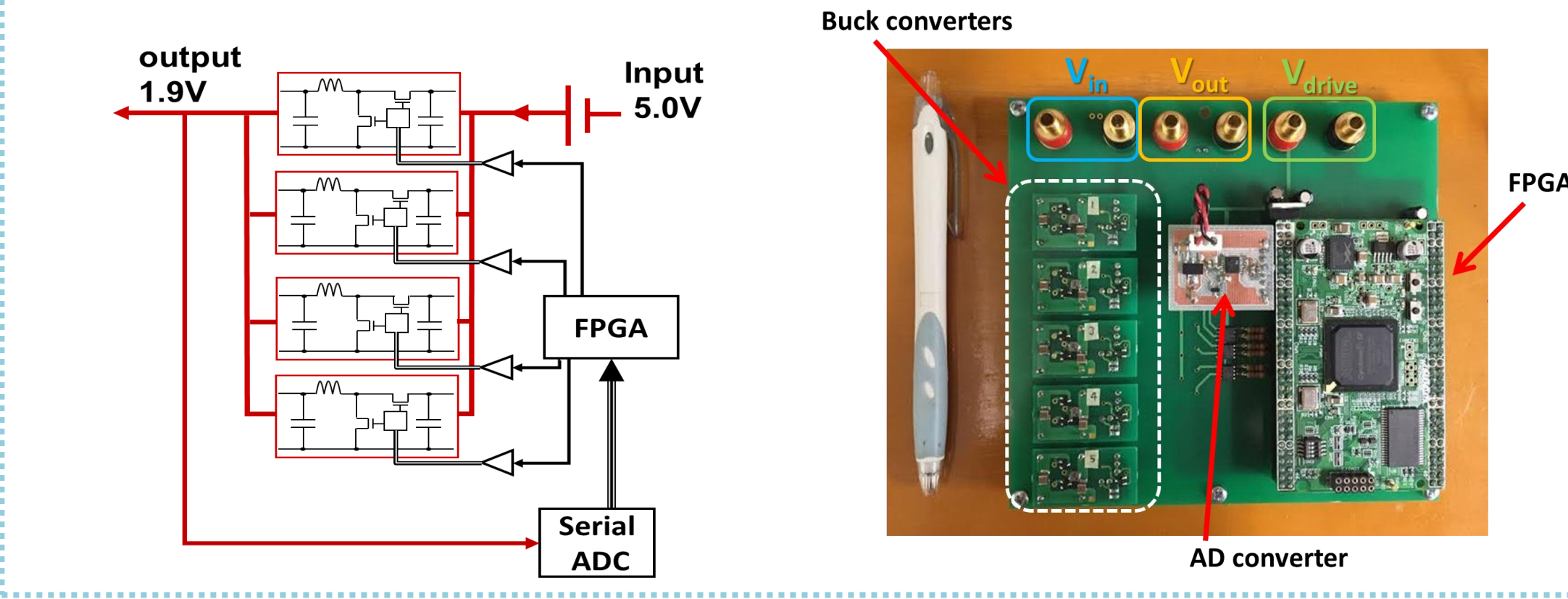
### Challenges and Approaches



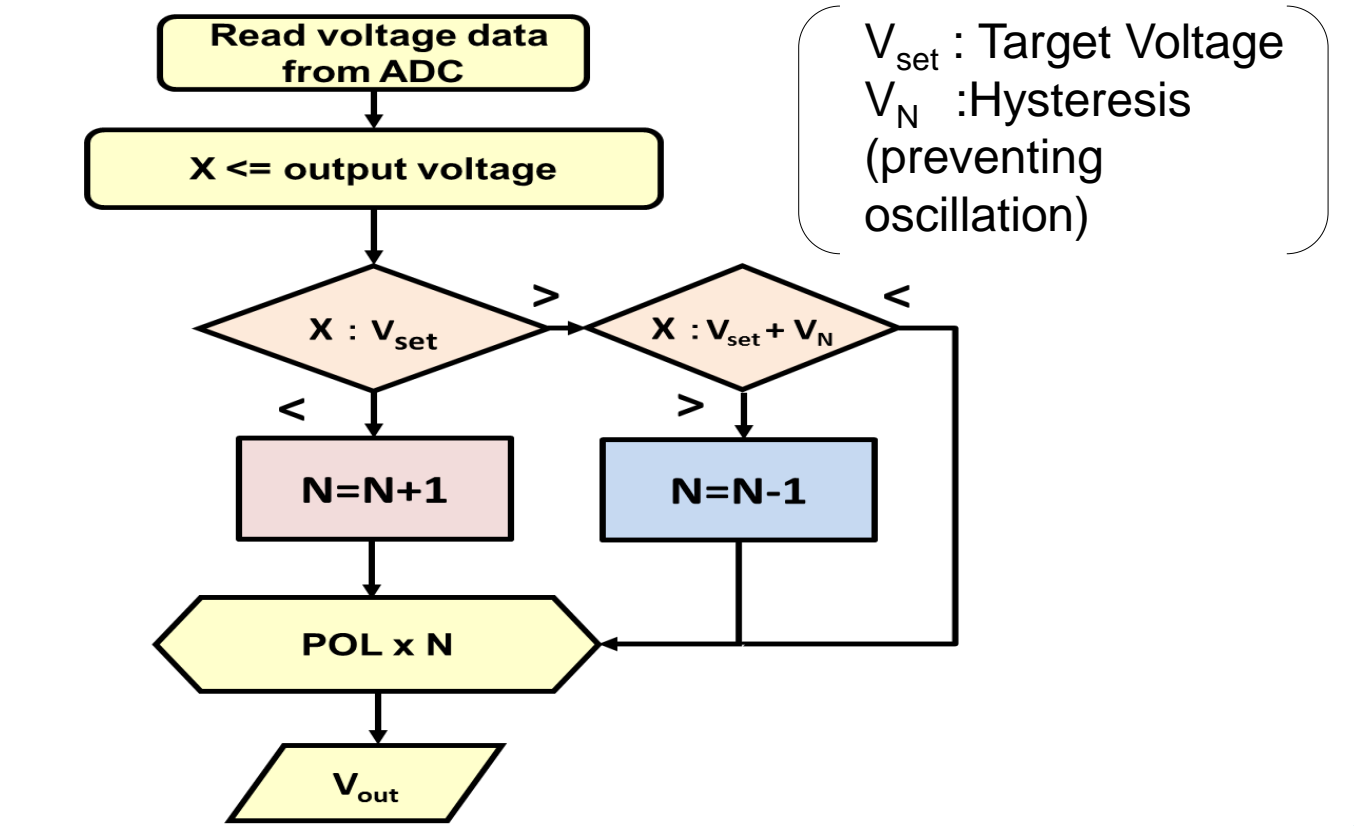
✓ Power SoC based on parallel connections of many dc-dc converters

