



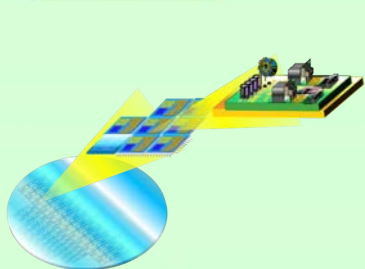
# Numerical evaluations of 3D stacking power SoC

Wataru Yoshida, Kengo Hiura, Satoshi Matsumoto  
Graduate School of Kyushu Institute of Technology

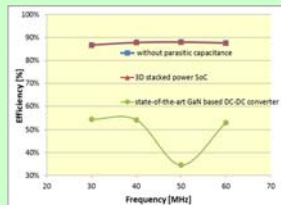
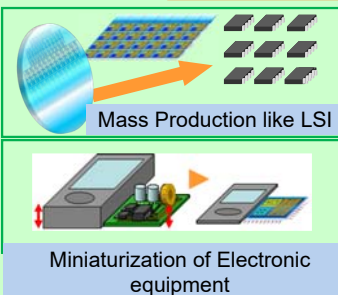


## Introduction

### Power SoC



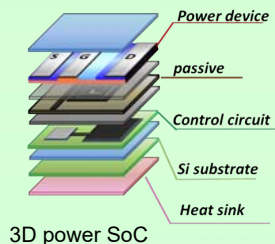
### Advantages



Y. Ikeda et al., to be presented at pwr-SoC2016  
High Efficiency

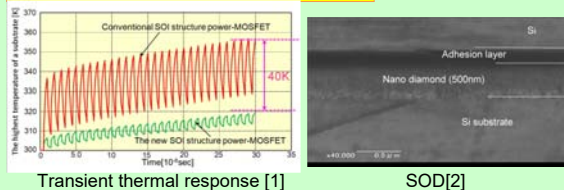
### Challenges

- High frequency switching  
⇒ **3D power SoC**
- Self heating
- Electro magnetic noise
- 3D stacking process



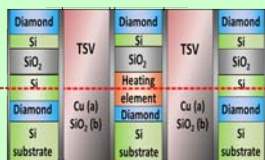
## Approaches

### Silicon on Diamond (SOD)



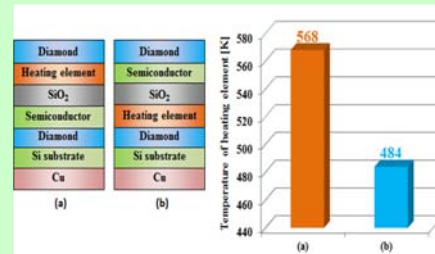
[1] K. Nakagawa, et al., JJAP, vol.53, No.4, 04EP16, 2014.  
[2] S. Duangcham, et al., IEEE ECTC, 2015.

### TSV

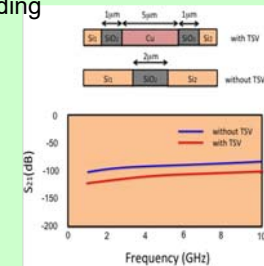


## Results

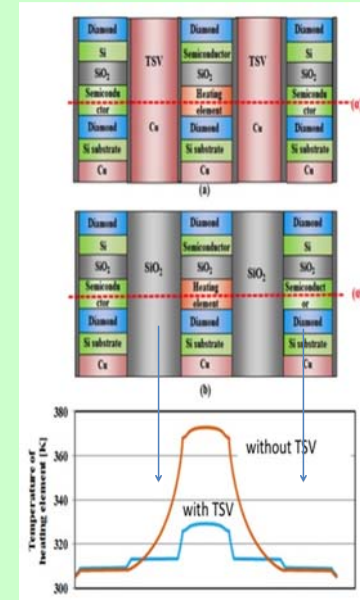
### Position of heating element



### Impact of TSV for noise shielding



### Impact of TSV for self heating



## Conclusions

### TSV

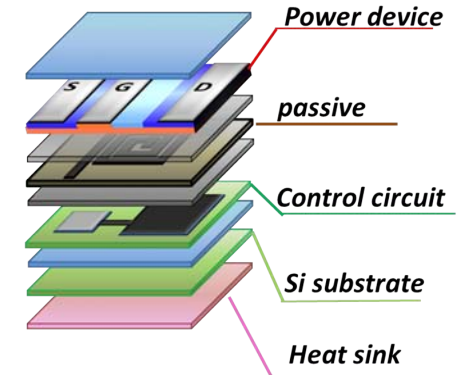
Good heat exhausting  
Good noise shielding