## Circuit configuration and Control algorithm

### Circuit configuration

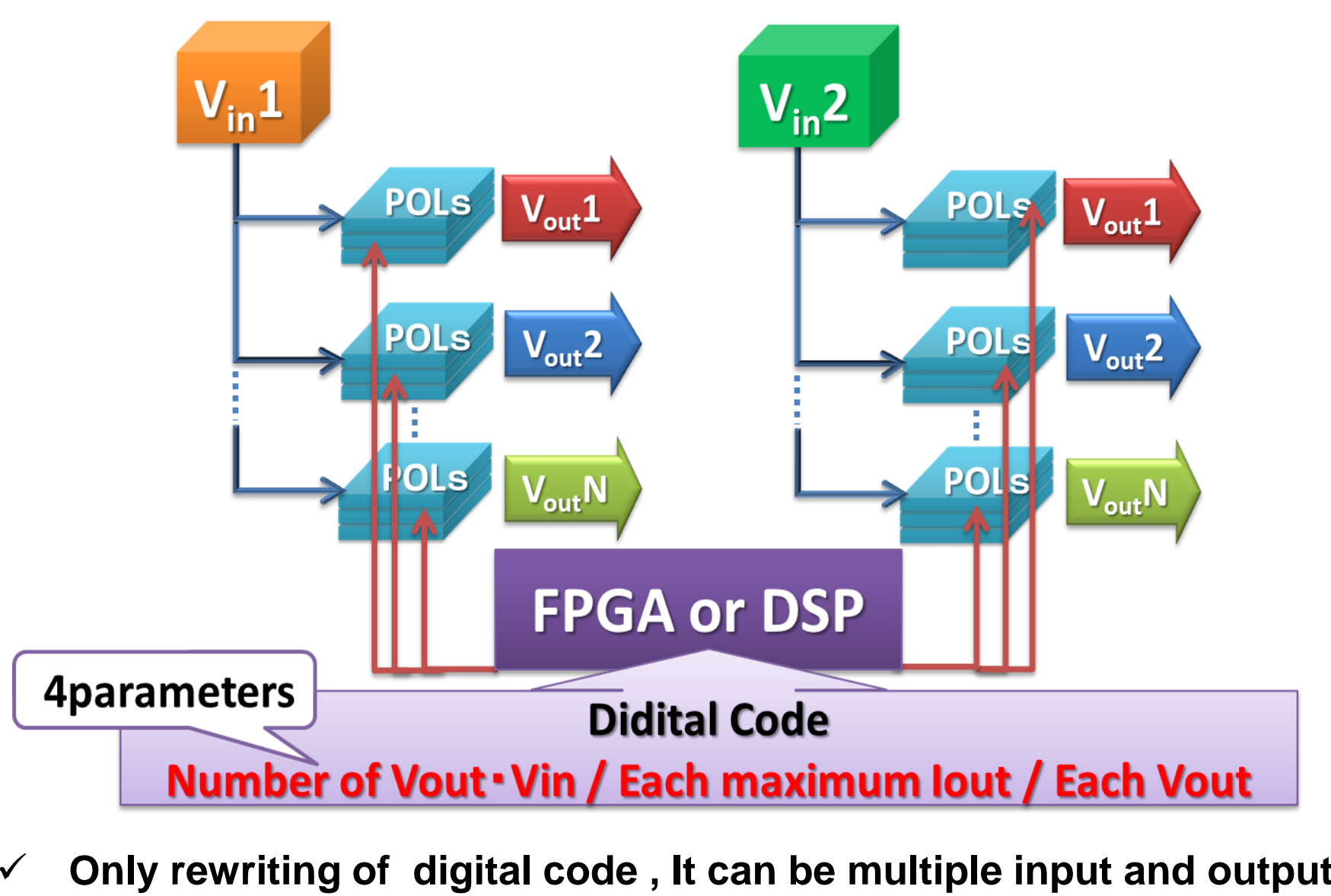


### Control algorithm



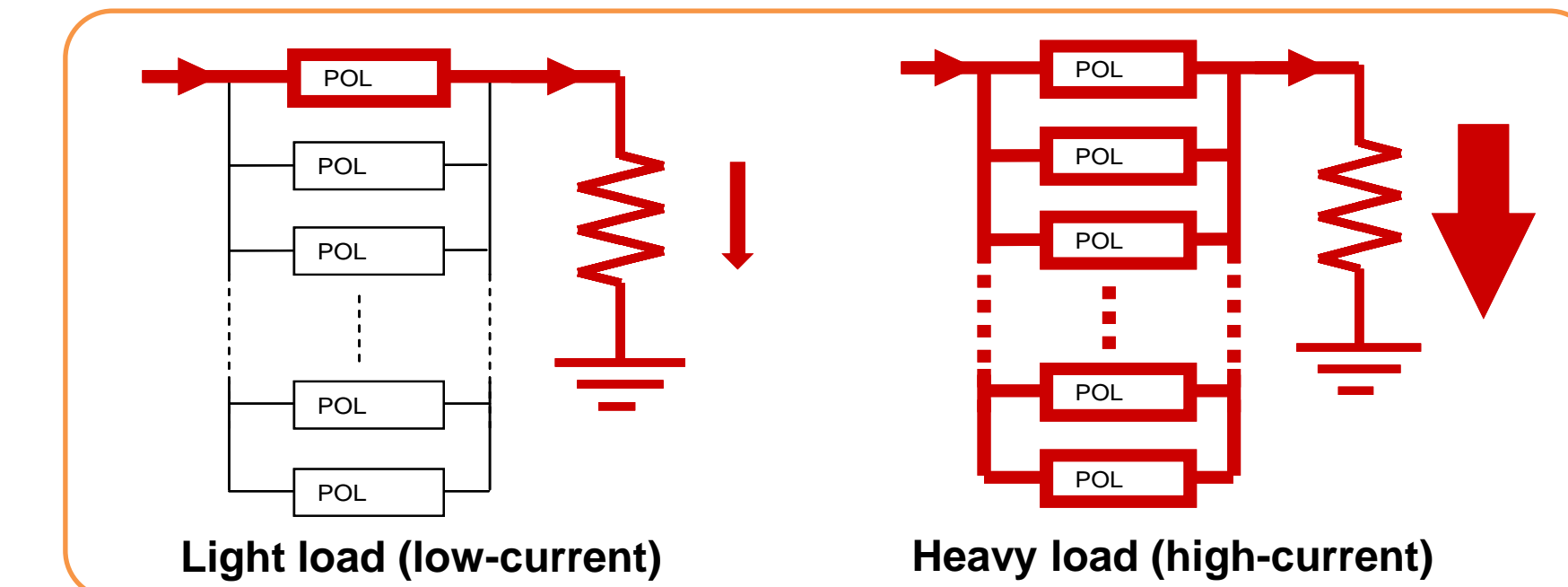
## Block diagram and Control method

### Block diagram<sup>[1]</sup>



✓ Only rewriting of digital code, It can be multiple input and output

### Control method<sup>[2]</sup>



Switching number  $N$  in response to output current

### Formula

○ Buck converter

$$V_{out} = DV_{in} - \frac{r}{N}I$$

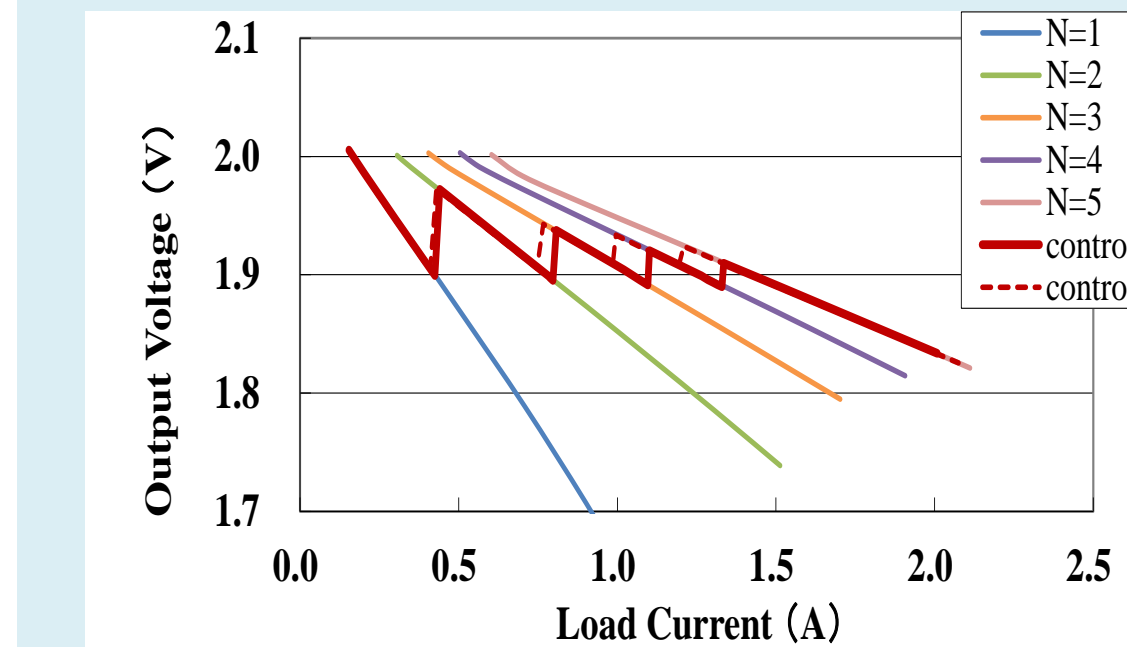
○ Boost converter

$$V_{out} = \frac{1}{1-D}V_{in} - \frac{r}{N}I$$

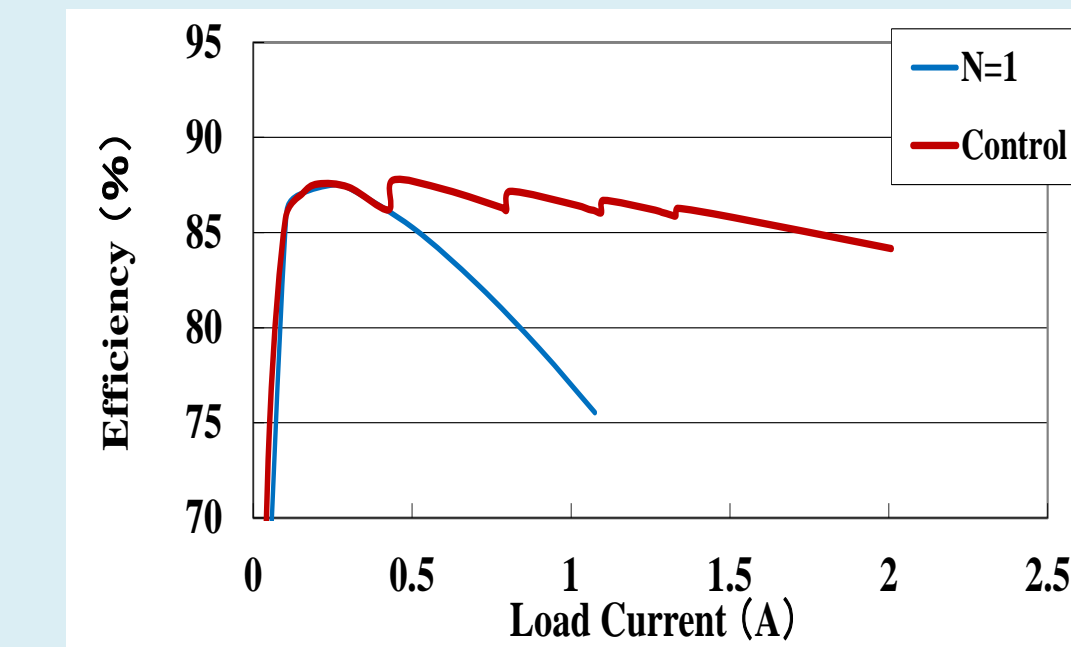
D: Duty ratio  
r: Internal resistance  
N: Number of DC-DC converter  
I: Output Current