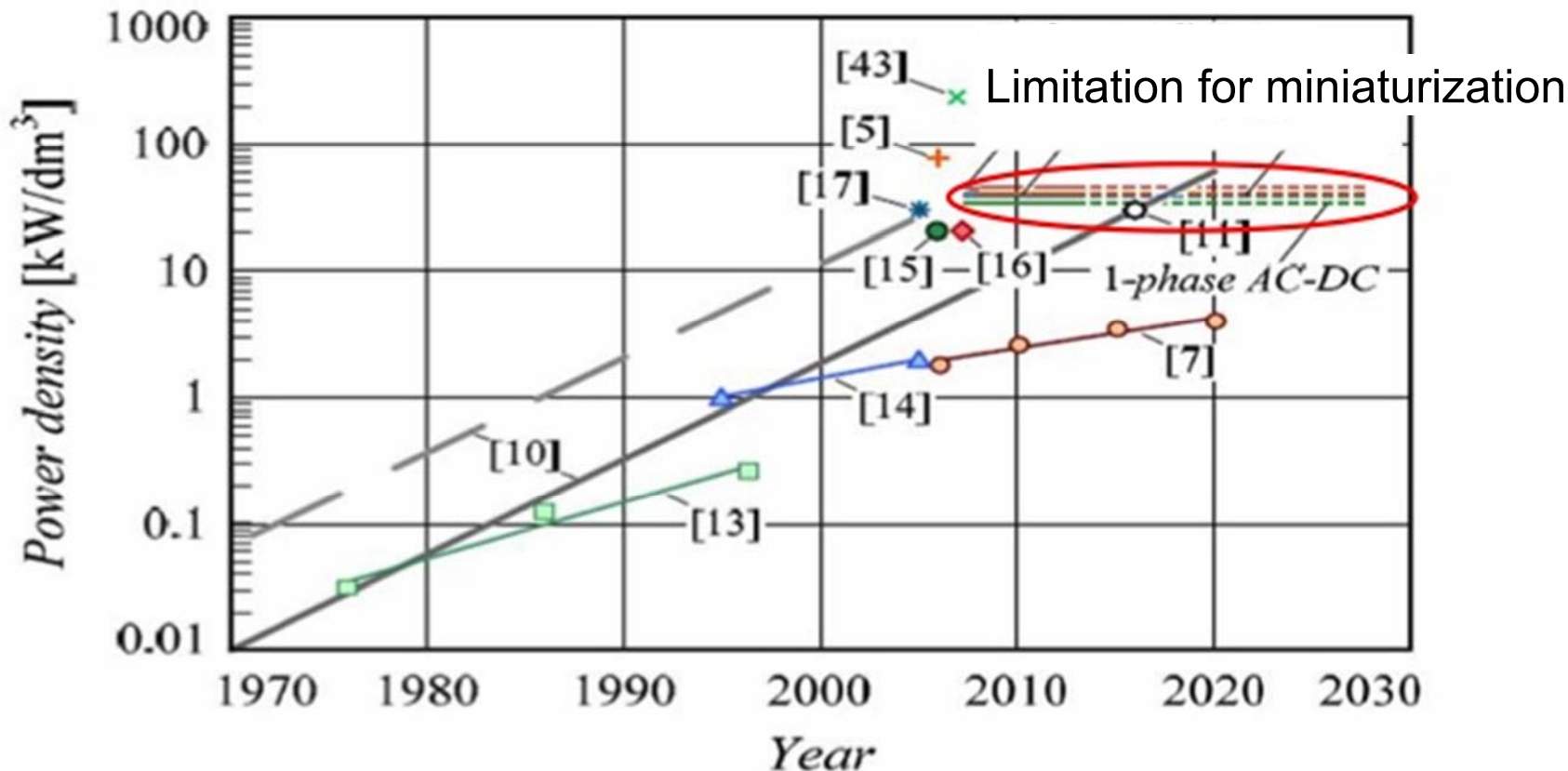
# Numerical evaluations of 3D stacking power SoC

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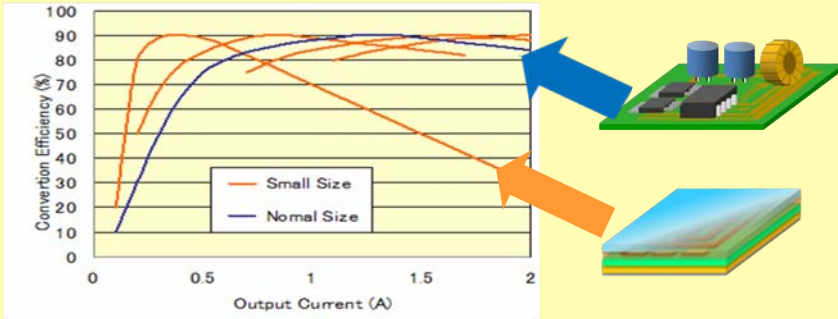
# Trend of the miniaturization of the power supply



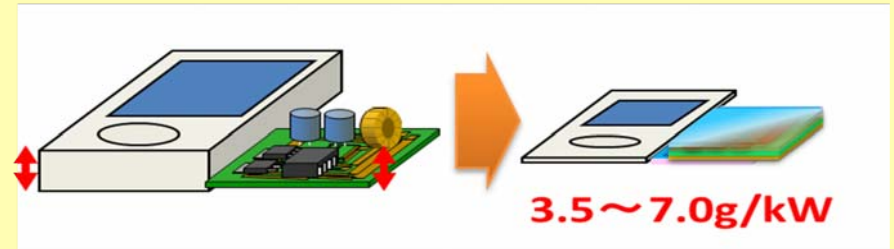
J. Kolar et al., PCC Nagoya, p.9, 2007

# Advantages of miniaturization

## ① High efficiency

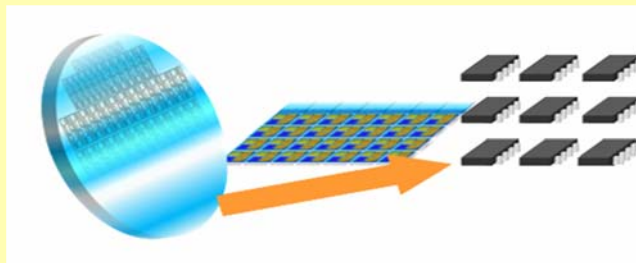


## ② Size and weight reduction



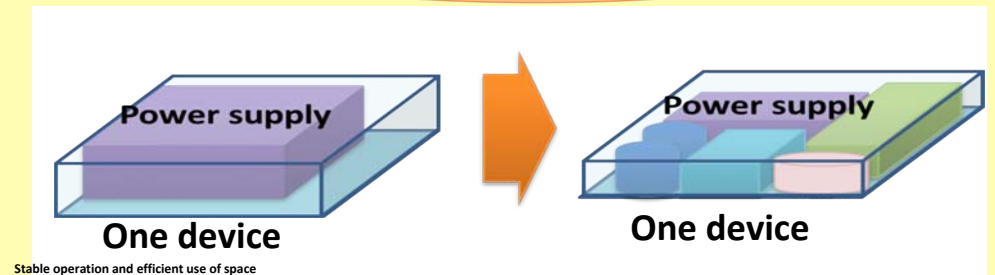
Miniaturization of electronic devices

## ③ Cost reduction



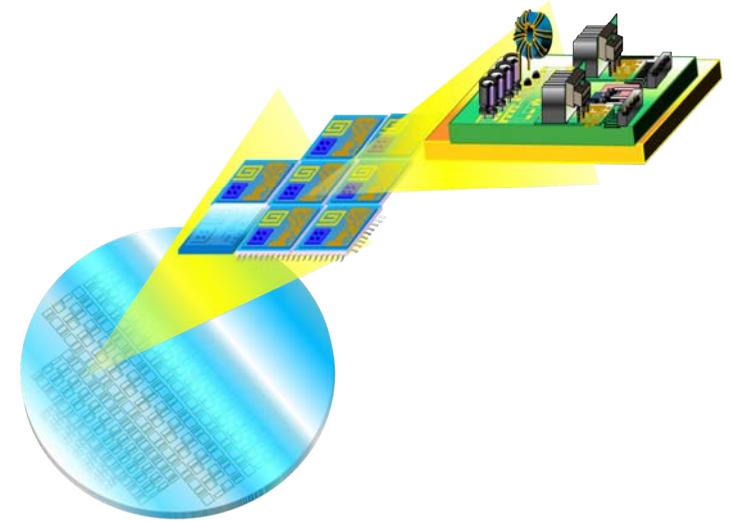
Mass production

## ④ High functionality



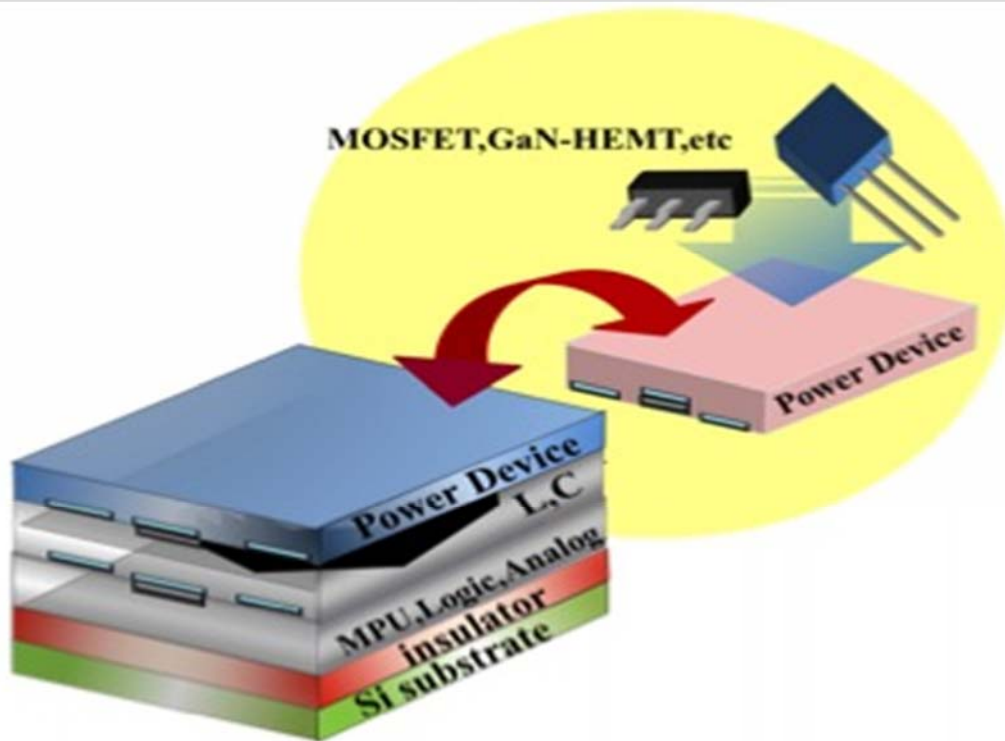
# Challenges for miniaturization

- **High frequency switching**
  - Minimize the parasitics  
⇒ **3D power SoC**
  - GaN power device  
⇒ **3D power SoC**
  - Control ▪ Topology
- **Heat exhausting**
- **Noise**
- **Fabrication process**
- **Reliability**