## Results

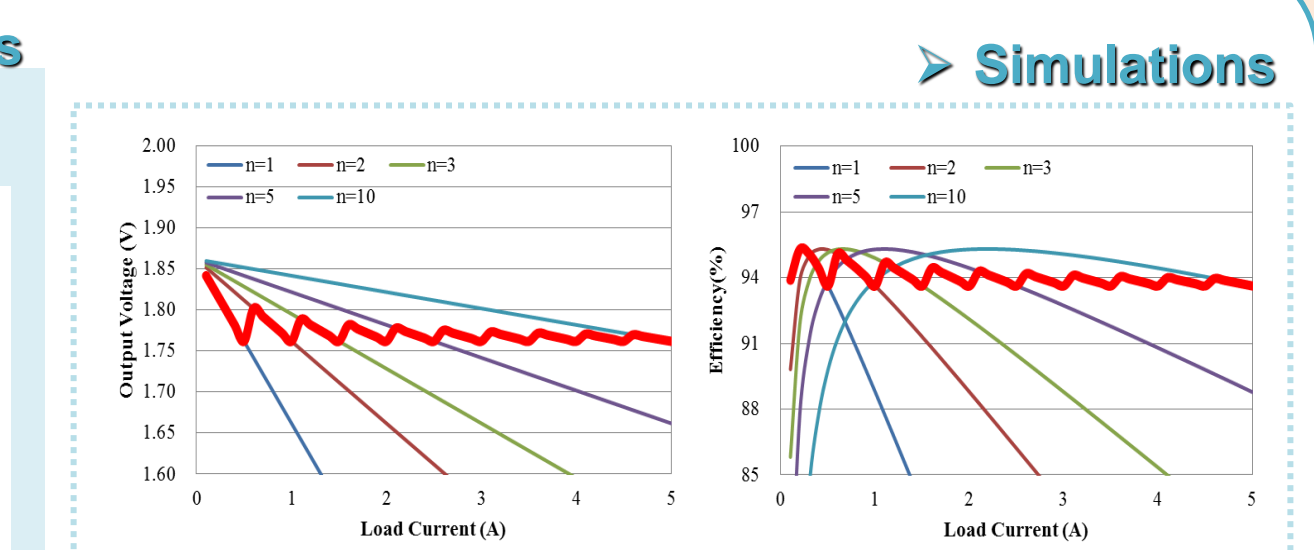
### Load characteristic



### Efficiency characteristic

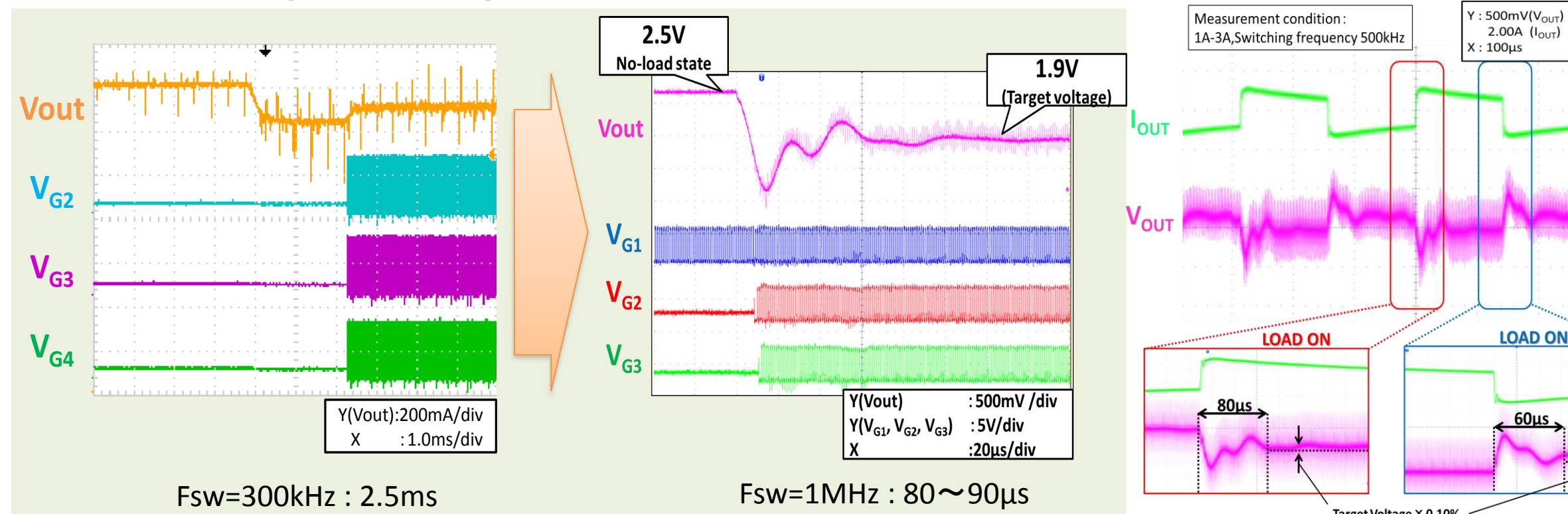


### Experiments

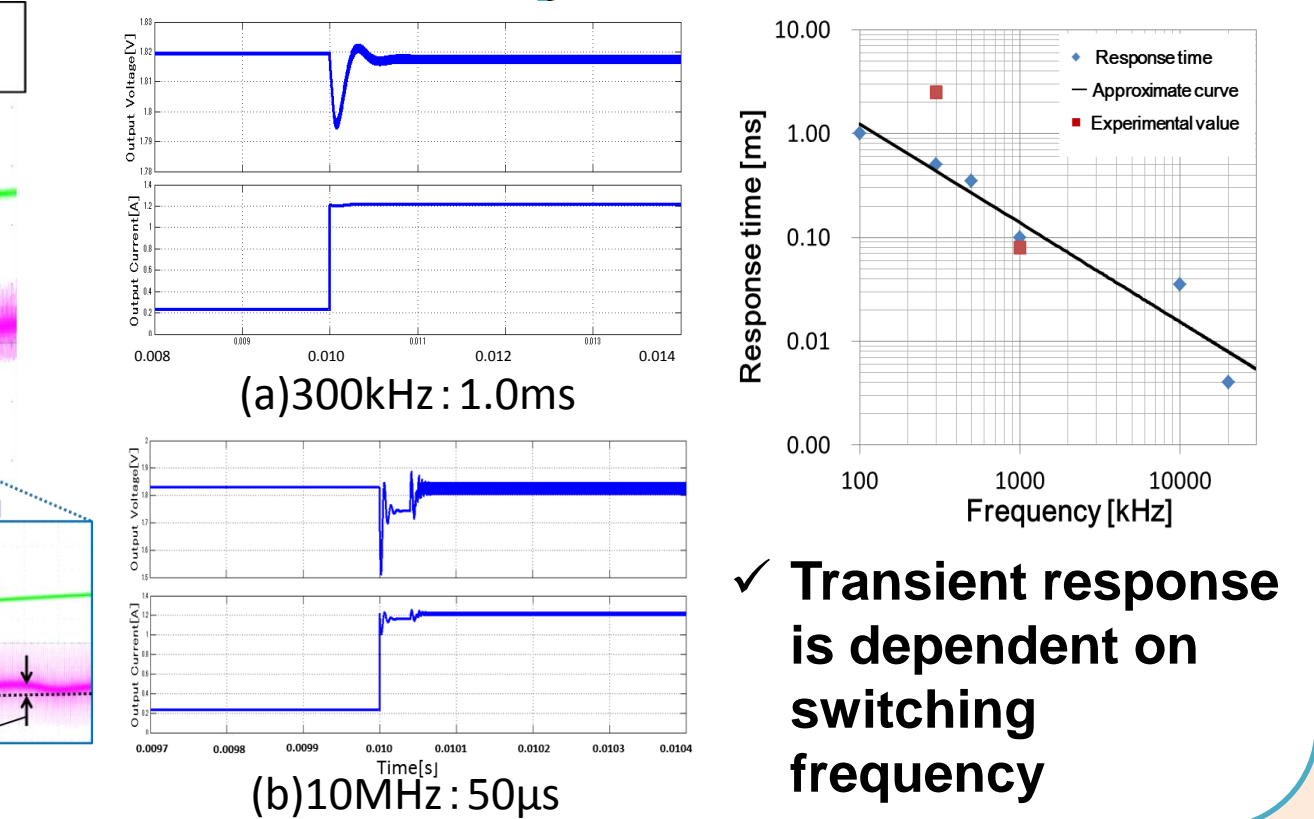


- ✓ Obtained a constant output voltage
- ✓ Keeping high efficiency over wide range

### Transient response of experiments



### Simulation by Matlab Simulink



✓ Transient response is dependent on switching frequency

## Conclusion

- ✓ Full digital control ⇒ Rewriting 4 digital code without adjustment
- ✓ High-speed response realized through increasing switching frequency

## References

- [1] M. Higashida et al., EPE'15 ECCE Europe, 0365,2015.
- [2] T. Yamamoto et al. IEEE PEDS 2013, pp.109-112, 2013.