# 3D power SoC

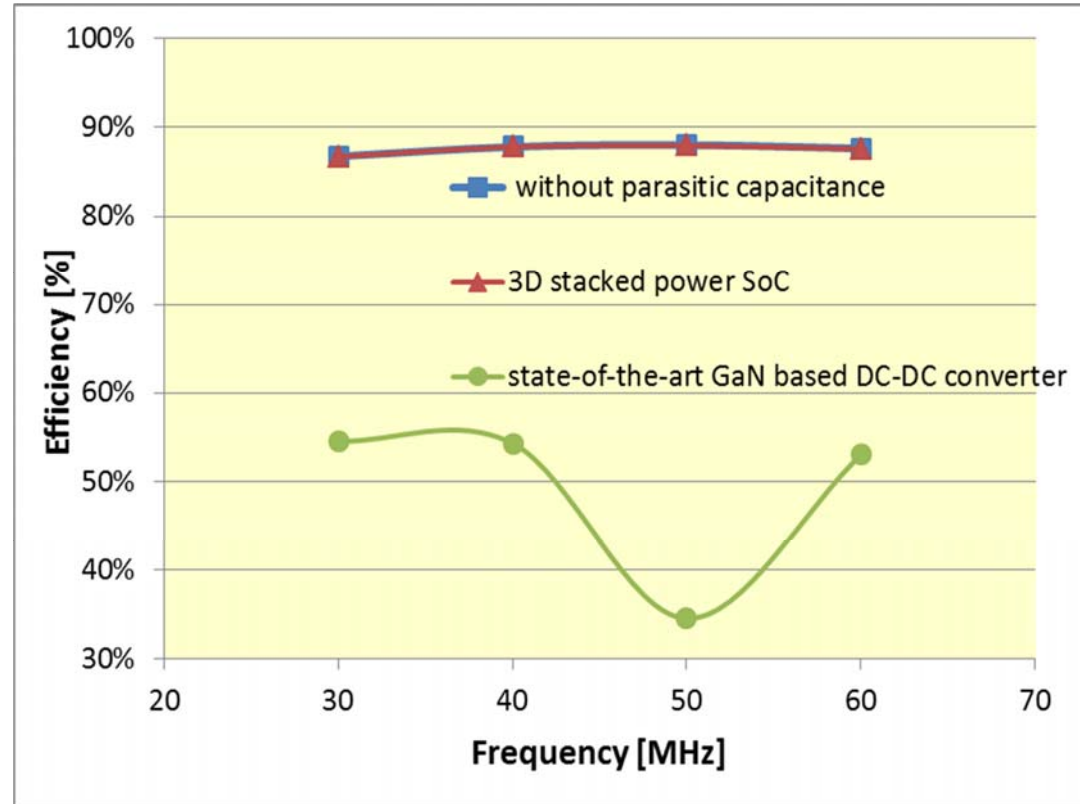


## Challenges

- High frequency switching  
→ Topology, Control
- Lower loss  
→ GaN
- Heat exhausting  
→ Silicon on Diamond
- Insulation ▪ Isolation  
→ Silicon on Diamond
- Fabrication process

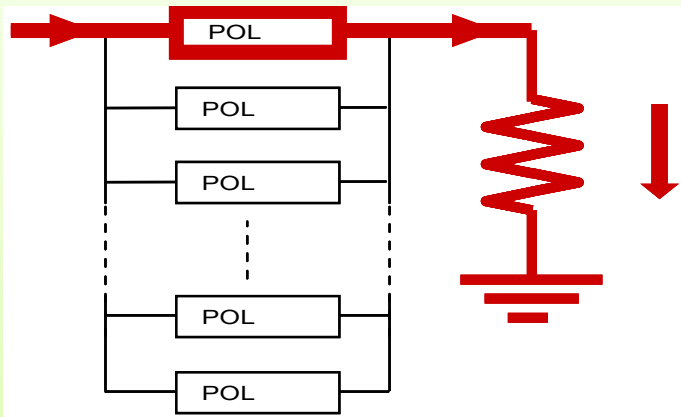
➡ TSV?

# 3D power SoC : high frequency switching

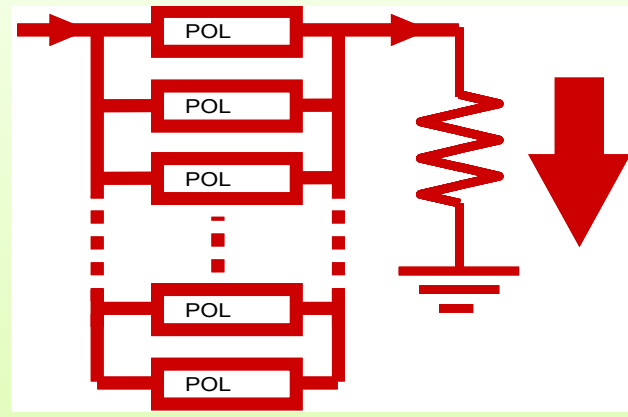


Y. Ikeda et al., to be presented at pwr-SoC2016

# Control technology



Light load (low-current)



Heavy load (high-current)

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

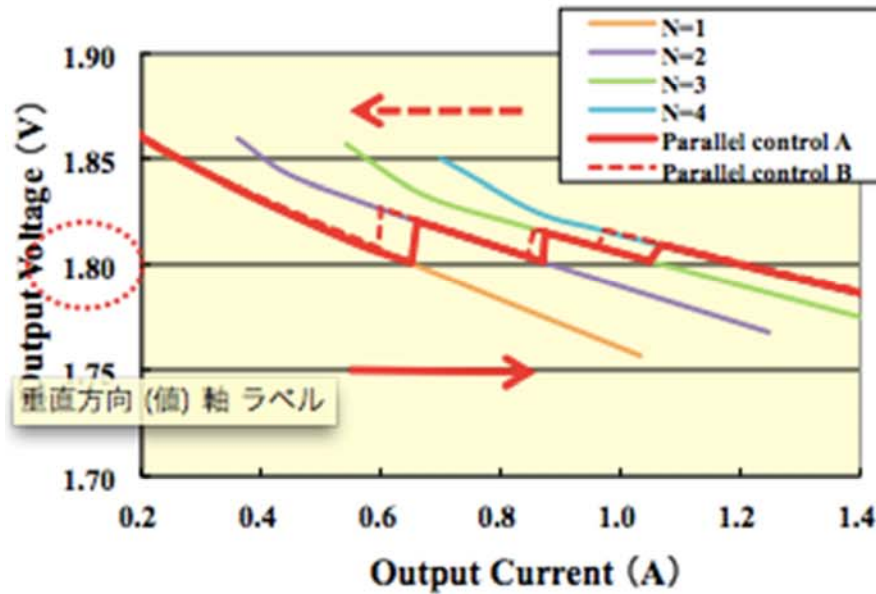
- ① Regulating output voltage without PWM control
- ② Higher efficiency