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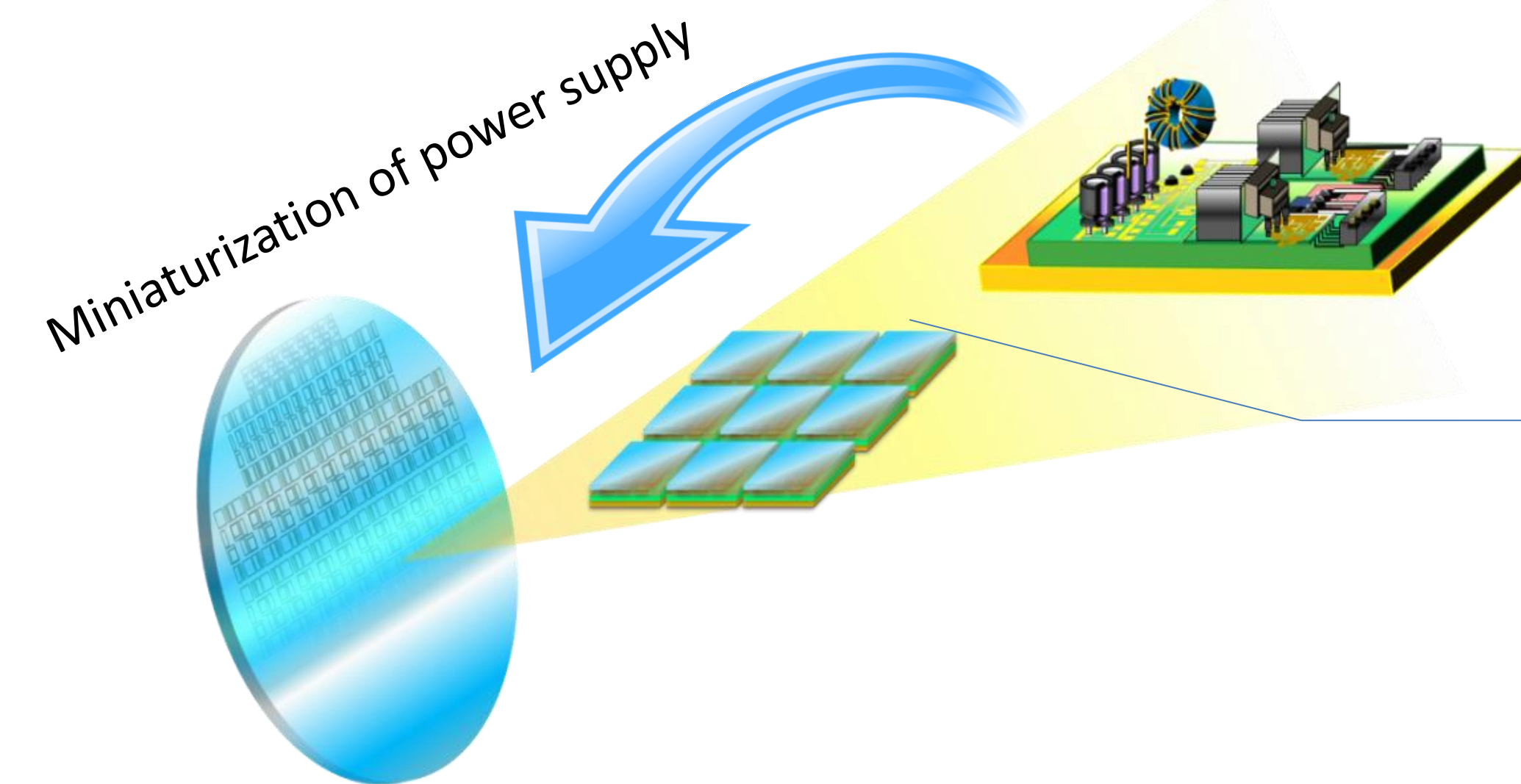
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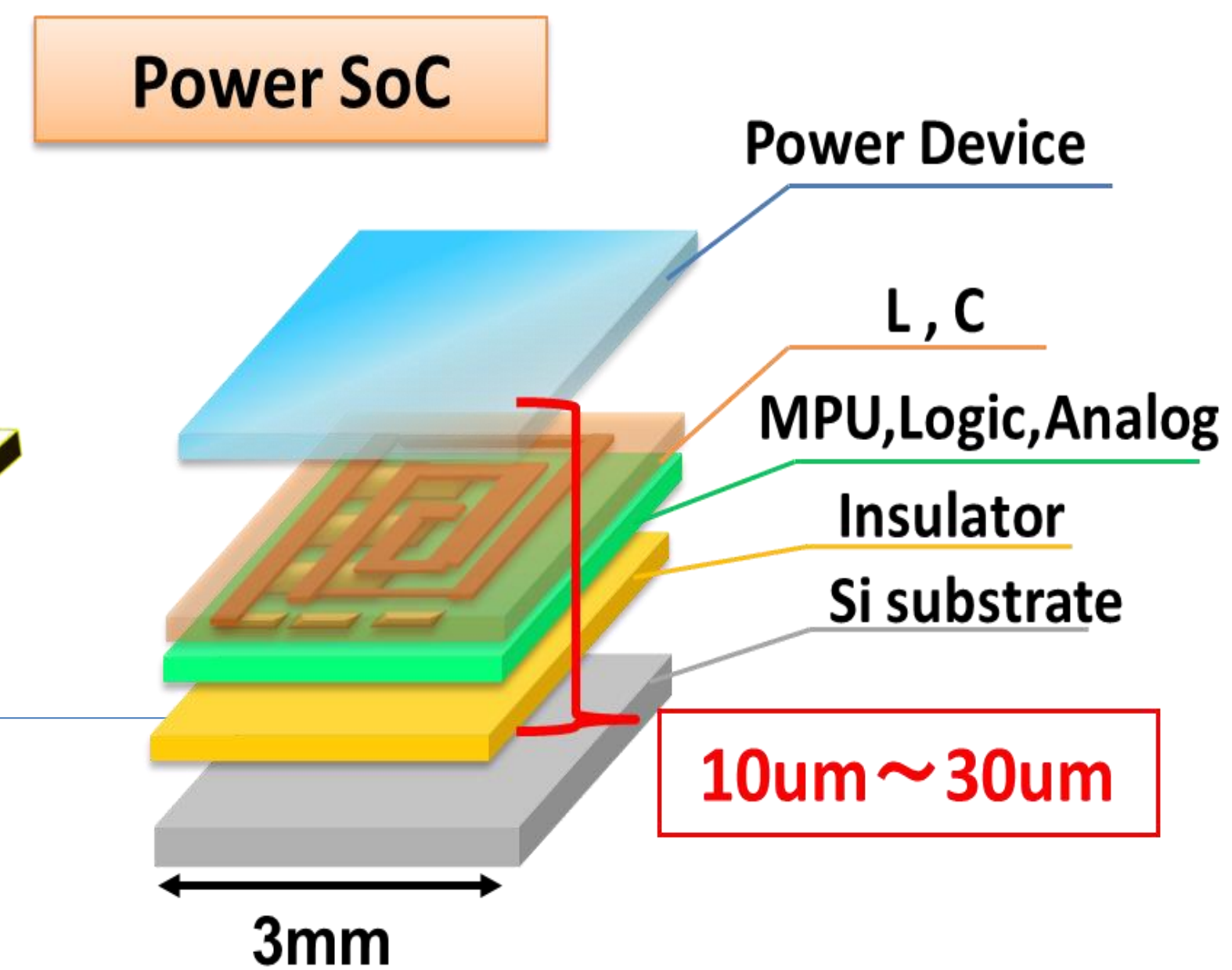
## Introduction

### Market demand of power supply

- Reduction in Size and Weight
- High efficiency
- High speed response
- Reduction in Cost



Ultimate miniaturization = One chip POL



### Power SoC's Advantages

① Cost reduction

Mass production

② Size and weight reduction

3.5~7.0g/kW

Miniaturization of electronic devices

③ High efficiency

Stable operation and efficient use of space

④ High performance

Stable operation and efficient use of space

### Challenges and Approaches

① Small power capacity

Parallel connections

② High-frequency switching ( $\geq 10\text{MHz}$ )