T. Yamamoto et al., Proc. IEEE PEDS, p.109, 2013.

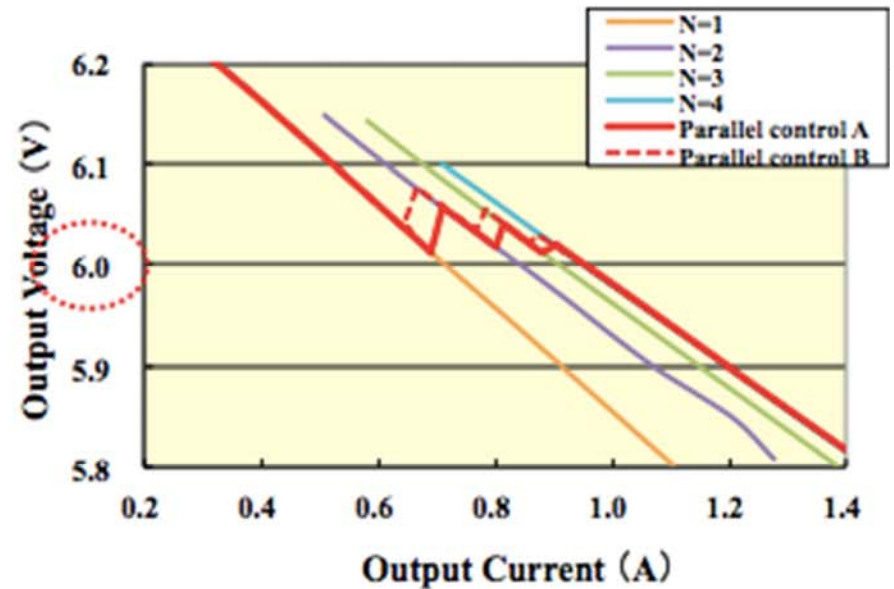


# Control technology

**Buck converter**  
Target voltage : 1.8[V]

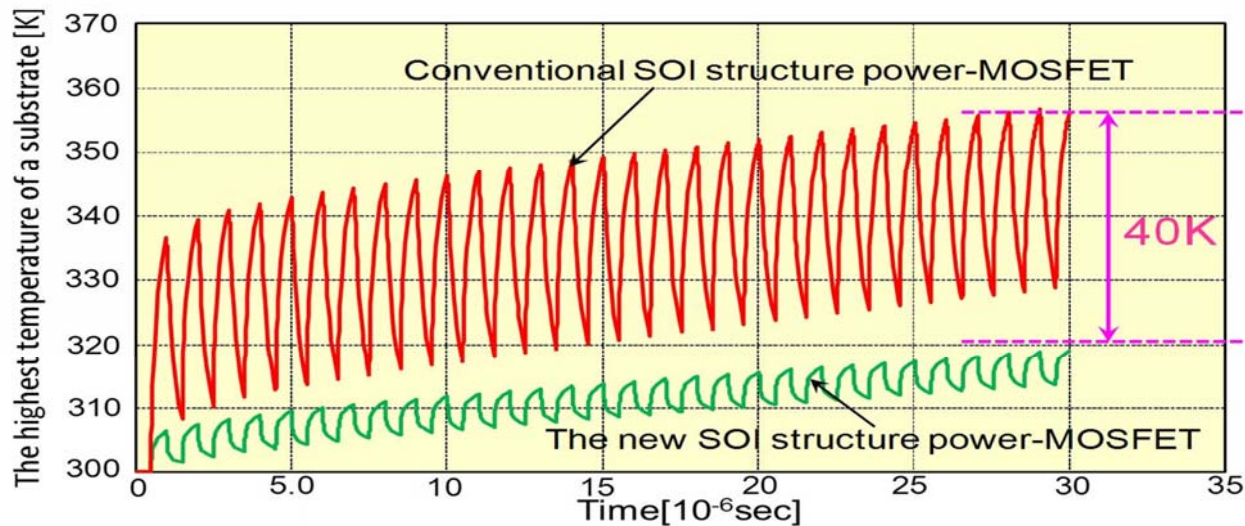


**Boost converter**  
Target voltage : 6.0[V]

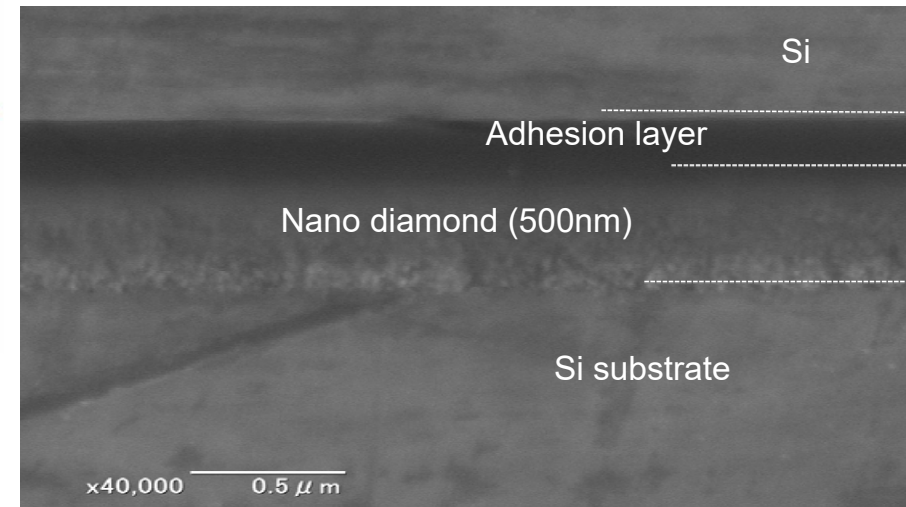


M. Higashida, EPE 2015, LS1e.4, 2015.

# Heat exhausting and insulation: Silicon on Diamond



Transient thermal response [1]

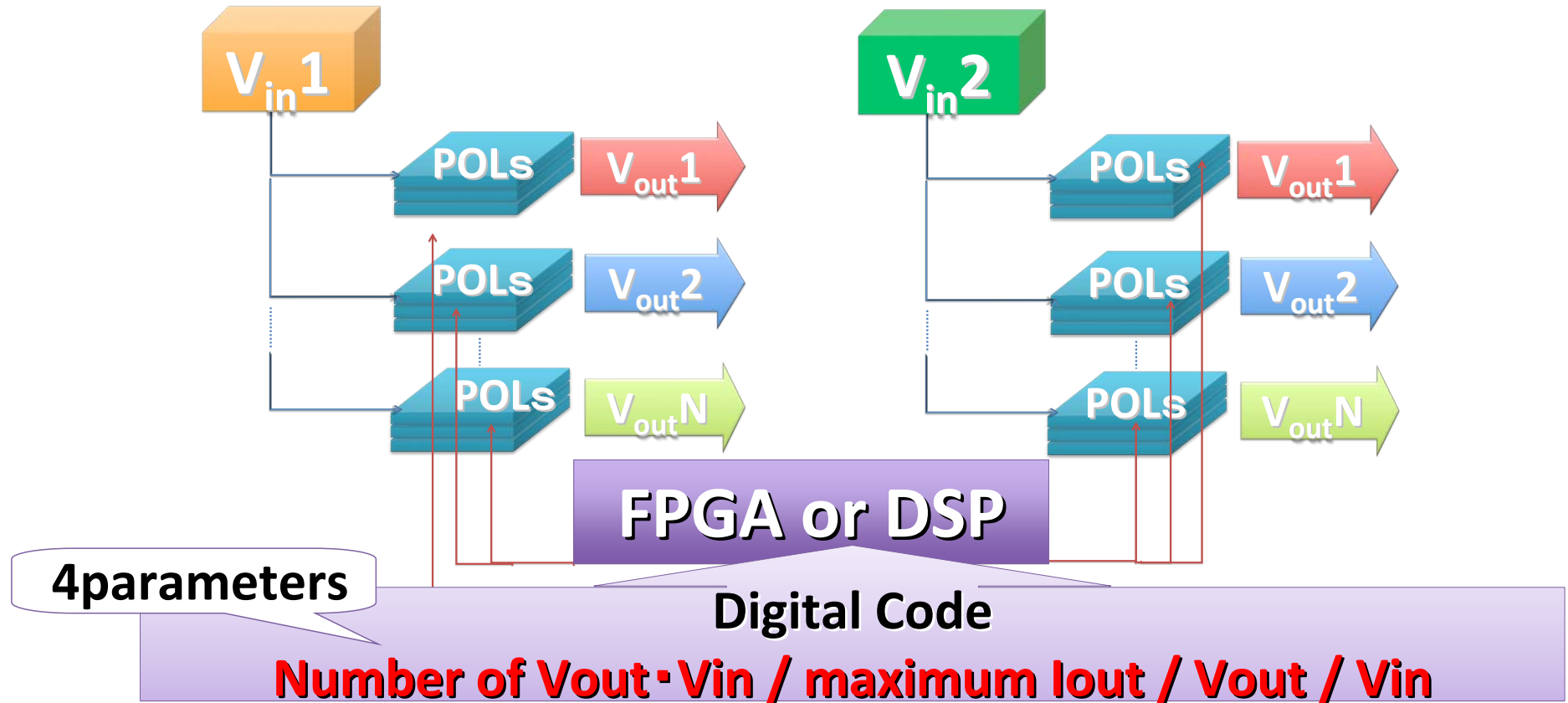


SOD substrate (Room Temperature Wafer Bonding [2])

[1] K. Nakagawa, et al., Japanese Journal of Applied Physics, vol.53, No.4, 04EP16, 2014.

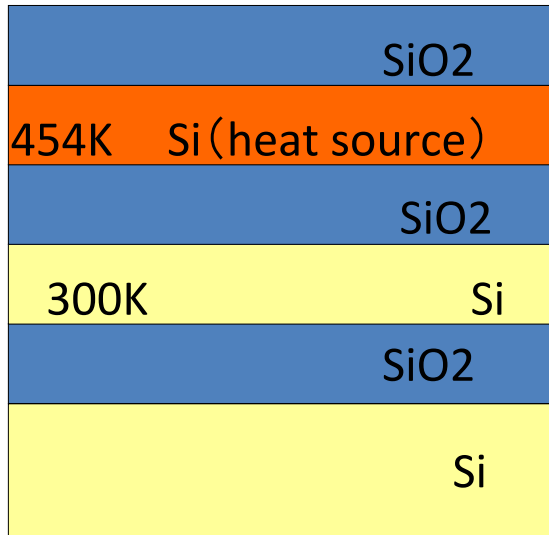
[2] S. Duangcham, et al., IEEE Electric Components and Technology Conference 2015

# Field programmable power supply array



M. Higashida, EPE 2015, ECCE Europe , LS1e.4, 2015.

# 3-D stacking structure



(a)



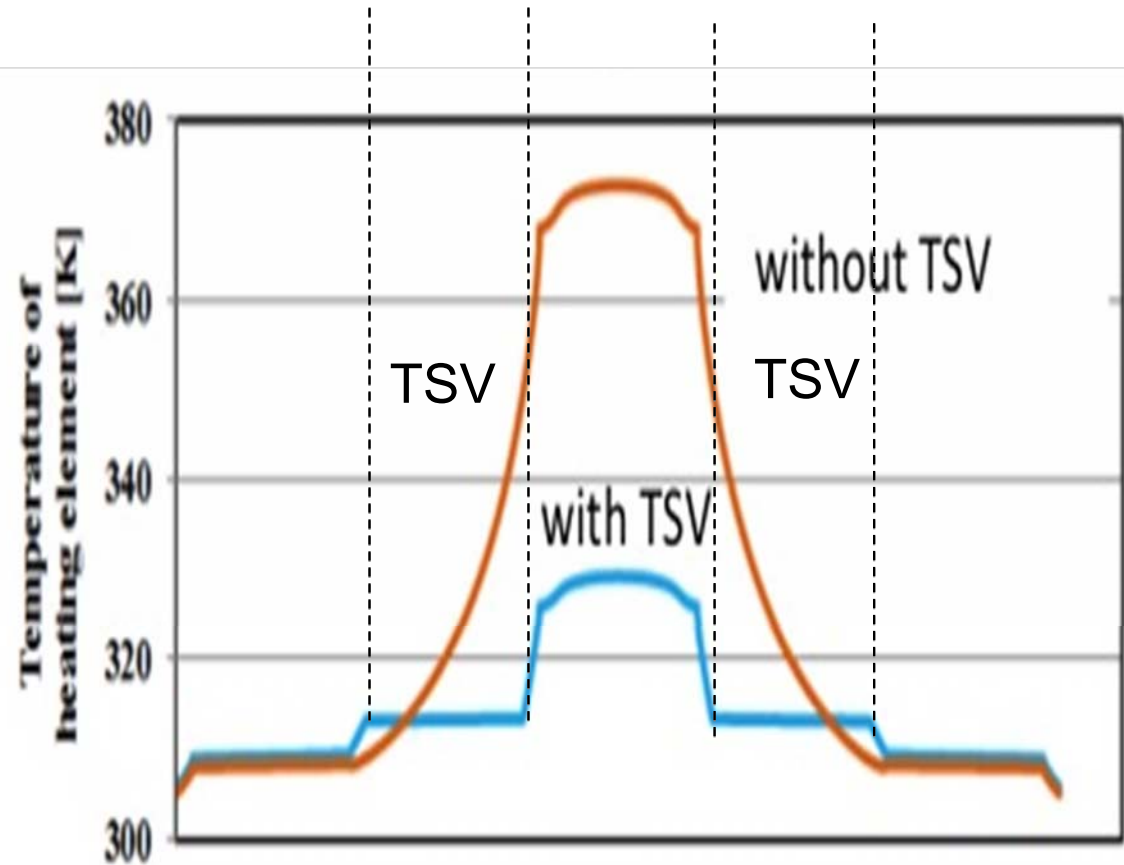
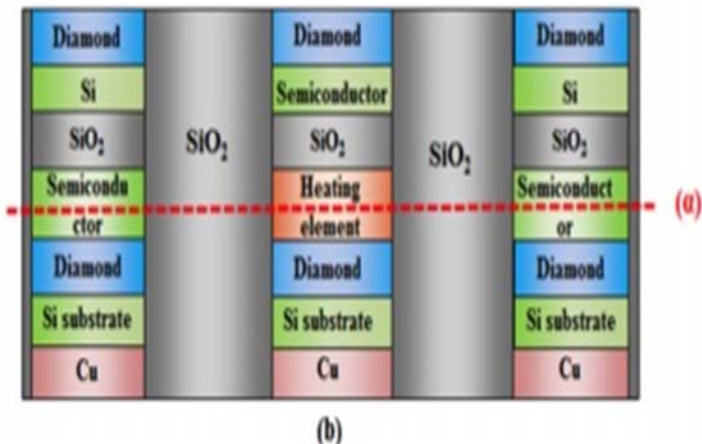
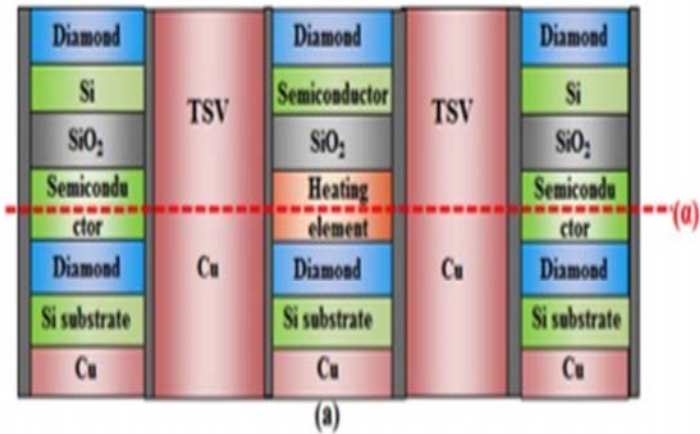
(b)