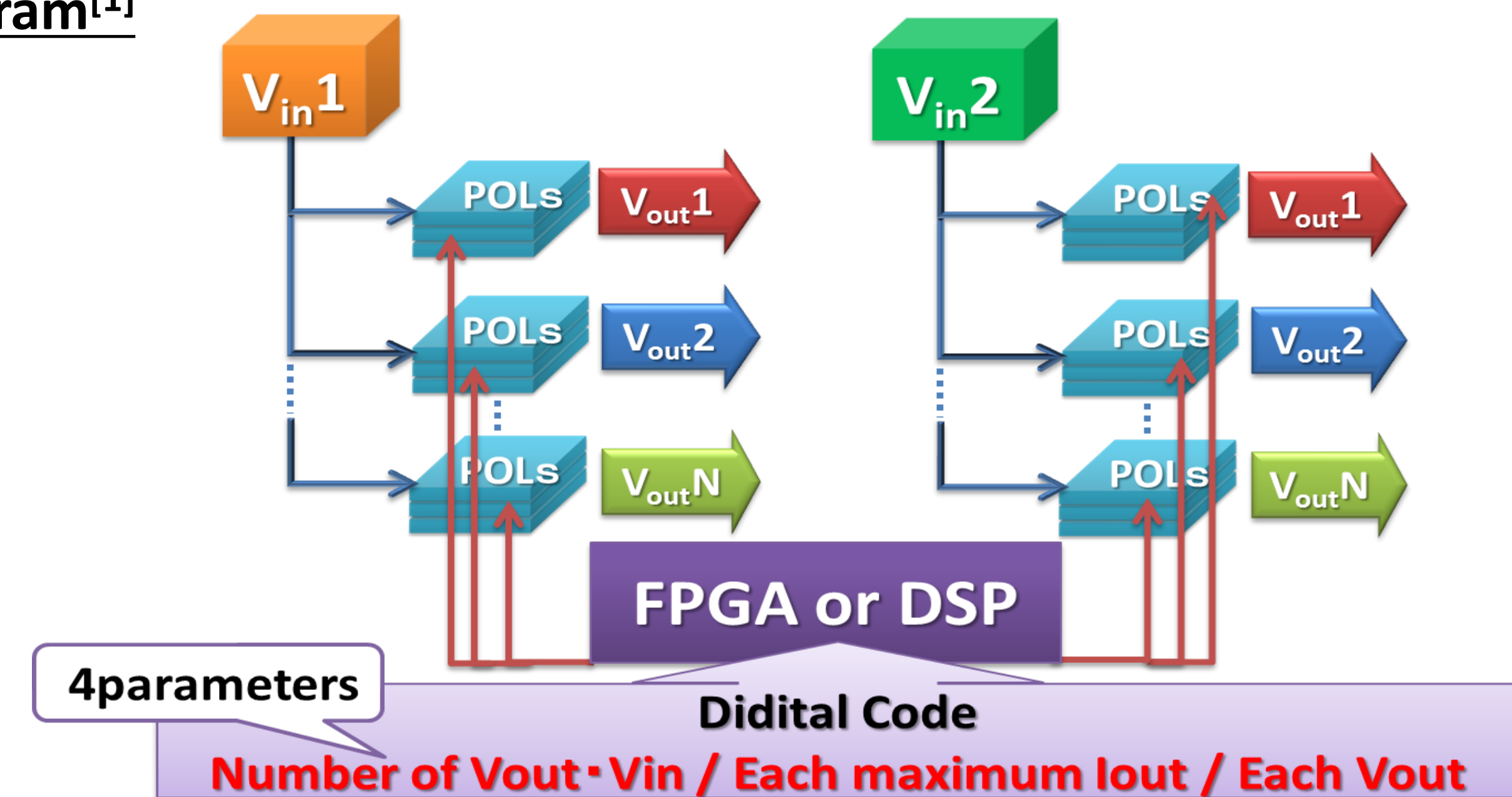
Limit is several MHz

New control instead of PWM

✓ Power SoC based on parallel connections of many dc-dc converters

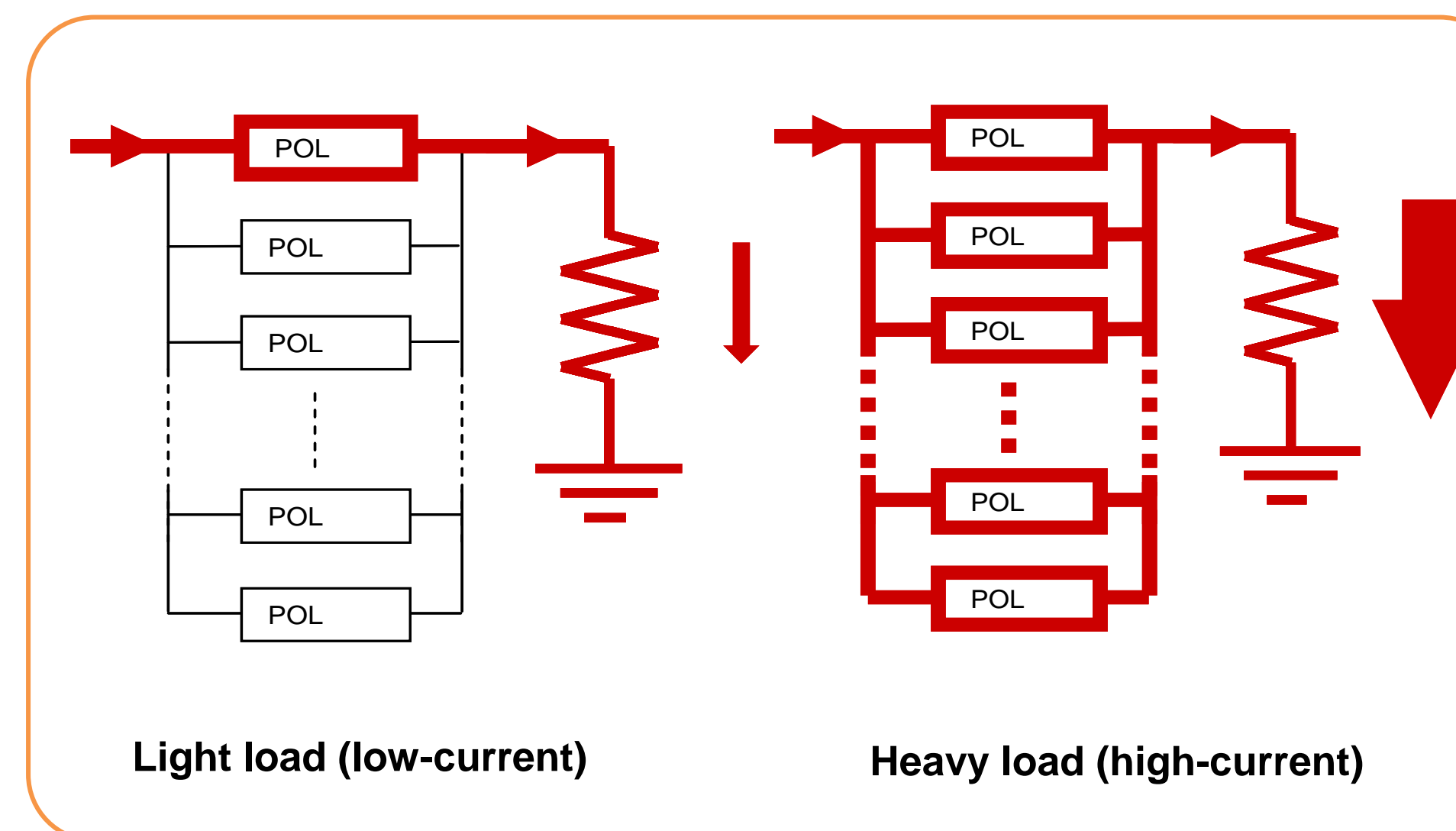
## Block diagram and Control method

### Block diagram<sup>[1]</sup>



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### Control method<sup>[2]</sup>



Switching number  $N$  in response to output current

Formula

O Buck converter

$$V_{out} = DV_{in} - \frac{r}{N}I$$

O Boost converter

$$V_{out} = \frac{1}{1-D}V_{in} - \frac{r}{N}I$$

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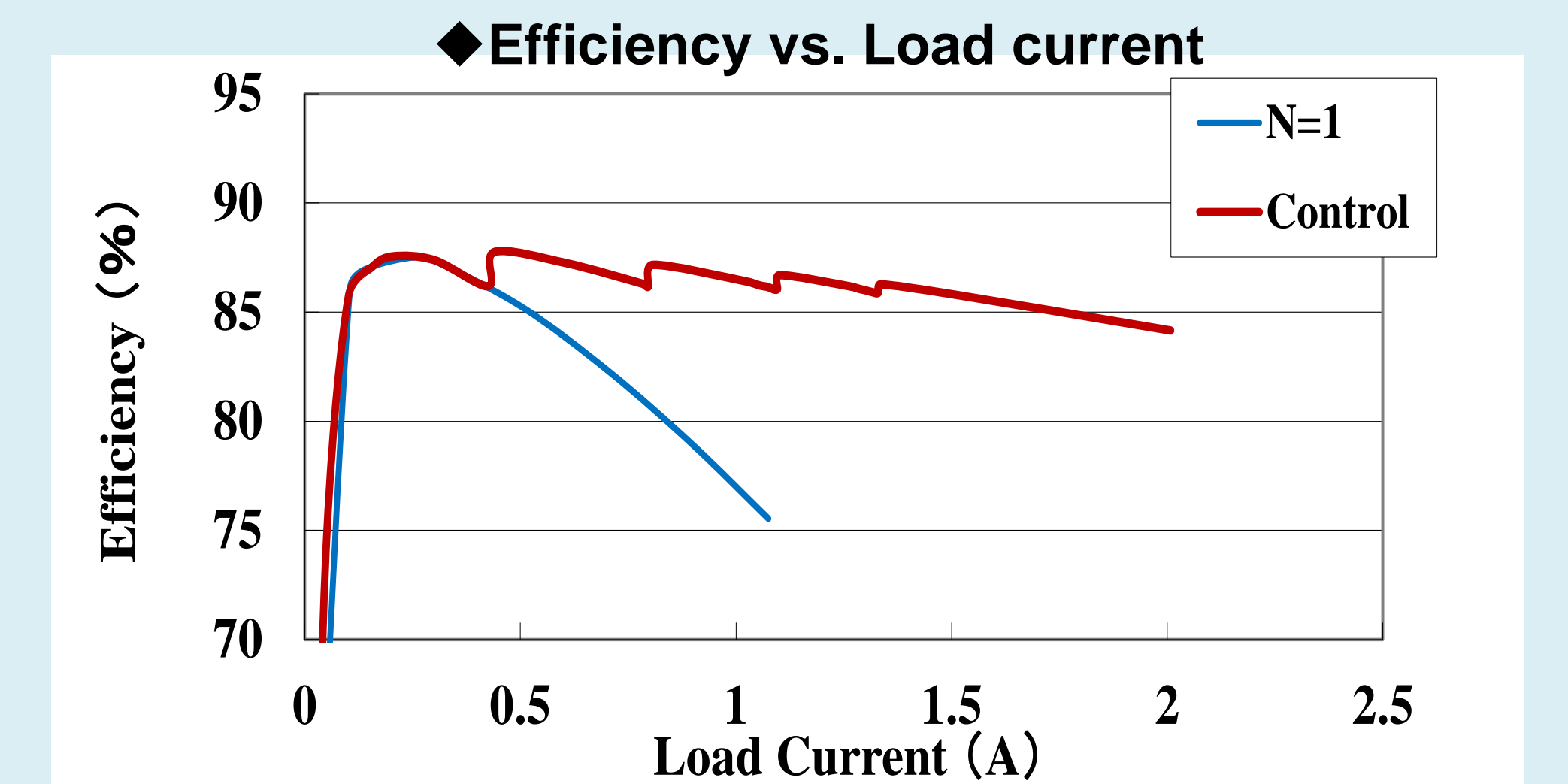
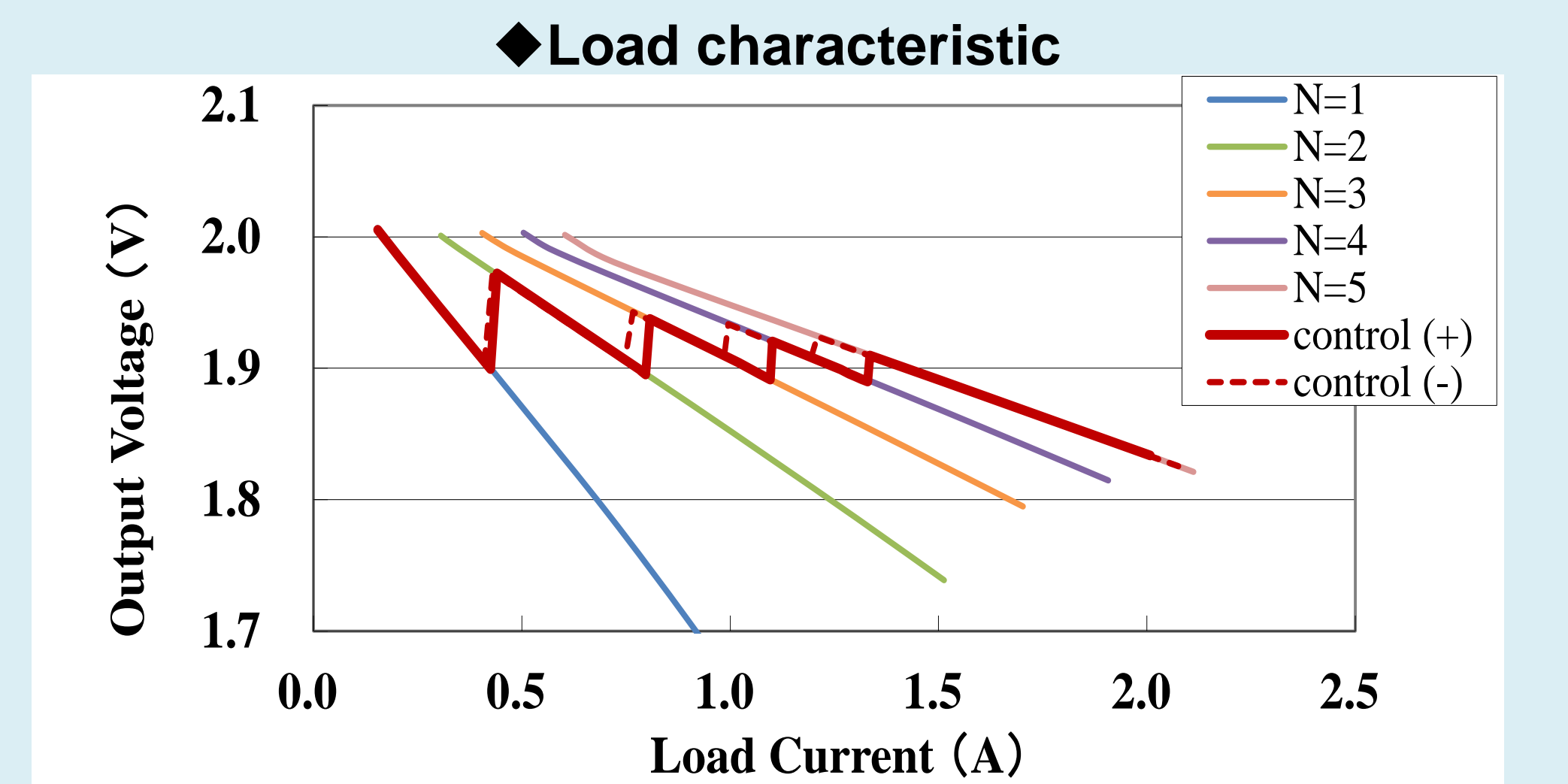
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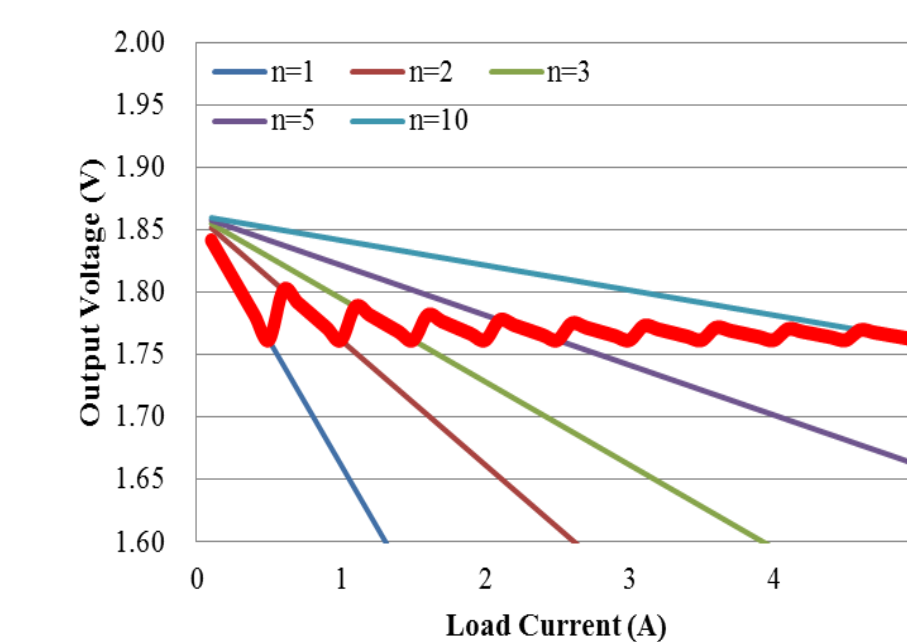
## Results