(c)

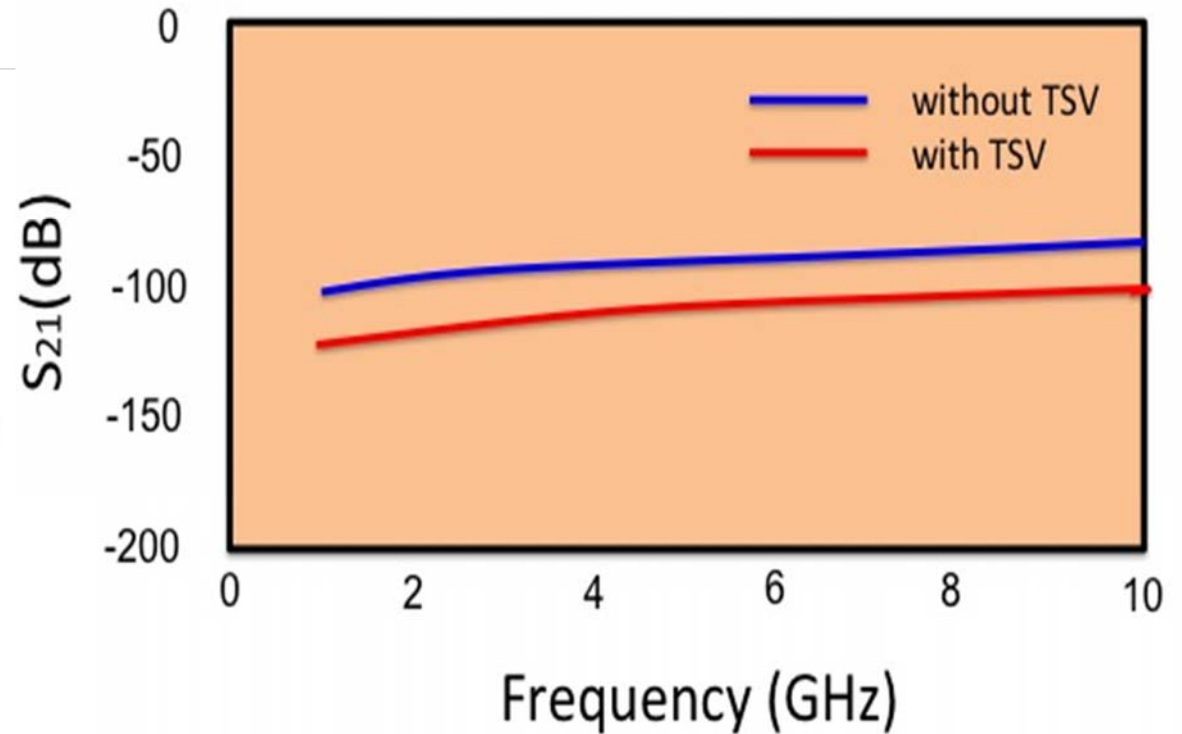
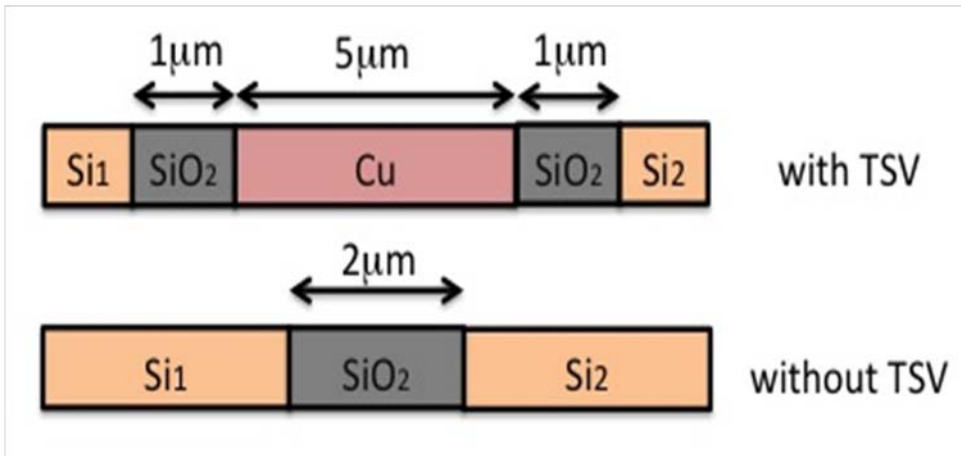
W. Yoshida et al., International Power Supply on Chip Workshop 2014, p.73, 2014.

# Impact of the TSV -- heat exhausting --





# Impact of the TSV -- Noise --





# *Summary*

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## **3D stacked power SoC Si-LSI with GaN power devices**

### ***TSV***

Good heat exhausting

Good noise shielding