### Experiments

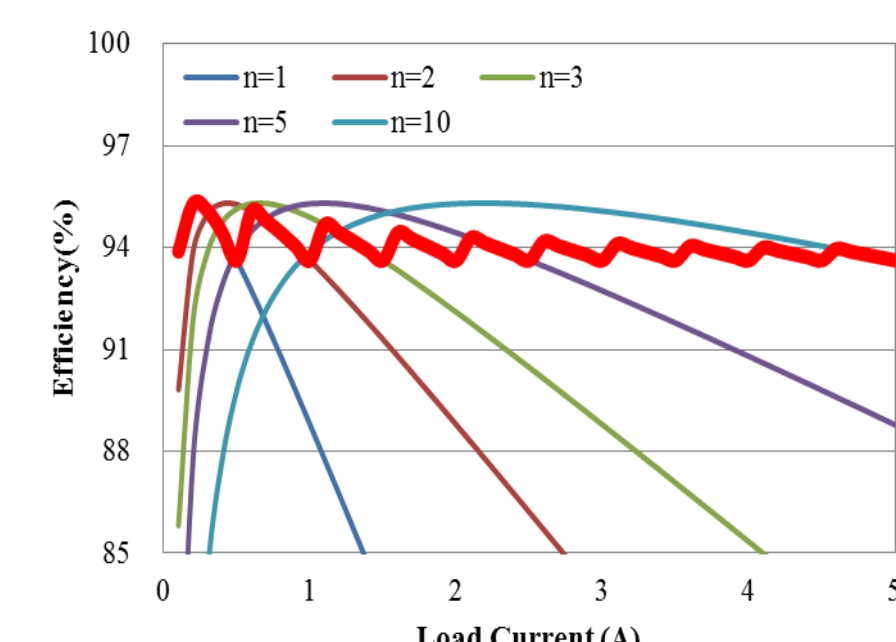


### Simulations

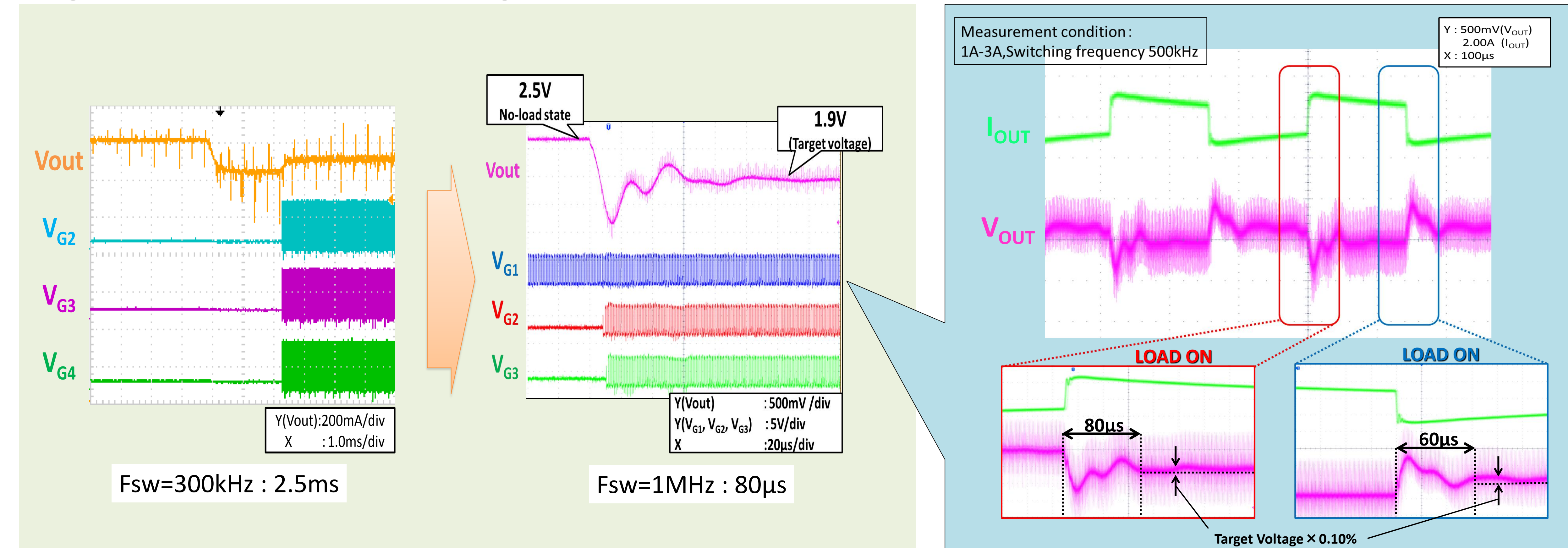
◆ Load characteristic



◆ Efficiency characteristic



### Experimental results of transient response



### Transient response Simulation by Matlab Simulink

✓ Obtained a constant output voltage  
✓ Keeping high efficiency over wide range

✓ Transient response time is dependent on switching frequency

